18 1961

CONGO

ADOULA'S PLEA: 'ONE CONGO, ONE CONGO

Nation Praises His Unity Efforts But Major Obstacles Still Exist

New York Times

By DAVID HALBERSTAM

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 26 — In the three weeks that he has been Prime Minister of the Congo, Cyrille Adoula has brought one message wherever he goes, repeating it in every speech, every reception, press conference, everywhere there is an ear, or a pencil: That there must be a unified Congo.

The speech begins to have the soporific effect of the set speech of an American Presidential candidate. In Stanleyville, with the manner approaching a revivalist minister, Mr. Adoula said it as emotionally as he ever did: 'One Congo, one Congo, one Congo.'

Aug 8-27-61

Wherever he says it, here or in Coquilhatville, or in Stanleyville among the Lumumbists, the response is the same.

Yet the unified Congo exists more in a speech today than in reality, for unification is likely to be a tricky and difficult task. For Adoula, the third Prime Minister in thirteen months, must assert his own control over two separate and distinct obstacles.

New York

The first of these is the Soviet-backed, Soviet-influenced former factional government at Stanleyville led by Antoine Gizenga. The second is the secessionist state of Katanga, rich in minerals and crucial to the Congo's expiring economy, and headed by Moise Tshombe.

There have been signs in the last week of increasing contact between Mr. Adoula and Mr. Tshombe and their deputies, and it is reliably reported here that Mr. Tshombe has asked Mr Adoula to visit Elisabethville. Some sources here feel that a rapprochement is likely for these reasons:

Tshombe on Spot

Mr. Tshombe is in a difficult and isolated spot. He can count on no Western support, no United-Nations support. No support from the Belgian Government whose official policy is a unified Congo, and indeed, unlike Gizenga, no support from the East. He has an army, led by Belgian officers, and he has support from private Belgian interests.

In the face of this he has these pressures: The potential threat of a joint Congolese-United Nations military action, internal troubles, both tribal and from some of the men around him, and his own concern over the Congolese constitution presently being drawn up in Leopoldville and its meaning for Katanga. Without Mr Tshombe here the Katanguese voice in the Parliament is very weak. Thus a visit to Elisabethville by Mr. Adoula would not be unlikely.

The Stanleyville situation is more complicated, because here the cold war adds its burden to other problems.

Mr. Adoula's Stanleyville trip answered some questions and left others unanswered. Mr. Gizenga proclaimed—first to his Soviet diplomatic advisers and then to his Stanleyville public—that the Adoula Government was the only legal Congolese Government and that he would join it as Vice Premier.

Gizenga's Conditions

But then he appeared to hedge his bets by noting that if the new government didn't follow the proper Lumumbist line he would return to Stanleyville to continue the fight. He also gave no date for his trip to Leopoldville, which is important since Mr. Gizenga is the most talked about and least seen traveler in the Congo. This week in Leopoldville the word was that he would arrive on Tuesday. But Tuesday came and passed and they are still waiting for Antoine.

Some of the answers to this riddle will probably await the meeting in Cairo on Aug. 28 of the so-called Casablanca powers, the more radical African nations. Yet the choice appears to be somewhat limited: If Mr. Gizenga stays out of the government he will risk being denounced and deserted by many previous associates, he may find himself with diminishing popular support—and he could always risk arrest for himself and his diplomatic missions.

Thus it is more likely that he will eventually come to Leopoldville (after the Cairo and Belgrade talks). It is rumored he will argue for a new army leadership, one which will have General Mobutu as one of three equal generals—a concept that has a familiar ring in the cold war.

This will mean that Mr. Adoula's job is far from over. Instead, he will face the job of limiting the Soviet influence in Leopoldville and trying to neutralize the base in Stanleyville. It is likely that the Soviet tactic will be to hold onto as much as possible in Stanleyville and attempt to gain as much as possible here.

Yet the feeling remains strong in Leopoldville that if any man can rally the Congolese people and gain increasing public confidence, it is Mr. Adoula.

He has impressed most observers here as a tough, able politician, aware of both his problems and his advantages, and willing to take the problems on, rather than to hope they will go away

He was a success in Stanleyville, the enemy camp, and there was the poignant moment, when he and Gizenga arrived in the same car, and got out on separate sides. There were about twenty photographers at the scene, and every one of them raced to Mr. Adoula's side — even though they had been taking pictures of him for two days, and this marked Mr. Gizenga's first public appearances in months.

Yet the key to this remains the idea of national leadership, and the idea of nationalism is very strong in Stanleyville.

Thus Christophe Gbeneye, a former Gizenga man now Mr. Adoula's Minister of the Interior, introduced Mr, Adoula in Stanleyville in this way: "Adoula is a great nationalist and he will explain nationalism to you."

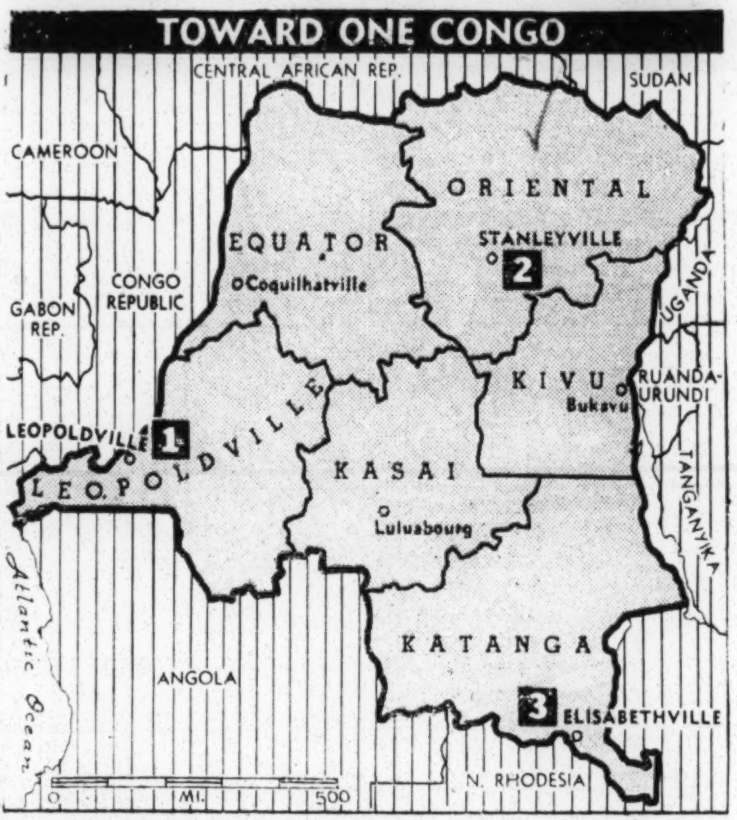
Talk of Nationalism

Mr. Adoula talked at some length about nationalism and later people in the streets were saying, "Ah Adoula, he is a great nationalist."

The Stanleyville trip added to Mr. Adoula's prestige here. It showed a great deal of personal courage, which was not lost on the Congolese, and it showed his willingness to visit an opponent in an attempt to bring unity. There will be other trips and they may well bring great benefits to Mr. Adoula. For each time he will go before the people in different parts of the Congo. It will be his leadership and his name.

Thus he has a chance to become that rarity in Congolese politics, a leader with a truly broad national base of power. Mr. Adoula seems very aware of this.

In all this Mr. Adoula has one other great advantage and that is the wholehearted and powerful support of the United Nations here. The U. N. has gradually been trying to shift the center of focus to Mr. Adoula, and is working hard to preserve an appearance of peace and calm in the Congo—even when it may not exist, as for example during the recent tribal massacres in the Kasai. For the U. N. is acutely aware of the alternatives if the Adoula Government is unsuccessful — if there is any real alternative other than a badly divided nation.



Cyrille Adoula, elected Premier by the Congolese Parliament in Leopoldville (1), last week grappled with two major obstacles to the stability of his country. In Stanleyville (2) Antoine Gizenga has not yet joined the central government. In Elisabethville (3) Moise Tshombe is still following separatist policies in Katanga.

New Man in Congo

New York Times

In 1958, an African bank clerk in Leopoldville named Cyrille Adoula helped Patrice Lumumba organize one of the factions in the then Belgian Congo's nationalist movement. After independence Mr. Lumumba became Premier and pursued his extreme nationalist and pro-Communist policies. Mr. Adoula, a moderate, broke with him but managed nonetheless to hold the trust and confidence of many of Mr. Lumumba's folowers. A firm anti-Communist, he also won the support of many Lumumba opponents, including Congolese President Joseph Kasavubu.

Last month, when the Congolese Parliament convened outside Leopoldville to pick a government of national unity President Kasavubu backed Mr. Adoula for Premier. Last week in the election nearly 200 of the 221 members voted for Adoula.

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The near-unanimous vote astonished Congolese as well as foreign observers. At the outset of the Parliamentary session it had been predicted that Antoine Gizenga, head of the pro-Soviet Congolese regime at Stanleyville in Oriental Province, would run for Premier, would give Mr. Adoula stiff competition and might win. But Mr. Gizenga, possibly because he feared defeat, did not show up for the meeting. That was believed to have alienated some of his supporters. Other members of Parliament were apparently influenced by President Kasavubu's earnest appeals for national unity. Mr. Gizenga had indicated he would form a government consisting only of men from Oriental, while Mr. Adoula's list of Cabinet Ministers was carefully balanced to include men from all regions.

New York

Mr. Adoula's election represented a major victory not only for President Kasavubu but also for the United Nations and for Dr. Sture C. Linner, the Swedish head of the U. N. Congo operations. Dr. Linner and his aides played a key role in persuading all Congolese factions to agree to the convening of Parliament under the protection of U. N. troops.

The Premier may have trouble with Mr. Gizenga and with President Moise Tshombe of secessionist Katanga. Mr. Adoula hopes to placate the Gizenga faction by including Mr. Gizenga as First Vice Premier in his Cabinet and Mr. Gizenga's top aide, Christopher Gbenye, as Interior Minister. They have not yet said whether they would accept.

As for Katanga, Mr. Adoula said his Government would act "to crush the secession." That indicated that the new Premier would not hesitate to use force if necessary. Gen. Joseph Mobutu, commander in chief of the Congolese army, who has been reported close to Mr. Tshombe, said last week he was withdrawing from politics and would take orders from the central Government.

LAKE TRAGEDY: On June 24 thirty-five American tourists, most of them school teachers, left by plane and boat for Europe on a forty-three-day visit to eight European countries for which they paid a minimum of $1,027 each. Last Wednesday their bus was rolling along a dangerous, winding stretch of highway skirting Lake Lucerne in Switzerland. Pulling out to pass a motorbike, the bus hit a large trailer truck, tore through an iron railing and plunged over a wall into the lake. It came to rest first on a ledge in ten feet of water. Nineteen passengers, the driver and two Swiss guides scrambled out. Then the bus slid slowly into 160 feet of water. Sixteen tourists drowned.

18a 1961

U. N. CHIEF WARNS CONGO ON ITS ARMY

The N.Y. Times

Message to Kasavubu Sees Grave Reaction if Troop Violence Is Not Halted

New York

By JAMES FERON

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 4—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold has warned President Joseph Kasavubu that recent outbreaks in the Congo might lead to "graver political repercussion" if discipline was not restored to the Congo Army.

Sun 3-5-61

Mr. Hammarskjold's message, which was sent last night, referred to an incident yesterday at Banana, in which a Congolese soldier was killed, and to recent attacks on United Nations civilian employes in Leopoldville.

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The message, one of the strongest Mr. Hammarskjold has sent to Leopoldville, was placed before his eighteen-nation advisory committee on the Congo this afternoon accompanied by sketchy reports of heavy fighting in Matadi.

A United Nations spokesman said that the fighting appeared to be "serious" but that it was not likely to spread.

Urgent Action Taken

The urgency of the Congo situation was indicated by the dispatch of the message concerning Banana before it had been submitted to the committee. Mr. Hammarskjold generally confers with the group first.

Mr. Hammarskjold, writing of the "violent attack" at Banana and the "indignities and physical assault" on United Nations personnel in Leopoldville, expressed his displeasure with a failure to implement Mr. Kasavubu's stated intention to cooperate with the United Nations.

"To an increasing extent," the Secretary General wrote, the United Nations "has been confronted by what seems to be a determination on the part of persons under your authority to frustrate efforts" to create peaceful conditions.

He said this was especially true since the adoption of a Security Council resolution Feb. 21 permitting the use of force as a last resort.

Mr. Hammarskjold said that "nothing could be more tragic" than to see United Nations soldiers compelled, in self-defense and as a last resort, to use force in a country whose citizens have displayed "such lack of understanding and even hostility toward them."

He added, however, that "it is not yet too late, despite everything that has happened, to turn a new page in relations between the Congo" and the United Nations.

Mr. Hammarskjold's report came as diplomatic activity increased in anticipation of the resumed General Assembly session scheduled to start Tuesday. The Congo is certain to dominate the debate.

Adlai E. Stevenson, United States representative, announced plans for Monday meetings with President Kwame Nhrumah of Ghana and Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister. Ghana and the Soviet Union have offered their own solutions for salving the Congo crisis.

Indian Troops Alerted

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, India, March 4—The Government has ordered a brigade of Indian combat troops to be prepared to leave for the Congo on short notice, official sources said tonight.

They said the dispatch of the troops, numbering more than 3,000 men, awaited a satisfactory reply to a letter delivered yesterday to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold. The United Nations would have to provide transport.

U.N. RETURNS FIRE AS CONGO TROOPS ATTACK PORT CITY

The N.Y. Times
New York

Sun 3-5-61

Matadi Signal Corps Depot Hit by Anti-Tank Shells —Sudanese Shoot Back

P. 1

SECOND UNIT RECALLED

Africans Seize 2 Helicopters at Boma—Hammarskjold

CONGO

Warns Leopoldville

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, March 4—Congolese troops and United Nations forces traded heavy fire for several hours today at Matadi, a port city on the Congo River 160 miles southwest of Leopoldville.

Both sides suffered casualties, but their number was not known. A United Nations spokesman reported that shortly before noon the Congolese opened fire with 20-mm. anti-tank guns on a Canadian Signal Corps station in the center of the city. The Sudanese guard at the station returned the fire.

The fighting spread to several other parts of the city. The Congolese shelled the Metropole Hotel, one of the city's largest buildings, and Sudanese guards there answered with mortars.

[At the United Nations in New York, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold warned President Joseph Kasavubu that violence in the Congo might lead to grave repercussions if discipline was not restored to the Congo Army.]

Two Sudanese Wounded

The exchange of heavy fire halted at 3 P. M. and then started again later in the afternoon. The firing was still going on at 7 P. M., when United Nations headquarters here reported that the radio at the Canadian station had gone dead.

A United Nations spokesman said two Sudanese had been wounded, one of them seriously, in the first exchange of fire at the signal station and that more casualties were likely to have occurred in other places. There are about 130 Sudanese soldiers in Matadi.

The outburst in Matadi came less than twenty-four hours after a Congolese soldier was killed and a Sudanese wounded in a skirmish yesterday at Banana, a naval base on the Atlantic coast about eighty miles from Matadi.

Banana Unit Withdrawn

The Sudanese garrison was withdrawn from Banana During the night, after Congolese forces in pilot boats approached the city in an apparent attempt to capture it, the spokesman said.

In a third encounter in the same area, Congolese forces seized two United Nations helicopters and arrested four members of the two helicopter crews yesterday at Boma. Boma is halfway between Matadi and the mounth of the Congo River. Four prisoners were still in Congolese hands tonight, United Nations headquarters said.

P. 1C

Rajeshwar Dayal, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's personal representative in the Congo, and Justin Bomboko, the Leopoldville Government's Foreign Minister, conferred here tonight on ways to end the firing at Matadi and bring Banana back under United Nations control.

New York

Mr. Bomboko was understood to have ordered the Congolese troops at Matadi to cease fire, if Mr. Dayal gave a similar order to United Nations forces.

In Leopoldville, meanwhile, tension mounted after Tunisian soldiers killed a Congolese civilian last night in his home in the African quarter.

Traffic between Leopoldville and the airport at Ndjili, about twelve miles from the city, was interrupted for two hours last night when Congolese patrols took over temporary control of the highway. United Nations crews arriving at the airport were forced to wait before they could enter the city and motorists coming from the city were turned back at a United Nations roadblock.

Gunfire is Reported

Traffic was resumed at 1 A. M. Passengers on the first buses to arrive from the airport said they had heard gunfire somewhere along the highway, but there were no official reports that there had been any fighting.

United Nations headquarters here and Congolese Government sources offered conflicting descriptions of the events that touched off the fighting in the area near the mouth of the Congo River.

A United Nations spokesman said a Sudanese platoon escorting its commanding officer from Banana to a nearby airport at Moanda had been attacked by Congolese forces. He said that the Sudanese fired a volley over the heads of the attackers and arrested two of them.

Then, according to the United Nations, the Sudanese returned to Banana with their prisoners and wanted to turn them over to the Congolese commander. While the Congolese soldiers engaged the United Nations forces in negotiation, one of them crept up behind the Sudanese truck and opened fire, the spokesman said. The Sudanese returned the fire and killed the attacker.

Congolese Government sources maintained that United Nations forces had made the first aggressive move by taking over the airport at Moanda, which had been under Congolese control. Congolese troops resisted, the Congolese said, and this touched off the skirmish.

United Nations forces were under orders today from Secretary General Hammarskjold to return the Banana base, through negotiation if possible, and by force if necessary, A United Nations spokesman said.

The spokesman said the United Nations had assumed control of former Belgian military bases in the Congo under orders from the Security Council and that only Council could rescind that order. Banana is a naval installation adjacent to the more important air base at Kitona. The third Belgian base in the Congo was Kamina in Watanga Province.

CONGO AGAIN BARS U. N. FROM MATADI

The N.Y. Times

Official Wants Inquiry First —Denies Congolese Began Fight at Key Port

New York N.Y.

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, March 8—The United Nations Command was rebuffed again today in efforts to negotiate for the return of its forces to Matadi, which they lost in battle last Sunday.

Rajeshwar Dayal, head of the United Nations mission, and Gen. Sean McKeown, Commander in Chief of United Nations forces, were received by Jacques Massa, acting Premier of the Congo.

After the meeting Mr. Massa said he had informed Mr. Dayal that the Conoglese Government would consider the United Nations request for permission to return to the strategic port city only after a "joint investigation has determined the true responsibilities" in the bloodshed at Matadi.

He said an investigation would be required because Mr. Dayal, in his report to United Nations headquarters in New York, had "sullied the Congolese Army and nation" by saying that the Congolese opened fire first. "We know perfectly well that it was the United Nations who opened fire," he said.

Third Day of Talks

Today was the third day of fruitless negotiations for the return of United Nations troops to Matadi and Banana, the naval base on the Atlantic coast which they evacuated Friday after a skirmish in which one Congolese soldier was killed.

The United Nations position is that the negotiations deal with procedures only and that the right of the international force to reoccupy these bases is not a factor.

A United Nations spokesman originally declared that force would be used if needed to return. Today, however, he declined to speculate on how long the United Nations would negotiate before taking action.

Despite an earlier threat to take over Ndjili Airport at Leopoldville, the Congolese army made no attempt today to interfere with the landing of several hundred Tunisian soldiers flown here from Tunis in five United States Air Force Globemasters. Five more planes were to fly in the remaining men of a force of 600.

Emergency Airlift

The operation marks the beginning of an emergency airlift to bring reinforcements to the United Nations force. United States planes are to fly in 4,700 Indian troops from New Delhi at end of the week.

Mr. Massa advised Mr. Dayal that the Congolese Government had decided to assume control of all movements of United Nations planes at Congolese airports. He also reiterated the intention to withhold river pilots from all ships entering the Congo River with arms, supplies, or troops "without prior agreement."

He demanded that the Congolese army share with United

Nations troops control of "all strategic points" and added that off-duty United Nations soldiers would no longer be permitted to carry arms in the streets and stores of Leopoldville.

These decisions were taken during a meeting of the Congolese Cabinet last night. The ministers were apparently convinced, as Acting Interior Minister Albert Delvaux has declared, that the latest resolution of the Security Council hides behind "vague words" the intention of disarming the Congolese Army.

The resolution gives the United Nations Command in the Congo a mandate to use force if necessary to prevent civil war.

In another development today a United Nations spokesman expressed concern about 250 civilians, mostly Belgians, who are being kept by Congolese authorities from leaving the town of Kindu, in Kivu province. Kivu is under the control of the forces of Antoine Gizenga, who has taken over the position of political leadership once held by Patrice Lumumba, the slain former Premier.

Included among the 250 are nine American missionaries. The United States Embassy decided to send Frank Carllucci, Second Secretary, to Stanleyville, seat of the Gizenga regime, tomorrow in an effort to bring about evacuation of the missionaries.

Stresses Need for Port

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 8 — United Nations authorities have emphasized the vital need to regain their position at Matadi, in the Congo, because thirty-one United Nations supply ships are expected to dock there "in the next three weeks or so."

Rajeshwar Dayal, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's representative in the Congo, wrote to President Joseph Kasavubu yesterday saying that the United Nations could not "allow itself to be strangulated as a result of hostile local action." The note was made public here today.

Mr. Dayal said the United Nations "cannot possibly tolerate a situation where it is ejected by force from positions vital to its operations." He said he looked toward the "peaceful restoration" of United Nations units in Banana and Matadi shortly.

Qualified sources said that United Nations officials planned to await the arrival, within the next week, of Indian and Tunisian reinforcements before considering any overt move to regain the ports.

Impasse on Agenda Slows U.N.; Debate on Congo Is Seen Near

The N.Y. Times

Assembly Awaits Big-Power Decision on Cutting 'Cold War' Items From List— Asians and Africans Resist Delay

New York City

Thurs. 3-9-61

Special to The

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 8—The United Nations General Assembly ground to a virtual halt today, pending a big-power decision on dropping several controversial items from the agenda.

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The United States and Britain have urged the Soviet Union to agree that only essentials be taken up at this resumed session and that disarmament and some other thorny issues be held over until the fall session.

Tomorrow's scheduled meeting of the ninety-nine-member Special Political Committee was called off tonight to await further private talks by the Western and Soviet powers.

Debate on Congo Due

African sources predicted that the assembly would take up the Congo question early next week, possibly Monday. The issue was presented to the Assembly yesterday by President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana when the fifteenth session was resumed.

Since a Congo debate is inevitable, no matter how short the session may be, the debate can go ahead despite the uncertainty about the elimination of controversial issues.

United States and British efforts to cut down the agenda ran into Asia and African objections. The Africans were reported to be reluctant to defer a full-scale debate on South Africa's racial segregation policies. Similarly, the Arabs were said to be pressing for action now on Palestine refugees and other items.

A United States spokesman, however, maintained that there was considerable support for the proposal made by Adlai E. Stevenson, the chief United States delegate, that the agenda be "cut to the bone" in the interests of avoiding "cold war" acrimony.

Soviet Resists Deferment

That idea was pressde at a private meeting again today between David Ormsby-Gore, British Minister of State, and Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister.

The Soviet Union was said to be still opposed and insisting on a full disarmament debate and discussions of other issues. Further talks with the Soviet Union are expected before the agenda comes to a vote.

The United States has been urging for several weeks that it would be advisable to restrict the resumed session to essential items that cannot wait until the regular autumn session. Some neutral nations reported to favor this plan, which would allow the session to wind up this month.

Under the plan, financing of the Congo operation and some other essential business would be tackled now but the bulk of the thirty-one item agenda would be held off until the sixteenth Assembly. This would include the items on Tibet, Hungary and Cuba's charges of "aggression" by the United States.

The idea of a pared-down agenda was discussed at a closed-door strategy session of Asian and African states. Although it was agreed to take no firm decisions pending the outcome of further Soviet-Western talks, several objections were raised to the deferment idea.

Six-Week Session Seen

At the end of the meeting, an Arab spokesman predicted that the Assembly would stay in session for a minimum of six weeks and probably much longer.

It was agreed that the tone would depend basically on two and length of this Assembly items—the Congo and disarmament. While the U. S. has sought to delay the arms debate, an influential Asian diplomat remarked tonight that the issue could not be put off for nine months.

Some Western delegates said that a meeting today in Washington between Mr. Nkrumah and President Kennedy might have a bearing on the coming Congo debate here.

In his speech yesterday, Mr. Nkrumah modified his previous demand for a United Nations Congo forced composed exclusively of African troops. He suggested instead that contingents from uncommitted countries of Asia and elsewhere could be used.

It was generally believed that Mr. Nkrumah's shift was made in an effort to win United States support for at least part of his Congo program.

Khrushchev Stand Awaited

However, most delegates expressed the view that the impending meeting between Premier Khrushchev and Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr., United States Ambassador to Moscow, would be of fundamental importance in deciding what will happen in the Assembly about the Congo and other issues.

In the view of those delegates, Premier Khrushchev's reaction to the meeting with Mr. Thompson will probably decide whether the Soviet Union will press its demand for the liquidation of the United Nations Congo program together with its attack on the policies that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold has followed there.

The meeting is also expected to determine whether the Soviet Union and the United States can reach an agreement on the United States plan to limit proceedings of the present session to essential issues.

18, 1961

CONGO

U.N. FINDS 6 ALIVE IN AFRICAN CRASH

New York Times

P. 10 Tues. 11-21-61

Four Italians Died on Plane Lost in Tanganyika

New York, N.Y.

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Nov. 20 (Reuters)—A United Nations search plane found six survivors today near the wreck of a United Nations aircraft in Tanganyika.

Four of the ten persons aboard the Italian plane were killed in the crash. The six survivors were heading for Albertville in Northern Katanga, situated across Lake Tanganyika from the site of the wreck, which was thirty miles northeast of Kigoma, Tanganyika.

The plane, a C-119 Flying Boxcar, was on a flight from Uganda to the Congo, carrying seven Italian airmen, an Indian airman and two United Nations civilians when it crashed Saturday.

The United Nations announcement said that the survivors included three Italian airmen, the Indian airman and the two civilians, Mohamed Awatari, a welfare officer from the United Arab Republic, and Jeremiah Connelly of Ireland. The pilot was among those killed.

The United Nations spokesman said there were plans to transfer the bodies of the dead men to Leopoldville.

Before the wreck was found, the United Nations had given up hope for all the occupants of the missing plane.

Italy Wants Congo Safety

Special to The New York Times.

ROME, Nov. 20—The Italian Government will demand greater security for its air force personnel flying on duty in the Congo for the United Nations.

There is no plan to withdraw the Italian personnel, it was said in official circles. That question will arise only if the United Nations and the Congolese Government confess themselves unable to give the minimum guarantees that the Italian Government considers indispensible for the safety of its airmen flying for the United Nations.

The question of these guarantees arose in Rome after the slaying Nov. 11 of thirteen Italian airmen by Congolese soldiers at Kindu in Kivu Province. Further concern was caused by reports today that the four men who died in the crash of a United Nations plane in Tamganyika Friday were Italians.

The decision to ask for greater security measures was made by Premier Amintore Fanfani this morning after consulting with Defense Minister Giulic Andreotti, and Gen. Aldo Remondino, Chief of the Aeronautical General Staff.

Diplomats Honor Airmen

United Nations diplomats from thirteen countries attended a mass celebrated by Francis Cardinal Spellman yesterday in memory of the thirteen Italian airmen who were slain in the Congo Nov. 11.

Led by the Italian Foreign Minister, Antonio Segni, 1,500 mourners knelt or stood silently in St. Patrick's Cathedral at midday. The United States was represented at the service by its chief United Nations delegate, Adlai E. Stevenson.

"They were on an errand of peace and mercy, bringing food and medicine to their comrades," said Auxiliary Bishop Joseph M. Pericone of New York in his eulogy. "Greater love than this no man has."

The New York Times

MOURN AIRMEN SLAIN IN CONGO: Cardinal Spellman with Antonio Segni, Italy's Foreign Minister, yesterday at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Cardinal Spellman celebrated a mass for the thirteen fliers who were killed on Nov. 11 by the Congolese at Kindu.

CONGOLESE RESIST MASSACRE INQUIRY

New York Times

P. 5

Adoula Scored for Attack on Slayers of Airmen

Tues. 11-21-61

New York, N.Y.

By DAVID HALBERSTAM

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Nov. 20—Premier Cyrille Adoula is being criticized in some political quarters for his speech attacking the mutinous soldiers who massacred thirteen Italian airmen in Kindu Nov. 11.

The Congo has not yet chosen its four representatives to the joint committee to investigate the incident, which it was to have done. The United Nations named its four representatives last week.

The United Nations is keeping up as much pressure as it can for the central Government's cooperation in action against the rebellious soldiers in Kivu Province and has pledged itself to swift action against the guilty men.

Gizenga Acclaimed

Mr. Adoula was sharply criticized in Parliament today for his denunciation of the rebellious soldiers. The criticism came from deputies who support Vice Premier Antoine Gizenga, leader of the Stanleyville faction and political heir of the late Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Mr. Adoula, these Deputies said, had betrayed the Congolese Army in his speech.

They also said that the real leader of the people was Mr. Gizenga because he had rallied his army to solve the basic question now facing the nation, the secession of Katanga Province.

Many leaders here who are considered pro-West, think that the slayings at Kindu constitute just another incident.

Katanga Put First

The real question in the view of many Congolese, is the Ktanga secession. This is the real job, and it was because of the Katanga secession, that the Kindu incident happened, they believe.

Thus there is fast building up a significant differtnce of opinion between the United Nations and the Congolese over the murders. From the first, United Nations, which failed to act quickly in previous situations, made it clear that it would refuse to let this be treated as "just another incident."

United Nations troops have been killed by Congolest in the past and there has been no investigation and no punishment. This time will be different, officials of the world organization said.

The United Nations high command is known to want extremely stiff penalties and other United Nations personnel are so eager to be unleashed against the Congolese troops that there will be a sharp drop in morale if there is no quick justice.

The feeling among the world organization's personnel is that there will be more difficulties and more deaths if punishment is not meted out quickly.

This is in direct contradiction to the Congolese feeling that the United Nations has delayed long enough on ending the Katanga secession, and that the incident at Kindu was unfortunate and best forgotten.

Congo Chief Threatens To Shoot Planes

Birmingham

Post-Herald

Mon. 11-20-61

Commander Warns Aircraft Will Be Ripped From Sky

P. 1

Birmingham, Ala.

USUMBURA, Ruanda Urundi (AP)—The commander of Congolese army units in Kindu, site of the massacre of 13 Italian airmen, has warned that he will "shoot out of the sky" any planes which appear over the town.

The commander, a colonel named Pakassa, Saturday sent out radio messages picked up by U.N. stations elsewhere in Kivu Province and passed on to all airports in the vicinity—saying he refuses to allow any aircraft to fly in the Kindu region.

Pakassa's first message indicated he was willing to allow a plane carrying Gen. Victor Lundula, commander of the Stanleyville government forces, to land. But he asked Lundula to send a signal by radio before leaving Goma, where the general has been for the past couple of days and to announce his time of arrival. Pakassa added: "Every other aircraft is to turn back to Goma or we will shoot them down."

About this time a DCr of Air Congo left Usumbura, capital of this neighboring Belgian trust territory, for Goma, where it planned to pick up Lundula and take him back to Stanleyville. It appeared Lundula had talked with U.N. authorities in Goma and decided to return to Stanleyville rather than risk landing at Kindu.

In any event Pakassa sent a second message which said: "We forbid any aircraft—with exception—to fly to Kindu. They would risk great danger if they try. I refuse to change this order. My artillery will open fire without hesitation."

Two planes which had left Goma for Kindu returned on receipt of these messages. The United Nations apparently had not carried through its announced plan to ferry in Malayan U.N. battalions to surround and disarm the Kindu garrison.

Reports emanating from Goma and Bukavu said a detachment of 200 Malayans regularly stationed at Kindu still held the Kindu airstrip, but they were surrounded by about 1,000 Congo troops.

Massacre Reflects Hatred Of Belgian Mercenaries

Chicago Defender

P.1 11(18-24)61

LEOPOLD, THE CONGO — The strong hatred the Central Congolese have for the Belgian mercenaries was expressed this week when they mistook 13 Italian airmen for Belgians and hacked their bodies to pieces.

The Italians, on a mission of mercy, were attacked at the Malayan UN officers mess in Kindu. One of the victimes was a doctor.

In announcing the tragedy, UN official spokesman Ivan Smith said the airmen, flying a mercy mission for the UN, were mistaken for Belgian paratroopers by a group of rampaging Congolese troops.

SOLDIERS DRUNK

Smith said the mob of drunken soldiers beat the Italians, dragged them to a nearby hilltop and shot them before a cheering crowd of natives. Some of the bodies were hacked to pieces and dumped in a nearby river, he said.

Chicago

The slaughter came as reports mounted that Antoine Gizenga, pro-Communist political heir of the slain Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, was agitating among the troops in the Kindu area in an attempt to win them over in support of a general rebellion against the central government.

Reports from the area said the local Congolese army commander, a Col. Pakassa, has lost control of his troops and that the estimated 700 soldiers in Kindu are rebellious and drunk most of the time. The reports indicated that what had been an army had become an undisciplined rabble.

Chicago Defender

Smith said the massacre was a "barbaric crime," and that the UN has demanded that Premier Cyrille Adoula's central government punish the guilty.

11(18-24)61

Meanwhile, in Rome, Italians reacted with shock and anger to the news.

Newspaper extras hit the streets bannering the word "Massacrati" — massacre. Political leaders of all denominations denounced the mass-slaying.

Right-wing Socialist leader Giuseppe Saragat called it "a crime which hits not only Italy in the person of its 13 sons, but all nations associated in the United Nations."

Reliable sources said the Adoula government already has ordered a plane to fly to Kindu and bring back the killers for punishment. But it was not known whether any central government authority could be imposed, since a top level delegation seeking to free the Italians was forced to flee for its life when its members were menaced by the mutinous soldiers.

4 Whites Seized by Congolese

The Fla. Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo, Jan. 5 (UPI)—Congolese supporters of ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba penetrated neighboring Uganda and seized four white men today and others rioted outside the U.N. Command headquarters where Dag Hammarskjold was conferring.

Fri 1-6-61

Moroccan soldiers protected the visiting secretary-general as he met with U.N. Command officials and held a conference with Congolese President Joseph Kasavubu.

P. 11

At least three persons were injured and three others arrested in the rioting by 100 pro-Lumumba Congolese outside the U.N. compound. Off-duty U.N. troops stood by snapping pictures as the Congosese brawled among themselves and with gendarmes.

4 Whites Seized

In British-controlled Uganda, which borders on the Congo, Congolese troops loyal to the jailed Lumumba penetrated two miles and seized four white officers near the settlement of Kisoro.

The settlement is near the wedge formed by the juncture of the Congo's Kivu Province, Uganda and the Belgian-administered mandate territory of Ruanda-Urundi, itself threatened by Congolese invasion.

The Congo-Uganda border is ill-defined. Three truckloads and three jeeploads of pro-Lumumba Congolese troops were digging in along the frontier.

Uganda was rushing troops to the region, led by British officers.

The captured men were taken when they flew to Kisoro. They were identified only as Maj. Groome, pilot Lt. Wright and police officers P. S. Charnley and R. E. Kendall.

Conference Held

In Leopoldville, Hammarskjold conferred with Kasabubu for more than an hour. During his visit to the U.N. Command headquarters, Congolese demanding the release of Lumumba massed outside the compound. Egged on by a woman, they began to riot.

The only time U.N. troops intervened was when a Congolese gendarme tried to chase a rioter across the compound. A Moroccan officer pointed a pistol at him and told him to out. The gendarme fled.

The United Nations has drawn criticism for failing to protect Congolese from each other, but the U.N Command insists it can interfere only when U.N. forces are involved and cannot become involved in small internal incidents.

U.N. Chief Departs On Congo Mission

The N.Y. Times

New York

By JAMES FERON

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 3—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold left for the Congo today in an attempt to end the civil disorders threatening the work of the United Nations force there.

Wed 1-4-61

His departure, which had been delayed a day to study disorders in Kivu Province, remained uncertain until two hours before he left because of the changing situation in Laos.

At New York International Airport, Mr. Hammarskjold said he did not intend to visit Laos on this trip but that he might return to the United Nations earlier than he had planned if the Laotian situation required his presence here.

P. 1

The Secretary General was warmly applauded by a large crowd in the main lobby of the airline terminal. His plane left for Leopoldville at 5:55 P. M

He will spend two days in the Congo and will talk with members of the eleven-nation United Nations Conciliation Commission, the Congo Government and United Nations force leaders. Technically, the visit is only a side trip on the way to South Africa, where the Secretary General will spend eight days studying racial segregation.

P. 6

However, United Nations sources suggested that Mr. Hammarskjold's principal concern now was the "developing civil war" in the Congo. They felt that continuing strife between opposing Congolese factions could put the United Nations force in an untenable position, leading to its deterioration and withdrawal.

Mr. Hammarskjold is expected to visit other points in the Congo besides Leopoldville before leaving Johannesburg early Friday morning.

New York

Mr. Hammarskjold's visit to South Africa arises from a mandate given to him nine months ago by the Security Council, after riots in Sharpeville left seventy-two persons dead and many more wounded.

The Council called on South Africa to abandon its apartheid policies of racial separation and it called on Mr. Hammarskjold to assist in upholding the purposes and principles of the charter. He was about to go to South Africa last summer when the Congo crisis forced a postponement.

South African officials have arranged an extensive tour for Mr. Hammarskjold, including a trip to Transkei, a large African territory on the southern coast. South African officials have said that a program of local government is progressing rapidly there.

The Secretary General will leave Johannesburg Jan. 14 and stop in Salisbury, in Southern Rhodesia, and Khartoun, the Sudan, before arriving in Cairo Jan. 16. He intends to visit the United Nations Emergency Force in Gaza from there.

Officials here consider it likelythat Mr. Hammarskjold will meet with President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic to discuss Cairo's decision to withdraw its 510-man contingent from the United Nations force in the Congo.

Mr. Hammarskjold will leave Gaza Jan. 17 and stop in Beirut, Lebanon, before arriving at Bombay, India, the next day for a meeting of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee. The Secretary General and the committee wil participate in the dedication of a nuclear power plant at Trombay, a suburb of Bombay. He expects to return to New York from India, arriving about Jan. 20.

Mr. Hammarskjold was accompanied by Dr. Heinrich A. Weischhoff, director of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs; Wilhelm Wachmeister, the Secretary General's personal assistant, and William Ranallo, his personal aide.

Peace Group Arrives

By PAUL HOFMANN

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Jan. 3—The United Nations Conciliation Commission for the Congo assembled here today. The eleven-nation body will offer its good offices to the Congolese factions to try to end the four-month-old political impasse.

Members of an advance party of the conciliation commission indicated that the plan of President Joseph Kasavubu to convene a round-table conference of Congolese leaders Jan. 25 was acceptable to them. However, they insisted that no constitutional reform be enacted without a vote of the Congo Parliament.

This would mean that the conference could formulate proposals for a new Constitution but that Parliament would have the final word. The member of the advance party are understood to have told Mr. Kasavubu that they considered the Fundamental Law of May, 1960, still valid.

The Fundamental Law is the provisional constitution of the Congo drafted by a Belgian-Congolese round-table conference in Brussels early last year. The law, consisting of 259 articles, was ratified by the Belgian Parliament but not by the Congolese Parliament.

President Kasavubu made available offices in the Parliament building to the United Nations Commission.

The commission is headed by Jaja A. Wachuku, Nigeria's Federal Minister of Education and chief delegate to the General Assembly. The group also includes representatives of Malaya, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia and Liberia. Guinea, Indonesia, Mali and the United Arab Republic withdrew because of their dissatisfaction over the way the United Nations was handling the Congo political crisis.

The conciliation group's secretarial staff of six is headed by Dr. Dragoslav Protitch, under secretary for the United Nations Trusteeship Department. The commission will report to its parent organization, the eighteen-nation United Nations Congo Advisory Committee.

The United Nations reported today from Bukavu, the capital of Kivu Province, that anti-European violence had broken out. A Swiss representative of the International Red Cross and other Europeans were imprisoned and some beaten, it said.

United Nations troops in Bukavu are being reinforced. A spokesman for the world organization disclosed that the United Nations had requested the release of five supporters of Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, army chief of staff and head of the military regime. They were detained in Stanleyville where they were taken after they were kidnapped in Bukavu Dec. 25 by raiders backing Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Premier imprisoned by Colonel Mobutu's forces.

Congolese kill three in new attack on UN

The B'ham News

B'ham, Ala.

BY DENNIS NEELD

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, April 29—(AP)—The Congolese army's suspicion of the United Nations erupted today against a contingent of 60 UN troops from Ghana. The Ghanaians were disarmed and three were killed.

Sun 4-30-61

The incident took place at the important railhead of Port Francqui about 400 miles east of Leopoldville in Kaisai Province. The troops from Ghana were stationed there attempting to stop recent tribal clashes.

P. 1

A UN spokesman said the Ghanians were overwhelmed and forced to surrender to the Congolese troops, who are nominally loyal to President Joseph Kasavubu's government at Leopoldville.

A BRITISH OFFICER with the Ghanaians and three Swedes in a movement control unit at Port Francqui were taken away by the Congolese. The four had their hands tied behind their backs, and the Swedes are believed to have been beaten up.

The UN spokesman said Congolese officials were trying to arrange for release of the troops. He described the Congolese working on the case as "well disposed toward the United Nations."

Kasavubu recently signed an agreement to cooperate with the world organization, but apparently the import of this change in policy never got through to the Congolese troops.

Fighting broke out in Port Francqui when the local Congolese garrison became suspicious of a visiting Congolese provincial official because he arrived aboard a UN plane. Congolese soldiers have been fearful that the United Nations would try to disarm them.

The Congolese troops turned on the Ghanaians. Details of the battle were not clear but two Congolese are believed to have been killed.

MOISE TSHOMBE

Tshombe still under guard; cannot leave

The B'ham News

B'ham, Ala.

Sun 4-30-61

BY PETER GROSE

COQUILHATVILLE, The Congo, April 29—(AP)—Katanga President Moise Tshombe remained under armed guard in Coquilhatville villa today after ending his two-day sitdown strike at the city's airport.

P. 33

No military or political officials would say whether Tshombe was a prisoner or free to return to the airport or circulate around town. Troops have orders to prevent Tshombe or any other political leader from leaving the city.

Paratroopers under Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu, commander in chief of the Congolese national army, guarded all entrances to the low rambling villa Tshombe used while attending a political unity conference here that misfired. They said they were under orders to prevent anyone from entering the house.

CONGOLESE officials were confused and frightened by the Army's restrictions on their movement. The military appeared interested mainly in forcing the political leaders to stay in Coquilhatville and end their quarrels, but that seemed remote after the ill-will engendered by Tshombe's arrest.

Thurs. 1-5-61

New York p.3

The New York Times

Associated Press Radiophoto

CASABLANCA TALKS BEGIN: King Mohamed V of Morocco, second from right, welcomes African leaders at Casablanca airport. From left: President Mobido Keita of Mali; President Sékou Touré of Guinea; the King, and President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana. Other leaders at the talks include President Gamal Abdel Nasser of United Arab Republic and Ferhat Abbas, President of the Algerian rebel Provisional Government.

Strife Dims UN Aid To Starving Congolese

Chicago Defender Chicago Ill.

By DONALD JOHNSTON

1-(14-20)-61

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (UPI) —A Christmas appeal for starving Congolese natives suddenly put the spotlight on the United Nations civilian operations in the strife-torn Congo.

An international team of 170 civilian technicians has been in the African republic since post-independence upheavals began last summer, but its work has been obscured by the shouting over the role the 19,000-man U. N. military force should play.

While the troops have sought to minimize the internal political and tribal hostilities and prevent East-West "cold war" interference, the civilians have tried to counteract the far-reaching economic, social and administrative dislocations caused by the disorders.

The size of the civilian unit's task was indicated by the Christmas appeal made by Sture Linner, chief of UN civilian operations in the Congo.

NATIVES STARVING

Linner said 300,000 tribesmen were starving in the "famine triangle" of South Kasai province. He added that an average of 200 men, women and children have died of hunger every day for the past several weeks.

The United Nations has been supplying food to these and other victims of the turmoil, but Linner warned that the problem would worsen drastically unless large-scale relief was organized.

The food shortage is but one of the numerous problems being tackled by Linner's technicians. Others are in the fields of communications, education, finance and economics foreign trade, health, judicature, labor, natural resources public works and social affairs.

During the recent inconclusive security council and general assembly debates on the Congo Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold laid heavy stress on the disintegration of the country's economy, administration and public services. He warned that such chaotic conditions would invite civil war with international repercussions should the UN force be withdrawn.

SELF SUPPORT

Hammarskjold has indicated that he believes measures to promote self-support and economic freedom for the nation of 13,500,000 persons are at least as necessary as a political settlement for the long term.

The UN civilian unit, assembled from two dozen countries on six continents, went into the former Belgian colony in mid-July as soon as the Congolese government asked for UN help. The technical assistance program developed with a speed and scope unprecedented in UN history.

The basic purpose of the operation was to fill the void left by withdrawal of Belgian technicians, who had performed all vital civic and business functions.

Congo Troops Arrest, Later Free Tshombe

B'ham Post-Herald

B'ham Ala.

BY WILLIAM ANDERSON, UPI Staff Writer

COQUILHATVILLE, The Congo, April 26 (UPI)—Katanga President Moise Tshombe was arrested by Congolese Central Government troops at the airport here today when he tried to go home after staging an angry walkout from a conference of Congo leaders.

(A Katanga radio broadcast, heard in Brussels tonight, said Tshombe had been released. Katanga Interior Minister Godefroid Munongo said by telephone from Elisabethville that Tshombe was freed following the intervention of high Congolese authorities.)

Tshombe, his foreign minister, Evariste Kimba, and six European advisers were taken into custody as they walked toward a waiting transport plane. They were spirited away by the soldiers to an undisclosed place.

Reporter Beaten

The remaining members of Tshombe's party were allowed to leave the airfield and a guard was placed around the Katanga leader's plane.

(A telegram protesting Tshombe's seizure was sent to United Nations Sec. Gen. Dag Hammarskjold in New York by M. Struelens, director general of the Katanga Information Services for the Western Hemisphere.)

Congolese soldiers beat this correspondent with rifle butts when en route to the airport to cover Tshombe's attempted flight.

I was released after personal intervention by Congolese foreign Minister Justin Bomboko.

I was in a car with other newsmen on our way to the airport when soldiers stopped us. I was struck by gunbutts by the soldiers. I was not seriously injured.

UN To Re-Enter Port

Tshombe's arrest came after nearly three days of bickering between his government and the regime of President Joseph Kasavubu. He had presented the Congolese leaders conference with an ultimatum demanding that Kasavubu renounce all co-operation with the United Nations.

p. 2

In Leopoldville, informed sources said the United Nations and the Central Congolese Government had reached an agreement to send 100 unarmed Nigerian UN policemen to the key port of Matadi to re-establish the UN presence there.

B'ham Ala.

The United Nations has been kept out of the Matadi supply Port since early March when Congolese troops drove out Sudanese UN forces after a sharp battle.

Katanga's Troops Battle Lumumba Force in North

The N.Y. Times

New York, N.Y.

By United Press International.

Sat 2-18-61

p. 1

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Feb. 17—Troops of secessionist Katanga Province struck north through jungle country today and clashed with well-armed pro-Lumumba forces in a spreading wave of violence that included the murder of civilians.

There were no reports of casualties in a machine-gun battle that was said to have taken place at Katoto on the Lualaba River.

[Reports reaching Leopoldville said Antoine Gizenga, head of the pro-Lumumba rebel regime in Stanleyville, had ousted his chief lieutenant in Kivu Province, according to The Associated Press.]

A Katanga spokesman said a Katanga column forging north met "substantial resistance" from heavily armed pro-Lumumba troops at Katoto, a village across the Lualaba River from the Katanga stronghold of Bukama. The area is 210 miles northwest of Elisabethville, capital of Katanga.

Troops Drive on Katoto

The goal of the Katanga troops is the pro-Lumumba stronghold of Manono in northern Katanga.

The clash at Katoto was the first report of serious fighting since the death of Patrice Lumumba, the Congo's former Premier, was announced by Katanga last Monday.

According to the Katanga spokesman, the battle was "marked by disciplined bursts of firing from automatic weap." He indicated that the pro-Lumumba forces were not Baluba tribesmen but well-trained soldiers.

Pro-Lumumba Balubas have been active in northern Katanga, but they generally fight as undisciplined bands in sporadic outbursts.

In Stanleyville, capital of Eastern Province, Mr. Gizenga and his army commander, Gen. Victor Lundula, attended a requiem mass in memory of Mr. Lumumba. They joined 25,000 persons in a football stadium. There were no incidents.

General Lundula made a speech asking for calm. He urged the populace not to attack Europeans.

Katanga Defiant; Threat Of Strife Stirred By Death

B'ham Post-Herald

B'ham, Ala.

BY ADRIAN PORTER

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Katanga government today anounced the death of Patrice Lumumba—and defied the United Nations or anyone else to do anything about it.

The office of President Moise Tshombe, arch-foe of Lumumba, said the deposed ex-premier lies in an unmarked grave and the village tribesmen who slew him are getting $8000 as a reward for capture of criminals.

Feb. 2-14-61

"These people have rid the Congo and the whole world of a problem," Tshombe's interior ministry said.

p. 1

The announcement stirred a new threat of civil war in the Congo, where illiterate millions may regard Lumumba as a martyr. It added another problem to the seemingly desperate role of the United Nations in efforts to bring peace to this 8-month-old country.

Follower Sees War

"This will mean blood," an ardent follower of Lumumba declared in Leopoldville, the Congo's capital. "This will mean war."

But little surprise was evident in Katanga and some residents of this rich secessionist province, which Lumumba once sought to conquer, said "thank goodness he's dead."

President Tshombe's righthand man, Interior Minister Godefroid Munongo, disclosed Lumumba's death. He told newsmen that Lumumba and two aides—said to have fled with him from a farmhouse prison last Thursday night—were "massacred yesterday morning" by tribesmen of a village some distance from the point where their getaway car was found in southwest Katanga Saturday.

He refused to name the village or say where the bodies were interred.

KILLED — Patrice Lumumba.

Conforms to Rumors

The official story conformed closely with week-end rumors here that the lanky, left-leaning nationalist agitator, 35, was doomed or already dead under circumstances that would never be fully explained. Munongo apparently took note of that, telling reporters:

"I know that people will say this has been a plot and that the Katanga Government assassinated Lumumba. Such an accusation is inevitable—even if Lumumba had died of illness, old age or natural causes.

"I will speak frankly: if people accuse us of killing Lumumba I will reply: "Prove it.' "

A charge of "premeditated murder" followed quickly at the UN Security Council in New York from Ambassador Omar Loutfi of the United Arab Republic, one of Lumumba's Asian-African supporters.

The Russians said President Tshombe's Katanga government must be made to pay.

Attacks UN

Munongo declared the United Nations has no right "to take positions in this matter," and suggested it never worried about celebrated criminal cases in the United States, Communist killings in Hungary, the assassination of King Faisal in Iraq, South American political executions.

"The UN. . . does not say a word when big powers are involved, but likes to enforce itself and its pretended authority when it is dealing with a small, feeble nation," Munongo said.

Lumumba's mercurial reign as the first premier of the independent Congo, lasted little more than two months during which he shifted views from East to West and back again. But he is remembered mainly for welcoming Soviet technicians, later banished.

p. 2

Deposed Sept. 5 by President Joseph Kasavubu, he was subsequently arrested by strong man Col. Joseph Mobutu on a charge of inciting the Congolese army to mutiny.

B'ham, Ala.

Threat Even In Death

But even in jail his sputtering political star was a force to be reckoned with. His followers succeeded in winning back a third of the Congo's territory. And in his grave he may be a more dangerous threat to Central African stability than in the days of his Leopoldville dictatorship.

Lumumba's premiership was marked by civil warfare in which he used Soviet equipment and Communist moral support in a campaign against independence-minded Baluba rebels in Katanga and adjoining Kasai province. Thousands died before the bloodshed was halted in a cease-fire enforced by troops of a 20,000-man UN Congo Command.

Today Munongo told newsmen Lumumba was responsible for this slaughter and would have been sentenced to death if tried in a law court.

The two reported slain with him were Col. Maurice Mpolo, former youth minister in Lumumba's cabinet, and Joseph Okito, vice president of the Congo senate. All were described as victims of angry villagers supporting President Tshmbe's regime.

Explains Secrecy

refusing to pinpoint the spot [illegible]umumba's death, the interior minister explained:

"We do not want Africans of the tribe which killed Lumumba to be identified because they might be the subject of eventual reprisals by Lumumbists.

The interior minister said the captain of the guard—a Belgian—which allowed Lumumba to escape is under arrest for negligence.

Munongo told newsmen three ministers flew this morning to the scene of the killings and identified the victims beyond doubt.

The secrecy as to the burial site, he said, "is for various reasons, but one is to prevent possible pilgrimages to the scene."

Katangans Hint U.N. In Lumumba Escape

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Deny Incident 'Cover Plan' For Slaying

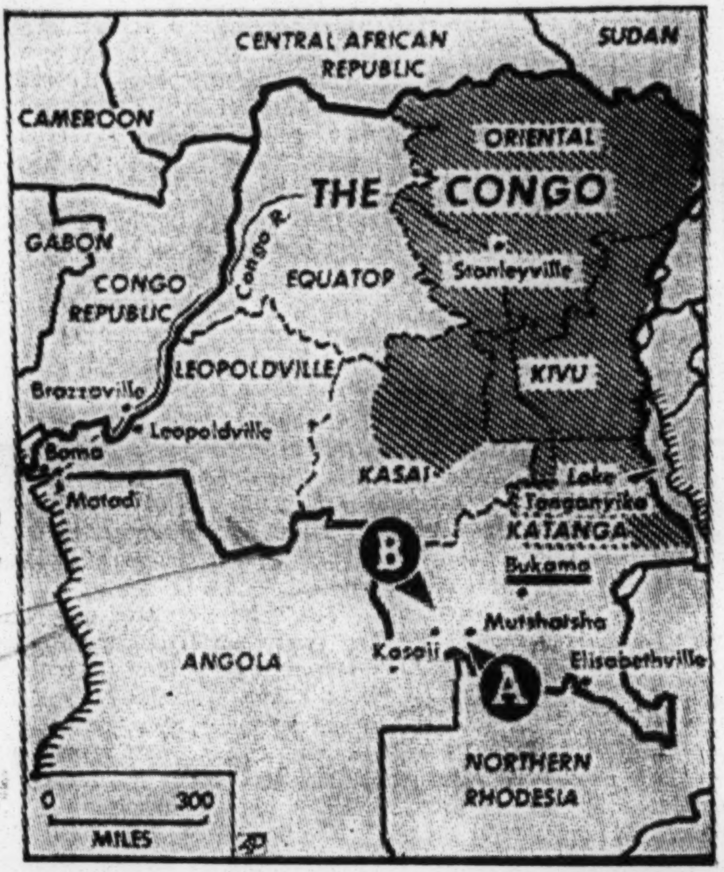
Sun. 2-12-61

P2A

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga (AP) — The Katanga government hinted Saturday that U.N. soldiers were involved in the disappearance of Patrice Lumumba and announced new clues in the hunt for the Congo's deposed premier.

Hoping to allay widespread suspicion that the story of Lumumba's escape from Katanga jailers was a cover-up for a plot to assassinate the Congo's foremost political agitator, the government issued a communique denying the escape was "manufactured."

However, the suspicions reached to U.N. headquarters in New York. Eleven pro-Lumumba delegations demanded an inquiry into Lumumba's "murder" and one of them, the Soviet Union, requested a Saturday secret Security Council meeting to discuss Lumumba's fate. The Soviet move failed and the matter will come up at a council meeting Monday.



AP Wirephoto Map

ESCAPE STARTED (A); SEDAN FOUND (B)
Shaded Portions Indicate Pro-Lumumba Regions

NO EVIDENCE

No evidence has been produced here to substantiate the rumors of Lumumba's death. But the only evidence to the contrary has come from a steady stream of communiques on the hunt for him and two associates, Senate Vice President Joseph Okito and former Youth Minister Maurice Mpolo. All three were brought to Katanga last month for safekeeping.

The government of this secessionist province announced the discovery of a rifle and submachine gun under a bush near the spot where Lumumba's supposed getaway car was abandoned. After that the hunt came to a dead end as far as official statements were concerned.

But a Katanga spokesman and the local radio said a government commission of inquiry found that "a number of men with light brown skins" suddenly appeared at Lumumba's farmhouse prison early Friday and ordered the guards to release Lumumba, This probably was an allusion to Moroccan U.N. troops, olive-skinned soldiers from North Africa.

STRANGE COINCIDENCE

"It is a strange coincidence," the radio said, "that Lumumba's escape coincided with the withdrawal of Moroccan troops from the Kolwezi area (about 60 miles from Lumumba's farmhouse prison)."

The government's original story was that Lumumba and his fellow-prisoners overpowered their guards.

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3 Crated Jets Arrive in Katanga

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Feb. 16 (UPI) — A chartered Stratocruiser air transport unloaded three crated French-built jet trainer planes at Elisabethville in Katanga Province today.

The arrival of the crated jets during the night was first reported by a U. N. spokesman.

Interior Ministry officials later confirmed that three French Fouga Magister jet training planes had arrived for the Katangese Air force of President Moise Tshombe.

Fri. 2-17-61

Ordered by Tshombe

They said the planes were the first of nine trainers ordered by Tshombe, who broke some months ago with the Leopoldville regime in protest against pro-communist policies of the then Premier Patrice Lumumba.

P. 17

But one official said "the whole thing is a terrible mistake." He said Tshombe "a long time back . . . was persuaded he needed jet planes as a prestige-building thing for the country."

"As soon as the air force officers found out he had ordered the Fougas, they pointed out the planes were a waste of time and money because of their short range and the difficulty of finding pilots for them," he added.

But there were reports in Elisabethville that Scotsman Stewart Finley-Bisset is recruiting jet pilots in South Africa. It was understood he has signed four pilots and was looking for two more to fly "six jet planes already on the ground in Katanga."

New Korea Feared

The arrival of the trainer planes stirred fears in Elisabethville of civil war. Katangese gendarmerie already are battling pro-Lumumba Baluba tribesmen in the north of the province and were reported meeting stiff resistance.

"It looks like the lines are being drawn for a new Korea," one plomat said.

Other diplomatic sources suggested the shipment might provide the excuse for increased supplies of military equipment to the leftist Stanleyville government of Lumumba's former Vice Premier Antoine Gizenga by his Communist and African supporters.

The U.N. Spokesman who saw the stratocruiser said it bore only the markings "N9504C."

(In Washington, the Federal Aviation Administration said the registration number was assigned to the Seven Seas Airlines Corp. of New York, a charter carrier. Officials of the company denied the plane was theirs, however, and suggested the number of the plane had been faked.

In Paris the French Foreign Minister said "The French Government has not authorized the exportation of any material whatsoever to Katanga.

(Tshombe was quoted by the Associated Press as saying today that "the only legal government for all the territories of the former Belgian Congo is that of President (Joseph) Kasavubu."

(He declined to elaborate. He steadfastly has maintained Katanga's independence of any central Congo government . .

(Sources said, however, that Tshombe fears direct Communist intervention in the Congo and is ready for much closer cooperation with Kasavubu as an ally.)

Statement by Congo Chiefs

The N.Y. Times

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, March 12 (Reuters) — Following is the text of a communiqué issued today by Congolese leaders at the close of their talks here:

New York

The Congolese authorities have concluded their conference in Tananarive after adopting three resolutions — the first regarding foreign policy and relations between the member states represented here of the former Belgian Congo; the second concerning the maintenance of order, and the third relations with the United Nations.

Mon. 3-13-61

They also addressed a telegram to the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary General of the United Nations asking for the annulment of the Security Council's resolution of Feb. 21, this no longer having any raison d'être since reunion has been achieved between authorities.

P. 2

The Congolese authorities also decided a conference of [Congo] heads of state will meet soon before the round-table conference in Elisabethville.

The two conferences will have the task of specifying measures which have to be taken to apply the decisions taken by the present conference.

So far as relations between member states are concerned and foreign policy the conference decided the ex-Belgian Congo will form a confederation of states represented on the international plane by a president of the confederation. Joseph Kasavubu was pro[illegible] President of the confederation.

A Council of States composed of the President of the confederation and Presidents of the member states will determine the general internal and international policies of the confederation. An executive body called the Coordinating Body between states will carry out the Council's decisions.

The Central Government [in Leopoldville] will cease to exist when the Coordinating Body is set up.

BELGIANS REPORT STEPS TO OBEY U.N.

The N.Y. Times

New York, N.Y.

Recruiting for Congo Ended by Brussels—Nationals Urged to Return Home

Sun. 3-12-61

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. March 11 — Belgian delegation sources said today that Belgium had taken comprehensive measures to implement the Security Council's resolution calling for the withdrawal of all military and paramilitary personnel and civilian political advisers from the Congo.

P. 14

All recruiting places in Brussels have been closed and young men seeking to go to the Congo are being informed that they will have difficulties unless they can show that they already have completed the military service required in Belgium.

This, a delegation spokesman said, includes reserve as well as active service in the Belgian Army. The information is given to would-be recruits for the Congo either at home or when they register with Belgian consular authorities in the Congo.

Inducements Offered

Inducements are being offered to Belgians in the employ of the Congolese Government to return home if the Congo will release them. Such Belgians number about 2000.

A third of the pay of these Belgians comes from Brussels, but they are considered Congolese Government employes not directly subject to recall by the Belgian Government. Jobs are being guaranteed to them at home should they be released by the Congo.

Many are former specialists and technicians, who took political posts after the Congo became independent. Nationals of other countries hold similar positions.

The Belgian figures were made available today after yesterday's announcement that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold would send Taieb Sahbani of Tunisia to Brussels next week to press the demand for the withdrawal from the Congo of specified Belgian nationals. Mr. Hammarskjold also had asked for a complete census of Belgians in the Congo.

According to information available here, the entire Belgian population of all sections of the Congo is now about 40,000. Of these, about 10,000 are company employes, specialists and business men.

6,000 Missionaries

About 6,000 are missionaries, about 2,000 teachers and 2,000 civil servants working for the Congolese. The balance are women and children. Before independence, the Belgian population amounted to about 80,000.

Available statistics, not verified, set the total of military personnel and "mercenaries" at about 330. About 200 of these are reported to be Congolese nationals. A start has been made, according to Belgian sources, on the withdrawal of others.

Walter Loridan, Belgian representative here, wrote to Mr. Hammarskjold March 4 that thirty-one officers and non-commissioner officers had received orders to leave "forthwith." He said all were expected to be back in Brussels by March 19.

A Belgian spokesman asserted that his Government did not feel it could demand or enforce the return of all its nationals working for the Congolese. He suggested that the United Nations might ask Congolese authorities to release them.

GIZENGA RETAINS TOP REBEL POST

The N.Y. Times

New York, N.Y.

U. S. Aide in Congo Reports Friendly Talk on Friday With Stanleyville Chief

Sun. 3-12-61

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, March 11—Antoine Gizenga is apparently still in control of Stanleyville, seat of the rebel pro-Lumumba regime in Eastern Province. An American diplomat said here today that Mr. Gizenga had received him in Stanleyville last night and that the city was calm.

P. 15

The report by Frank Carlucci, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy in Leopoldville contradicted rumors that Mr. Gizenga had been deposed in a military coup by Gen. Victor Lundula, commander of Stanleyville's troops.

Mr. Carlucci went to Stanleyville two days ago to ask for the release of nine American missionaries who are being detained in Kivu Province with about 300 Europeans.

U. S. Envoy Hopeful

After his return here Mr. Carlucci said he was hopeful that the nine Americans would soon get permission to leave. He said Mr. Gizenka had received him in "friendly" fashion.

Authorities in Kivu Province, which is under Stanleyville's control, have informed the 300 persons they are detaining that they could leave only if competent replacements were provided. The 300 being held include plantation managers and school teachers.

General Lumumba flew from Stanleyville to Kivu yesterday with a Ghanaian colonel of the United Nations force, S. J. Ohu. Their aim was to assist in the possible evacuation of the 300 and to seek the release of a number of Belgians who have been arrested and beaten. Those responsible for the beatings were reported to have been arrested and brought to Stanleyville.

Mr. Carlucci's reception in Stanleyville was in sharp contrast with his visit there a month ago. Stanleyville officials accused him then of being a "spy."

A United States Navy vessel, the Gen. Leroy Eltinge, put in today at Pointe Noire, an Atlantic Coast port in the former French Congo across the river from Leopoldville. The ship carried food supplies to be distributed through the United Nations.

The vessel had been due in Matadi earlier this week, but was diverted after United Nations forces had been driven out of Matadi, a port city on the Congo River. A Congolese spokesman said yesterday that the vessel would be welcome in Matadi.

A Sudanese contingent of the United Nations force left Matadi after it ran out of ammunition in an exchange of fire with Congolese troops. There have been conferences in Leopoldville on a United Nations return to the port and at last report an agreement was expected soon.

A United Nations spokesman said that Indonesian soldiers scheduled to leave the Congo abroad the Eltinge would remain in Kitona, an air base near the mouth of the Congo River, until other means of transport could be arranged.

Skirmishes Reported

The postponement gave rise to speculation that the Indonesian Government might be about to reconsider its decision to withdraw its forces from the Congo.

There were unconfirmed reports of a bloodless encounter near the border of Eastern Province between troops from Stanleyville and a unit belonging to the forces of Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu, commander of the Leopoldville army.

General Mobutu's forces were said to have taken fifty prisoners.

The provincial government of Kasai reported that a military unit belonging to the forces of Albert Kalonji, President of the independent state of South Kasai, had attacked a village in the area of Luiza and killed three Lulua tribesmen. There has been tribal warfare off and on for many months between the Baluba tribe, which is controlled by Mr. Kalonji and the Luluas.

CONFEDERAL RULE IN CONGO FAVORED AT CHIEFS' TALKS

The N.Y. Times

New York, N.Y.

Sun. 3-12-61

Tshombe Proposals Backed—Wide Accord Is Hinted as Sessions Near End

P. 1

By BENJAMIN WELLES

Special to The New York Times.

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, March 11—Congolese leaders were reported tonight to have reached virtual agreement to reconstitute their country as either the Confederation or the Community of Central African Republics.

At a reception tendered tonight by their host, President Philibert Tsiranana, the leaders hinted that they were on the verge of terminating their conference in a wide measure of agreement. They canceled a planned final session this afternoon in deference to Mr. Tsiranana's reception and intend to finish their work at a morning session tomorrow.

By then, it is expected, they will have agreed on a completely new union of independent states banding together voluntarily in what was once the Belgian Congo. There are reports that even the name Congo may be dropped.

Two Views Advanced

The alternative ideas for a confederation or community were put before the delegates this morning by President Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province, a leading opponent of a strong central regime. He was said to be in favor of the community formula as better safeguarding the independence of Katanga, the wealthiest region in the country.

Other leaders and even some of Mr. Tshombe's own advisers were in favor of the confederation formula, though many tended to agree that the difference was somewhat academic.

All the leaders were reported to have agreed that President Joseph Kasavubu would be their titular head in view of the fact that he is the only Congolese officially recognized by the United Nations.

Lumumba View Opposed

Mr. Kasavubu represents the central Government in Leopoldville. It was he who deposed and imprisoned the late Patrice Lumumba, who as Premier favored a strong central government.

Mr. Lumumba's deputy, Antoine Gizenga, an extreme Leftist, heads a rump cabinet in Stanleyville that claims to be the legitimate government of the Congo. He refused to participate in the sessions here.

Joseph Lihau, a young jurist on Mr. Kasavubu's staff who is the official conference spokesman, said work would be resumed tomorrow on the first item of the conference's three-point agenda: the political form and structure of the Congo and relations between its states.

The two other items are maintenance of law and order and relations between the Congo and the United Nations and foreign countries.

Mr. Lihau said the first item was "most difficult" and forecast that if final agreement was reached on it tomorrow the two other items would be quickly resolved.

P4

Mr. Tshombe's proposals marked what many observers took to be the climax of the conference, which opened formally Wednesday after those attending had decided to wait no longer for Mr. Gizenga.

Conference sources said the discussions yesterday, which started at 10 A. M. continued behind closed doors until after midnight, ebbed and flowed like surf, which broke time and again on the key issue: What is to be the juridical form that the United Nations can accept and that gives promise of political stability?

By adopting either formula—community or confederation—it was pointed out, the Congolese leaders would offer the United Nations the alternatives of accepting the constitutional formula adopted here by an overwhelming majority of the Congo's leaders "in law and in fact" or or rejecting a "satisfactory and African" attempt to resolve a lingering crisis.

Katanga's Independence

If a majority in the United Nations accepts the formula, it will automatically involve the constitutional independance not only of Katanga but also of South Kasai and other areas represented here as states "in law and in fact."

If the two Communist-dominated secessionist Provinces, Kivu and Eastern, where Mr. Gizenga rules, refuse to agree to the formula, conferences sources said, they will be putting themselves legally and constitutionally beyond the pale. Katanga's independence wil be legal, it was said, but not theirs.

Another important aspect of the structure proposed by Mr. Tshombe is the formula for a central agency whose first task would be to coordinate on behalf of all the members the hiring and allocation of "foreign"—that is, Belgian—technicians.

Curb on Technicians

"By placing responsibility in the hands of the new central coordinating agency," said one conference participant, "we can legally forbid the use of Communist and Iron Curtain technicians in areas like Eastern and Kivu Provinces."

Asked to explain a somewhat cryptic communiqué last night, which merely cited agreement on a new "neutral" status for Leopoldville without specifying precisely what this meant, an informant expressed impatience that the issue had been debated at all. It impeded progress on more essential matters, he indicated.

He said there had been concern among Leopoldville delegates that the capital might become topheavy with administrative agencies since it not only is a great city in its own right but would also be the capital of surrounding Leopoldville Province and perhaps of the proposed confederation.

"The delegates wanted some sort of special status like Washington, D. C.," the source said, "but no one stopped to remember that the residents of Washington do not have a vote. This caused considerable argument when we should have been working on more important things."

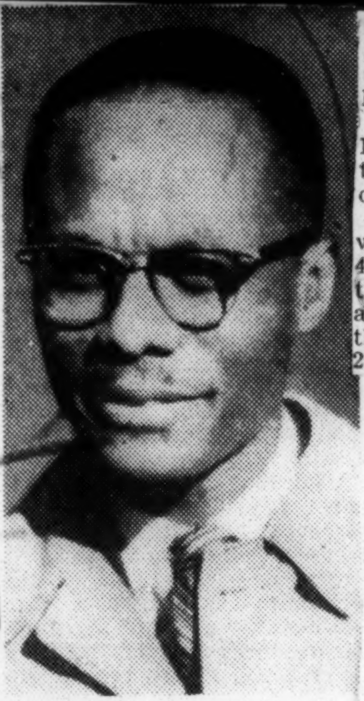
ANGOLAN LEADER DECRIES KILLINGS

The N. Y. Times

New York N.Y.

Nationalist Asks U. N. Aid —Blames Portuguese for Forced Labor Policy

Mon. 3-20-61



DEPLORES VIOLENCE: Roberto Holden, leader of Angolan independence movement, who decried recent attacks in African colony.

The leader of the African independence movement in Angola deplored here yesterday the "extreme violence" of the Africans against Portuguese settlers in the north Angloan province of Sao Salvador.

P 13

Roberta Holden, 36-year-old head of the Union of Angloan Peoples, said the killings were an "expression of desperation against Portuguese terrorism over the past 500 years."

Mr. Holden said this was his third trip to New York and the United Nations to plead the case for Angolan independence. He left for Leopoldville, the Congo, last night and said he expected to return in two weeks to set up a branch office of his organization.

Mr. Holden, who was born in Sao Salvador Province, scene of the attacks, said "we are deeply sorry that women and children have been killed."

40 Victims Counted

Reports from Luanda, capital of Angola, have described the acts of violence as being similar to the Mau Mau raids on British settlers in Kenya several years ago. More than forty Portuguese were said to have been slain, with the possibility that the toll might reach 100. In Lisbon, the Portuguese Government has blamed "outside agitators" from the Congo for the attacks.

Mr. Holden said some members of his organization were involved in the attacks, but he denied they were acting on party orders.

He denied that the attackers had launched a tribal uprising similar to the Kenya violence. He said the Angola attackers were contract workers rebelling against a system of "forced labor." He referred the Portuguese law that obliges all "indigenes," or unassimilated Africans who cannot prove they are gainfully employed, to contract their labor to a Portuguese employer or serve the government on public works projects.

More Violence Feared

He expressed a fear of more violence unless the Portuguese "make clear their intention to abolish forced labor and initiate steps to grant the African equal treatment."

Mr. Holden, who spoke in English and is equally fluent in French and Portuguese, denounced what he termed a Portuguese attempt to label him and his party as Communist.

"I am a revolutionary," he declared, "only because a Christian who remains silent before a crime becomes a partner in that crime."

"We are trying to educate our people politically—to convey that independence will not be won easily, and freedom, once won, means discipline and responsibility," he added. "We are trying to insure against Angola's becoming another Congo."

But he warned that if the Portuguese did not soon reform their policies, "Angola may become just that."

Mr. Holden said his party, which was founded in 1954, had 40,000 members. About half of the members reside in Angola and half in the Congo, where there are an estimated total of 200,000 Angolan exiles, he said.

CONGO TROOPS FREE TSHOMBE

The Times Picayune

Release Announced by Katanga Minister

New Orleans, La.

BRUSSELS (UPI — President Moise Tshombe of the Congo's Katanga providance has been released by the Congolese captors, it was reported Wednesday night.

P 8 Sec 1

Godefroid Munongo, Katanga's minister of the interior, told questioners here by telephone from Elisabethville of Tashombe's release.

Thurs. 4-27-61

Tshombe was arrested by Congolese central government troops when he attempted to board a plane at Coquilhatville after walking out on a "summit" conference of Congolese leaders.

Tshombe's Arrest Follows Walkout

By PETER GROSE

COQUILHATVILLE, the Congo (AP)—President Moise Tshombe of Katanga was arrested Wednesday after he scornfully walked out of a summit conference of Congolese politicians.

The leader of the Congo's richest province was seized by soldiers of the Leopoldville central government of President Joseph Kasavubu. He was preparing to board a plane for Elisabethville, his capital.

In Leopoldville, Congolese army authorities believed the arrest of Tshombe was an emergency and a strictly temporary measure to prevent his quitting the conference. They were convinced the Katanga leader soon will be released.

Communications with Coquilhatville were disrupted soon after Tshombe's arrest and it was not possible to verify whether he still was under detention.

BUNGLING CHARGED

Tshombe stormed out of the conference after tongue lashing other Congolese politicians as bunglers interested more in their personal comfort than in solving the Congo's problems.

He bitterly denounced them as "vassals of the United Nations." As he left, Foreign Minister Justine Bomboko was announcing the central government's agreement on a U.N. return to the key port of Matadi and an end of the Congolese stranglehold on U.N. supply lines.

A U. N. garrison of Sudanese soldiers was forced out of the Congo River port more than six weeks ago. More than 95 per cent of U. N. supplies entered the Congo by way of Matadi.

FRESH TURMOIL

But even as the Matadi agreement held out prospects of a smoother course for Congo affairs, Tshombe's arrest once more threatened fresh turmoil.

Twenty Congolese soldiers surrounded Tshombe's presidential party in the airport terminal building. Tshombe, his foreign minister, Evariste Kimba, and two civilian advisers, were starting to leave the terminal to board their private aircraft. Others in the Tshombe motorcade were turned back from the airport at the gates.

Soldiers were stopping all cars and rounding up Belgian and Congolese members of Tshombe's delegation.

Only moments before, the suave, westernized Katanga leader had posed on his knees for photographers mocking the way he claims Kasavubu has bowed to the United Nations.

Tshombe and 280 other Congolese politicians came to this sleepy Congo riverside capital of Equator Province to discuss plans for a loose confederation of independent states, a plan favored both by Tshombe and Kasavubu.

The leftist rebel government of Antoine Gizenga in Stanleyville was not represented, although it was invited to send delegates

U.N. CONGO DEBATE SOUGHT BY SOVIET

The N.Y. Times

Gromyko Demands Prompt Assembly Session, Saying Resolutions Are Ignored

New York

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 16—The Soviet Union demanded today an immediate session of the General Assembly on the Congo situation.

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, who temporarily heads the Soviet delegation here, made the request in a message to Frederick H. Boland of Ireland, the Assembly President.

Fri 3-17-61

He complained that attempts were under way to "dismember" the Congo in the face of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions calling for maintenance of the territorial integrity of the new nation. These resolutions "are being ignored," he asserted, while the situation in the Congo "is steadily deteriorating."

P5

Mr. Gromyko's complaint apparently alluded to events at the conference of Congolese leaders in Tananarive, Malagasy Republic. At that meeting President Joseph Kasavubu, Moise Tshombe, President of Katanga Province and other leaders agreed to form a confederal state. The Soviet Union recognizes the Stanleyville regime of Antoine Gizenga, successor to the slain former Premier, Patrice Lumumba, as the legitimate Government of the Congo.

Mr. Gromyko suggested that an Assembly session on the Congo be held "even before the end of this week." The expectation here, however, was that the Assembly would not take up the question of the Congo until early next week, possibly Tuesday.

The United States took no official stand on the Soviet request. It was understood, however, that the United States delegation and several others would like to see a report from the United Nations Conciliation Commission on the Congo before it agreed to a full-fledged debate.

The commission consists of African nations that have sent contingents to the United Nations force in the Congo. Its members returned from the Congo last month, with tentative recommendations that the United Nations promote a meeting of the leaders of all Congolese factions and later stand guard over a new session of the Congolese Parliament.

Meanwhile, however, considerable disagreement appears to have arisen among some of the Conciliation Commission's members, with a minority unwilling to sign the majority report. Members of the commission met for several hours here today, but no results were made public.

Some diplomatic sources believed that the Soviet move for an immediate meeting on the Congo was a prelude to the introduction of another attempt to unseat Secretary General Dag Hamarskjold and to evacuate the United Nations force in Africa.

Soviet speakers before the Assembly and the Security Council previously have indicated that they would favor the withdrawal of all United Nations troops and the establishment of an entirely African committee to represent United Nations interests in any Congo settlement.

Resolution May Be Offered

It was understood that a new resolution to this effect might be paid before the Assembly by the Soviet delegation. The proposal would have the backing of the Soviet bloc and some of the African nations that have gone along with the Soviet Union in opposition to Mr. Hammarskjold's policy. The Secretary General has favored using an increased United Nations force as a buffer among the various Congolese factions, using force, if necessary, to prevent major clashes.

Since some of the most powerful Congolese leaders, including Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Tshombe, have already committed themselves to a confederal form of government, there is some question of what the Assembly could recommend as an alternative that would at the same time preserve peace and security and guarantee the "territorial integrity" of the republic.

Some of the prospective Assembly debate is expected to pivot on the latest report of Rajeshwar Dayal of India, Mr. Hammarskjold's personal representative in the Congo. Mr. Dayal returned here this week and is understood to have given his views to the Secretary General.

Associated Press Radiophoto

REPORT FOR DUTY IN THE CONGO: Indian combat troops unload their gear from U. S. Globemaster after arriving in Leopoldville. They will serve with the U. N. force

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FEDERATED CONGO FORMED BY CHIEFS AS PARLEY CLOSES

The N.Y. Times

Kasavubu Named President of Union—Talks at Kasai to Work Out Details

New York

CENTRAL RULE IS ENDED

Leaders Ask U.N. to Annul 'Force' Resolution, but Seek Continued Aid

Mon. 3-13-61

The text of communiqué is printed on Page 2.

By BENJAMIN WELLES

Special to The New York Times.

P1

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, March 12—A new confederation of sovereign states to replace the Congo Republic was established here today.

The name of the confederation and the number of its members will be decided at a meeting of Congolese leaders at Bakwanga in Kasai Province in about two weeks.

Joseph Kasavubu, President of the republic, was unanimously chosen President of the new confederation. The capital will be Leopoldville, which will be granted a neutral status similar to that of Washington, D. C.

The eighteen Congolese leaders who agreed on the confederation emerged exhausted but happy from the hilltop palace here where they had been negotiating for five days.

Gizenga Is Absent

Conspicuously absent was Antoine Gizenga, head of the Leftist rebel regime in Stanleyville, capital of Eastern Province. Mr. Gizenga, who spurned an invitation to attend the talks, has denounced the conference.

Mr. Kasavubu called the conference "a resounding success" as he toasted President Philibert Tsiranana of the Malagasy Republic at a farewell reception tonight. All the delegates are scheduled to fly back to the Congo tomorrow.

Moise Tshombe, President of Katanga Province, looked weary but content.

"We have settled our own affairs," he said. "The East and the West must now leave us in peace and keep their hands off the Congo."

Mr. Tshombe organized the conference and has been its guiding force.

A Long Way to Go

Despite the optimism of the Congolese leaders, there was no tendency to consider the Congo crisis solved. Observers foresee a long way to go before the former Belgian colony of 14,000,000 people is again at peace.

Mr. Tsiranana expressed the views of many Africans and Europeans when he said:

"You have done really good work. Many speculated, indeed even hoped that you would fail. But now they are singing a different tune.

"What makes us most happy here in the Malagasy Republic is that you Congolese have worked it out by yourselves."

The conference sent a cablegram to the President of the United Nations General Assembly and Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold. The message urged annulment of the Security Council resolution of Feb. 21 empowering United Nations troops in the Congo to use force as a last resort to prevent civil war.

The terms of the resolution are no longer valid, the conference declared in its message, because complete agreement has been achieved by authorities of the Congo.

The message added, however, that the Congo states wish to continue receiving technical and financial assistance from the

United Nations, provided it was "without prejudice to their sovereignty."

Rain poured down and lightning lit the plain around Tananarive as the delegates emerged from what observers regarded as an epochal event in the history of modern Africa.

The final communiqué confirmed in broad lines the following decisions of the last five days:

P. 2

¶The Central Government in Leopoldville is ended and replaced by the new confederation of sovereign states, each of which will be represented internationally by President Kasavubu.

New York

¶A Council of States will be formed. It will be composed of President Kasavubu and the president of each member state. The council will determine the tenure of the confederal President and the internal and international policies of the confederation. Any decision by the council must be taken unanimously.

¶Under this Council of States a coordinating organization or executive agency will be formed to work out the Council's decisions. The present Leopoldville central Government headed by Premier Joseph Ileo will be replaced by the new executive agency. Mr. Ileo's future role is not specified.

The conference at Bakwanga is expected to determine the composition of the new Coordinating Organization and other details resolved during the Tananarive talks.

In their meeting here the leaders agreed to maintain law and order, to avert civil war and to restore peace to the Congo. They confirmed the recent military pact between Katanga, the independent state of South Kasai and Leopoldville and agreed to fix a date and place for military staff talks to implement the pact.

It was also agreed that "the existing states contract through signing this resolution to respect neighboring states by abstaining from military action."

Pravda Scores Conference

Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, March 12 — The decision of Congolese leaders to form a loose federation of independent Congo states was denounced as treason here today by Pravda, the official newspaper of the Soviet Communist party.

Pravda said the decisions at the conference in Tananarive had been made "behind the backs of the Congolese people." It also said the conference had "underwritten the plans of colonizers to divide and rule."

This was the first official Soviet reaction to the Tananarive talks.

TERROR IN CONGO RELATED BY NUNS

The N.Y. Times

New York N.Y.

U. N. Gets Reports of Rape and Pillage in Kivu—Port Talks Continue

Tues. 3-14-61

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, March 13 (AP)—Reports of rape, pillage and degradation of nuns by Congolese soldiers in Kivu Province have been received by the United Nations here.

P. 3

The reports have been kept secret for more than two weeks. They were disclosed today by qualified informants. A United Nations spokesman said an official summary was being prepared.

The victims—white missionaries, business men and nuns—were stripped, beaten and terrorized by rioting Congolese soldiers in the Maniema region of Kivu.

"Can no one help us from outside?" one Belgian nun pleaded in a typewritten statement to the United Nations. She wrote of having been stripped and locked in a room all night with three Congolese soldiers.

Rescue Troops Sent

An American missionary girl was said to have been raped by four Congolese soldiers. She was told she would not leave the province alive. Last week Malayan troops of the United Nations force went out to rescue her. No report has been received since.

The United Nations spokesman said that about 300 Europeans were in trouble in Kivu and that they had requested rescue. The Malayan contingent hopes to rescue them from their isolated outposts deep in the bush.

Twenty badly beaten Europeans were brought to Leopoldville yesterday and today. They included three Belgian priests and three Belgian nuns. One, an elderly nun, had been beaten.

A witness who described the incident said the nun was not quick enough in getting down from a truck that had brought her to a prison in Kasongo.

"She was thrown down, her arm broken and shoulder dislocated," "the witness said. "In that condition she lived twenty-four hours in prison stretched out on concrete without bed or blanket."

One nun from the Kasongo mission reported:

"We were then brought into a large room where we remained for twenty-four hours. We were all made to stretch out on the ground and they made us take off all our clothes.

"They did not rape us, but they did things so disgusting to our poor bodies that we dare not speak of them, much less write them. Two ladies who were with us had to pay. They were brought away and violated throughout the whole night."

Nun Flees to Kindu

Their account reached the United Nations with one nun who was able to flee to Kindu, where about thirty white men, women and children—including ten American missionaries—are under United Nations protection.

The Leftist authorities in Kivu say the Europeans are essential to the economy of the province and are unwilling to grant exit permits. But they are unable to restrain the violence that is frightening the whites away.

Kivi is under the control of Antoine Gizenga's leftist rebel regime in Stanleyville, capital of Eastern Province. From Stanleyville, there were reliable reports that a Greek Communist, identified only as Yannakis, had been arrested. One other Greek Communist is believed to have fled.

United Press International

Moise Tshombe

Tshombe Asks Censure of U.N.; Walks Out of Congo Conference

N.Y. Times

Katanga President in Dispute With Kasavubu as Chiefs Confer in Coquilhatville

Wed. 4-26-61

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, April 25—The conference of Congolese leaders at Coquilhatville has become a test of strength between President Joseph Kasavubu of the Central Government and Moise Tshombe, President of Katanga Province.

Mr. Tshombe walked out of the conference late this afternoon and said he would not attend future sessions until President Kasavubu gave a satisfactory answer to his demands that the conference censure the United Nations.

C-13

Mr. Tshombe did not leave Coquilhatville, capital of Equator Province, although he did order his plane to be ready for a return flight to Katanga.

The principal issue is the Central Government's decision to adopt a moderate attitude toward the United Nations in face of Mr. Tshombe's call for all-out opposition to the world organization.

New York N.Y.

Mr. Tshombe accused President Kasavubu last night of having betrayed the Congo to the United Nations by signing an agreement Monday on the reorganization of the Congolese Army and the withdrawal of undesirable foreign military personnel and civilian advisers.

Tshombe Threatens

President Tshombe demanded that the Central Government "solemnly renounce" the agreement. He also demanded that the conference join him in public protest against the military action taken recently by United Nations forces against his army in the northern part of Katanga.

Joseph Ileo, Premier in the Central Government, replied that Mr. Tshombe's speech was "full of inaccuracies and untruths."

Conference sources expected Premier Ileo to answer Mr. Tshombe's charges tomorrow.

Here in Leopoldville, foreign observers felt it was highly unlikely that President Kasavubu and Premier Ileo would give in to Mr. Tshombe's demands and revise their policies toward the United Nations.

Informed sources close to Mekki Abbas, acting head of the United Nations mission, indicated that the Central Government and the United Nations had achieved virtual agreement on the return of United Nations personnel to the port of Matadi. A Sudanese coningent was driven from the port by the Congolese Army early last month.

Mr. Abbas flew to Coquilhatville yesterday to discuss Matadi with President Kasavubu.

Reports from Coquilhatville tonight indicated that both Mr Tshombe and members of the Central Government were trying hard to win support among provincial leaders who had come to the conference from the interior of the Congo.

The new antagonism between the Central Government and Mr. Tshombe developed shortly after the conference of Congolese leaders at aTnanarive, capital of the Malaeasy Republic. At Tananarive, Mr. Tshombe imposed his plan for a confederation of independent states.

Leaders of the Central Government later decided that they had been taken in by Mr. Tshombe. In a series of public statements they made it clear tht they were thinking more in terms of a federation with relatively strong central power than a loose confederation.

At the same time, members of the Central Government privately reprimanded Mr! Tshombe for using foreign mercenaries and gave tacit approval to the use of force against the mercenaries by United Nations troops.

Mr. Tshombe sent a letter to President Kasavubu ten days ago that made essentially the same demands he made today in Coquilhatville. Mr. Karavubu's answer to that letter was to announce the signing of the agreement with the United Nations.

Dawn in the Heart of Africa

By Patrice Emery Lumumba

(Reprinted from Blitz of Bombay, India)

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat, 3-4-61
P. 16

FOR A thousand years you, Negro, suffered like a beast,
your ashes strewn to the wind that roams the desert.
Your tyrants built the lustrous, magic temples
to preserve your soul, preserve your suffering.
Barbaric right of fist and the white right to a whip,
you had the right to die, you also could weep.

In your totem they carved endless hunger, endless bonds,
and even in the cover of the woods a ghastly cruel death
was watching, snaky, crawling to you like branches from the
holes and heads of trees.
embraced your body and your ailing soul.
Then they put a treacherous big viper on your chest:
on your neck they laid the yoke of fire-water,
they took your sweet wife for glitter of cheap pearls,
your incredible riches that nobody could measure.
From your hut, the tom-toms sounded into dark of night
carrying cruel laments up mighty black rivers
about abused girls, streams of tears and blood,
about ships that sailed to country where the little man
wallows in an ant-hill and where a dollar is king,
to that damned land which they called a motherland.
There your child, your wife were ground, day and night
by frightful, merciless mill, crushing them in dreadful pain,
You are man like others. They preach you to believe
that good white god will reconcile all men at last.
By fire you grieved and sang the moaning songs
of homeless beggar that sinks at stranger's doors.

And when a craze possessed you and your blood boiled through the night
you danced, you moaned, obsessed by father's passion.
Like fury of a storm to lyrics of a manly tune
a strength burst out of you for a thousand years of misery
in metallic voice of jazz, in uncovered outcry
that thunders through the continent in gigantic surf.
The whole world surprised, woke up in panic
to the violent rhythm of blood, to violent rhythm of jazz,
the white man turning pallid over this new song
that carries torch of purple through the dark of night.

The dawn is here, my brother, dawn! Look in our faces,
a new morning breaks in our old Africa.
Ours only will now be the land, the water, mighty rivers
poor Negro was surrendering for a thousand years.
And hard torches of the sun will shine for us again
they'll dry the tears in eyes and spittle on your face.
The moment when you break the chains, the heavy fetters,
the evil, cruel times will go never to come again.
A free and gallant Congo will arise from black soil,
a free and gallant Congo—the black blossom, the black seed!

18a 1961

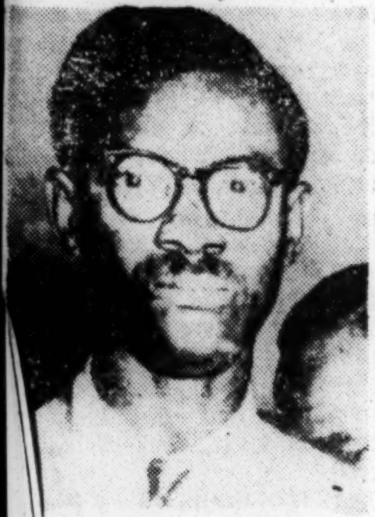
CONGO

EX-PREMIER PATRICE LUMUMBA

UAR Gives Home To Mrs. Lumumba

Chicago Defender 18a
Chicago Ill.
Dec 23-Dec 29-61

A special monthly allowance and a five-room apartment in a fashionable section of Cairo, have been granted to the widow of the slain Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, Jet magazine reports in an exclusive interview with the widow.



PATRICE LUMUMBA

The United Arab Republic gave the widow the furnished apartment in Zamalek, a fashionable suburb of Cairo, plus the allowance "for life or as long as she chooses to live in the UAR."

The deeply religious Pauline Lumumba (she is Protestant; the slain former Premier was Catholic) fled to Switzerland soon after her husband's arrest, Jet editor Alan Morrison reports from Africa.

There, her year-old baby, Roland, died. Efforts to have the baby flown back for burial in her native Lingala have failed. The weekly magazine also reports that all efforts to recover the body of Lumumba for religious burial have also failed.

Mrs. Lumumba said her husband "had time for nothing else, but politics." She claimed "he lived for nothing else — for years he saw himself as the leader of the people."

18a 1961 CONGO

Congolese Soldiers Rape U.N. Woman in New Terror

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 2-28-61
P1
P16

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP) — Congolese soldiers have loosed a campaign of rape and terror against U. N. personnel in Leopoldville, already imperiled by the advance of leftist rebels.

President Joseph Kasavubu and the United Nations Command in the Congo exchanged threats of force. Kasavubu's government sought aid from rebellious Katanga Province against the rebels now reported only 280 miles from Leopoldville.

In the midst of the tension, G. Mennen Williams, U. S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, arrived in Leopoldville on his African tour. He declined to comment on the latest Congolese developments.

Congolese soldiers, reported angered because the U. N. Command has done nothing to stop rebel leader Antoine Gizenga's soldiers in their march toward Leopoldville, went on the rampage Sunday night and early Monday.

In one attack, a woman working for U. N. headquarters was taken from a car and raped repeatedly by Congolese soldiers while her escort, an unarmed Sudanese officer of the U. N. Command, was forced to look on at gunpoint. The U. N. refused to disclose any details of the woman's identity or nationality. A U.N. spokesman described the attack upon her as "a beastly assault."

Other unarmed U. N. personnel were hauled from cars and manhandled. Four Canadians were forced to run nearly a mile over rocky ground in their bare feet while soldiers beat them with rifles.

U. N. headquarters sent a stiff note to Kasavubu warning that such attacks will not be tolerated and will be resisted with full force. U. N. trucks rumbled through the capital, emphasizing that the command was ready to use the force authorized by the Security Council last week to keep peace in the Congo.

ASKS MOBILIZATION

Shortly thereafter, Kasavubu called for a general mobilization and in a radio address told each Congolese army military commander "to open fire if necessary against anyone who opposes the mission to which he is assigned."

His mobilization order, however, appeared concerned primarily with the rebel threat to the province's eastern frontier. The main Congolese army force under Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu is out of position in Equator Province to the north.

RECALLS RESERVISTS

Kasavubu announced all reservists will be recalled to the army. He urged all army veterans to re-enlist.

Kasavubu sent Premier Joseph Ileo to Elisabethville, capital of secessionist Katanga, ostensibly to discuss a proposed peace meeting of all rival Congolese factions in Geneva, Switzerland. But sources close to President Moise Tshombe of Katanga said Ileo was really seeking quick military aid to help block any move by Gizenga's rebels against Leopoldville.

BETTER TRAINED

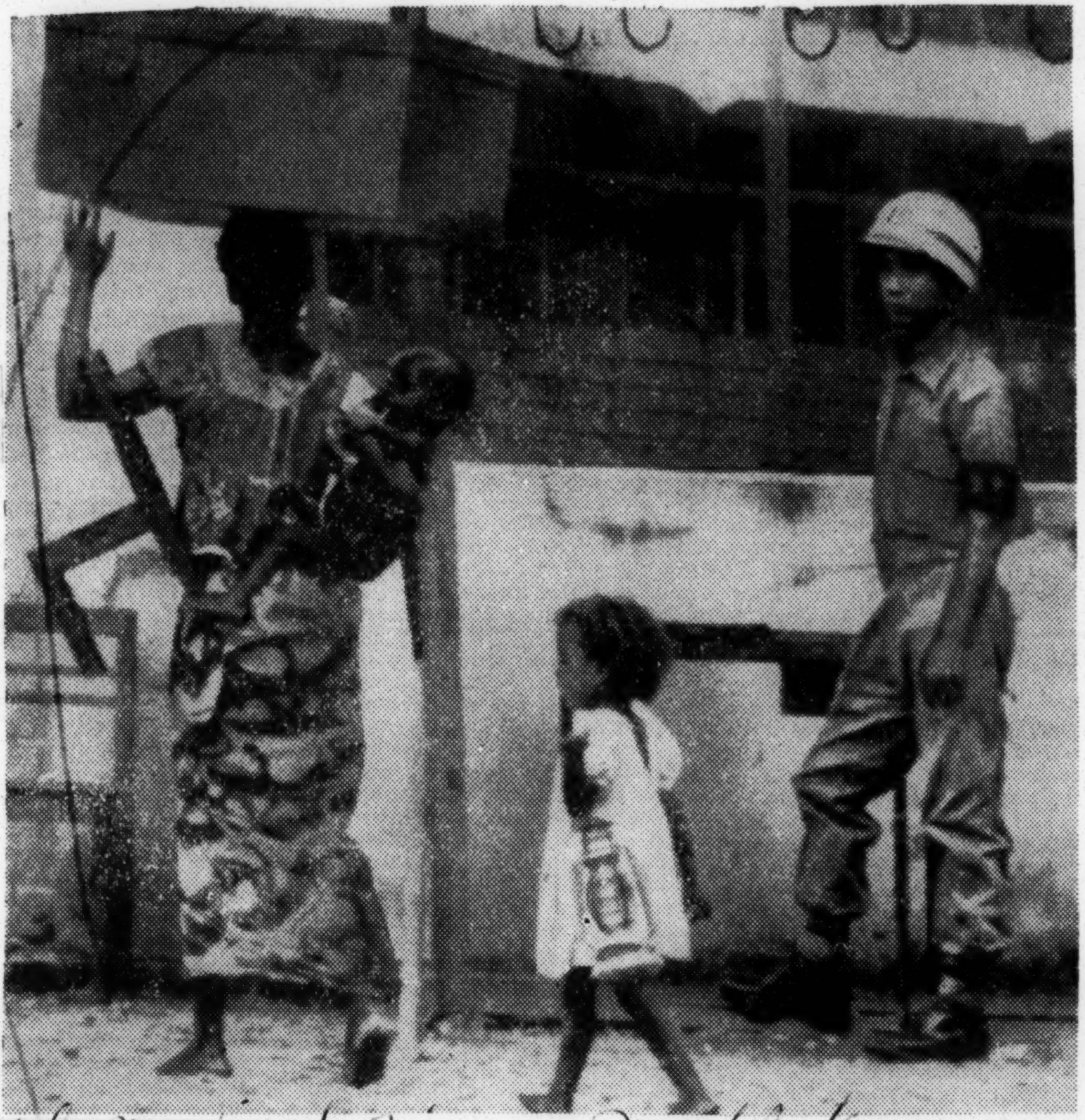
Tshombe's army is better trained than the forces of other factions and has some modern equipment. But it is currently engaged in northern Katanga against Baluba tribesmen loyal to Gizenga's rebel Stanleyville regime.

Ileo's plea may get a cool reception. A Katanga spokesman noted Tshombe offered to sign a military pact with the Leopoldville regime more than a month ago but Kasavubu and Ileo hesitated.

"WOULD BE OBLIGED"

Tshombe told newsmen that if any Stanleyville forces now moving through neighboring Kasai Province to the Leopoldville Province border make any move against Katanga "my army would be obliged to take up positions to insure the security of the state."

While a foe of Gizenga and his leftist political mentor, the slain Patrice Lumumba, Tshombe maintains his independence of Leopoldville.



The New York Times New York
Sat. 2-25-61

Associated Press Radiophoto

SANCTUARY IN THE CONGO: Congolese woman, carrying baby, chair and chest, enters United Nations Malayan unit camp in Leopoldville under gaze of a Malayan trooper. Her little daughter tags along with an oil lamp. Many followers of Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Premier of the Congo, who was slain, have found refuge in United Nations camp.

The Afro-Am
Baltimore, Md
Sat. 2-11-61
P. 19

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY — Hungry Congolese of the Baluba tribe, mainly women and children, line up for milk and a little food at the United Nations milk distribution center in the Congo's Southern Kasai Province. The Balubas are located in the famine area of Kasai.

Harlem drums beat knell for Lumumba

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 3-4-61
P. 17

NEW YORK — A mock funeral was staged last week in the heart of Harlem for the slain Congo ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Approximately 300 persons, some merely curious and others members of the United African Nationalist movement, stood in the rain as speakers blamed every one from Ralph Bunche to Governor Rockefeller for the slaying of Lumumba.

James Lawson, Georgia-born leader of the United African Nationalist movement, declared:

"We are here to mourn Lumumba, and I'm here to get colored people united and to identify themselves with their friends throughout the world."

* * *

THE SCENE of the speechmaking was in front of a book store at 7th Ave., and 125th St.

Inside of the book store and in a back room lay a flower-draped casket, containing only a brown-faced mask, fitted out with a bow tie.

Next to the casket and hanging from the ceiling was a six-foot stuffed effigy with a mask-face resembling the late Lumumba.

Drumbeats were broadcast over a loudspeaker and provided a background of jungle-like noise for the speakers.

LEFTISTS EXECUTE 11

New Congo Killings Shock Stevenson

The Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Sat. 2-25-61
P. 1

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 24 (AP)—Ambassador Adlai Stevenson declared his "revulsion and shock" today at reports of 11 more political assassinations in the Congo. They were reported carried out this time by Lumumbist leftists in Oriental Province.

Taking notice of reports that Sen. Alphonse Songolo and about 10 other members of the Congo parliament had been executed by the leftist regime of Antoine Gizenga in Stanleyville, the U.S. chief delegate said he will seek new Security Council action condemning political revenge killings.

He said he will consult with Asian-African nations on the move.

Songolo and the others, all political foes of the assassinated ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba, were taken prisoner in Stanleyville weeks ago.

The Stevenson statement was issued as President Kennedy and Australian Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies in Washington joined in pledging support to U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold and in deploring attempts "to twist the tragic events in the Congo into an attack upon the United Nations."

Reports from Brussels told of a new blow by the Stanleyville rebel forces and an attempt to carve out a new state—loyal to the Leopoldville central regime—in secessionist Ktanga Province.

The Belgian News Agency said forces of Gizenga entered Luluabourg, capital of Kasai Province. The Congolese army garrison at Luluabourg was said to have taken refuge at U.N. headquarters there.

This would give the rebels control of three provincial capitals—Stanleyville (Oriental), and Bukavu (Kivu) and Luluabourg (Kasai).

New State Formed

The Belgian radio said Jason Sendwe, former central government commissioner for Katanga, announced the creation of the new state of Lulaba in northern Katanga, in an apparent move to take over for Leopoldville part of secessionist Moise Tshombe's province.

In another development President Nasser of the United Arab Republic was said to have urged President Kennedy, British Prime Minister Macmillan and Soviet Premier Khrushchev to keep hands off the Congo lest they touch off a war that would set all Africa ablaze.

Diplomatic informants in London said Nasser wants an African-controlled U.N. command to take over all responsibility for the Congo.

A U.S. delegation spokesman here said the reports of the execution of Songolo and the others were not official, but that they were based on sufficient information to justify the Stevenson statement.

Fear Expressed

U.N. officials here and in Leopoldville have expressed fear the prisoners have been killed, but there has been no reply from the Gizenga regime to repeated U.N. inquiries about their fate.

"If confirmed, these executions are another tragic episode in the Congo," Stevenson said. "And such primitive barbarism can solve nothing in the long-term life of this new republic."

The U.S. move was seen as countering the Soviet campaign to harass Hammarskjold in efforts to implement a Congo peace plan approved by the Council on Tuesday.

Stevenson recalled that Soviet vetoes killed his attempts in the Council to broaden the resolution to condemn assassinations in Stanleyville as well as elsewhere in the Congo.

Stevenson said he planned to confer with delegates from the United Arab Republic, Ceylon and Liberia—original sponsors of the resolution — on "whether new steps should be taken now to condemn all political violence as I suggested last week."

P. 2

18a 1961 CONGO

Cease-Fire in Katanga Is Sought by Kennedy After Tshombe Appeal

Picks Personal Aide To Seek Peace Talk

The Atlanta Constitution
p.1 Fri, 12-15-61

From Press Dispatches

President John F. Kennedy acted Thursday night to achieve a cease-fire in the Congo after receiving an appeal from Katanga President Moise Tshombe for U.S. mediation ~~in~~ the fighting.

between Go

Within hours after receiving a personal message from Tshombe, Kennedy designated Edmund Gullion, U.S. Ambassador to the Congo, to act as his personal representative in efforts to negotiate a settlement.

Gullion was instructed to represent Kennedy with both the breakaway Katanga government and the Central Congo regime of President Cyrille Adoula.

U.N. planes bomb Katanga forces in Elisabethville. Page 2.

FIRST STEP

This was regarded as the first step toward trying to arrange a meeting between Tshombe and Adoula that could pave the way for a cease-fire and negotiations to unify The Congo.

The White House announced that the President planned to send a reply Thursday night to the cabled appeal from Tshombe requesting Kennedy's "intervention as a free man and a Christian to appoint a worthy negotiator and stop immediately this useless bloodshed."

Tshombe's message was received at the White House Thursday afternoon. White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger said a reply would be sent Thursday night. He said the contents would not be made public until Friday.

Salinger said Kennedy promptly got in touch with the acting United Nations secretary general, U Thant, through U.S. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson.

SENDS EMISSARIES

At the United Nation is New York, Thant told Britain he had sent two emissaries to the Congo to seek a peaceful reconciliation between the Leopoldville government and Katanga.

Thant told British Ambassador Sir Patrick Dean in a letter that U.N. Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche and Robert Gardiner of Ghana have been sent to Leopoldville as negotiators.

Dean and Stevenson called together on Thant earlier in the day. A U.N. spokesman said Dean had requested the letter from Thant at the conference.

CERTAIN ANXIETIES

"You have expressed to me certain anxieties of your government as to the aims and objectives of the United Nations in the Congo," the letter said.

"In reply, I would affirm that my aim and objective, and that of the U.N. civil and military authorities in the Congo, is to achieve the solution of the differences between the central government and the provincial authorities in Katanga, in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly."

The Atlanta Constitution

High U.S. officials have said that if Tshombe wanted to talk with Adoula on reunification, this would be grounds for a cease-fire acceptable to the United States.

Adoula himself already has agreed to talk on unification.

It was possible that if a firm agreement for Tshombe-Adoula talks was reached, there might be at least a 48-hour cease-fire, to be renewed unless the negotiations broke down.

Fri. 12-15-61

U.S. officials reported that its recent buildup has now put the U.N. military force in a "fairly secure" position in Katanga.

This remark was significant in light of State department remarks Wednesday that the United States would agree to a cease-fire as soon as the "minimum objectives" of the U.N. freedom of movement and communications in Katanga were reached.

It was not immediately clear what terms Tshombe proposed, but there were indications it might involve sending a U.S. plane to fly Tshombe and Adoula to a meeting place.

Officials also said it might involve having a U.S. official, perhaps U. S. Ambassador Edmund Gullion, sit at the head of a conference table with Tshombe and Adoula present.

U.S. sources said the next steps were for the United States to seek more clarification from Tshombe, and to check with Adoula whether a final agreement can be made.

Officials here said it was entirely possible all these arrangements might collapse by Friday. But they said they were "extremely hopeful"

Lawmakers Rip Action In Katanga

Atlanta Constitution
p.1 Fri. 12-15-61
Atlanta ga.

By PETER KIHSS

(Copyright 1961 by the New York Times Co.)

NEW YORK—Strong political criticism was building up around the country Thursday against the U.S.'s role in support of the U.N.s' action againlst the secessionist Congo province of Katanga.

Mainly the opposition in congressional quarters was vehemently anti-Communist, contending that the United Nations was carrying out policies that would plunge the Congo into chaos and eventual Soviet domination. A new conservative pro-Katanga group, however, stressed the issue of self-determination for the Katangese.

Republican critics included Rep. William Miller of New York, national chairman of the party; Sen. Everett Dirksen of Illinois, Senate Minority leader, and Sen. Thruston Morton of Kentucky, former national chairman.

Democratic opposition has come from Sens. Richard B. Russell of Georgia, chairman of the Armed Services Committee; James O. Eastland of Mississippi, chairman of the Judiciary Committee; Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut.

After a discussion by telephone with President John F. Kennedy in Washington, Dirksen issued a statement in Chicago asserting that us eof his name as a sponsor for a new American Committee for Aid to Katanga had been "unauthorized."

However, he declared, "we find ourselves fighting a friend of the free world," and expressed hope for an early cease-fire through a conference between President Moise Tshome of Katanga and Premier Cyrille Adoula of the Congo. Dirksen saw as a possible solution a "loose confederation" to thwart "the Soviet design for seizing control" through the leftist Vice Premier Antoine Gizenga.

The Atlanta Constitution

Fri. 12-15-61

After the committee in New York had made public a telegram in which Dirksen had said "I concur" in its proposed initial statement, the Illinois leader explained that this statement differed from its advertisement in the New York Times Thursday. He said he disagreed with the advertisement's statement that thhe United Nations' action was illegal.

Leaders of the committee here with Dr. Max Yergan as chairman, announced plans to raise funds for medical supplies and other relief to Katanga. They said they had not decided whether to try to send military aid, but were planning to have an international lawyer draw up a brief asking the International Court of Justice at the Hague to rule the U.N. military action as illegal.

The committee came under fire when Professor Samuel H. Beer of Harvard, who is national chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action, charged that "at least 11 of its sponsors are admitted leaders of the discredited Birch Society and others' names are familiar in right-wing, antidemocratic ventures." Professor Beer contended that the committee would "play directly into the hands of the Communists" while the United Nations sought to prevent Congo "chaos."

In the current U.N. military operations against Katanga, the U.S. has been providing unarmed Air Force transport planes, manned by Air Force crews, to ferry reinforcements into the secessionist province. The United States has been the main financial support of the U.N. policy to preserve a united Congo, but has not suppliedd either combat personnel or combat planes.

Rep. Miller, through the Republican National Committee, said "the national interest of the United States requires a deep congressional investigation of U.S. Congo policy—a policy which seems to have the effect of helping Soviet aims against Western interests, including the positions of some of our staunchest Allies."

U. S. CONGO PLAN DUE IN U. N. SOON

The New York Times

Williams Endorses a Federal Regime Established Upon Existing Basic Law

p 1

By MAX FRANKEL

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 31—The United States appears to be ready to offer its prescription for a solution of the Congo crisis.

Sat. 4-1-61

After weeks of public hesitation on the issue, the Kennedy Administration seems to have worked out a policy that it will present soon to the United Nations General Assembly.

[In the Congo, Manono, capital of the "independent state" of Luluaba, was captured by forces loyal to Moise Tshombe, President of Katanga.]

New York,

Concedes Role for Gizenga

The United States is expected to call for a continued United Nations "presence" in the Congo, for a halt in all outside political or military interference, for a temporary return to the Congo's Fundamental Law—interim constitution—and for a series of conferences among the rival Congolese leaders to change the constitution and develop a sound federal structure.

The need to return to the Fundamental Law was endorsed here today by G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. He recognized also that Antoine Gizenga, who had established a rival leftist regime in the Congo's Eastern Province, would have to be represented in a federal structure.

Mr. Williams, participating in a recording session for television, undertook to clarify remarks recorded for the same program by Adlai E. Stevenson, the United States delegate at the United Nations.

Mr. Stevenson in holding a federal Congo to be the "only solution" and in praising federation talks among Congolese leaders, did not intend to endorse the specific recommendations of the recent Congolese conference in Tananarive, Malagasy Republic, Mr. Williams said.

The New York Times

Sat. 4-1-61

The Assistant Secretary said Mr. Stevenson meant only to express approval of the idea of negotiations among the rival chieftains. He said Mr. Stevenson hoped there would be many more meetings.

The Tananarive conference, boycotted by Mr. Gizenga, concluded with a decision to create a confederation—a loose union of ten to twenty separate states loyal to a weak central government.

Mr. Stevenson had in mind what many Congolese now seem to be proposing, namely, a federation of separate states willing to surrender considerable power over finances, defense and foreign policy to a central government that would grow in stature over the years.

Mr. Williams appeared on a panel discussion with Rajeshwar Dayal, the United Nations' special representative in the Congo; Jaja A. Wachuku, head of the Nigerian delegation here; William R. Frye, correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, moderator.

To Be on TV April 9

Their discussion and Mr. Stevenson's remarks on the Congo will be broadcast as a National Education Television program on April 9 at 7:30 P. M. over WNEW-TV.

Mr. Wachuku, who headed the United Nations Conciliation Commission on the Congo, stressed the importance of a return to the Fundamental Law.

He recognized the law as imperfect and recalled that when it was drafted in Brussels it was intended only for three or four years. Yet he described it as the only law that justified the legitimacy of President Joseph Kasavubu.

Mr. Williams agreed with this view and noted that a return to the law would not preclude the establishment of a federal structure. It would require the reconvening of the Congolese Parliament.

The Communist and African supporters of Patrice Lumumba, the former Premier who was murdered, have urged the Parliament's recall because they believe Parliament would elect

The Soviet Union's backing of Mr. Gizenga figured in today's discussion. Mr. Williams said sarcastically that Mr. Gizenga would not be Washington's "No. 1 candidate" for participation in a Congolese Government. But the United States realizes that "he has to be in there" and will respect the principle of self-determination, Mr. Williams said.

After the program, Mr. Wachuku expressed confidence that Mr. Gizenga would eventually join in federation talks and champion a strong central government.

Mr. Wachuku disclosed also that African and Asian nations here were working on a resolution for the General Assembly that might coincide with the major elements of the developing United States position.

Mr. Wachuku criticized the United States, Soviet Union and their allies, and African and Asian nations for intervening in one way or another in Congolese affairs. Western financial interests are lobbying for a division of the Congo to protect their investments and other nations are choosing favorites among the rival Congolese leaders, he said.

The Nigerian also criticized Mr. Dayal, charging he treated Congolese officials like "babies" and "rabble."

Mr. Dayal defended his work as "impartial" and charged obstruction by the Congolese Army. He stressed that much "silent and dedicated" work was being achieved in the fields of relief and technical assistance to keep the Congo "afloat."

Political stability will be quickly followed by "tremendous" progress, he predicted.

CONGO AIDE TAKES OFFER TO GIZENGA

The N.Y. Times

New York, N.Y.

Mediator to See Rebel Chief in Stanleyville Today

Mon. 4-3-61

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, April 2—The long-delayed negotiations between the central Government of Premier Joseph Ileo and the Leftist regime of Antoine Gizenga will get under way tomorrow.

Cleophas Kamitatu, President of Leopoldville Province, will fly to Eastern Province in a United Nations plane for a one-day conference with Mr. Gizenga in Stanleyville. He will return tomorrow night.

Mr. Kamitatu said tonight that the purpose of his trip was to "negotiate," to "transmit to the Stanleyville regime the propositions of the central Government at Leopoldville" and to "bring back counter-propositions."

Mr. Kamitatu was a political ally of Patrice Lumumba, the slain former Premier. He is a co-leader with Mr. Gizenga of the African Solidarity party—a multitribal nationalist political movement whose strength lies in the southeastern part of Leopoldville Province.

Mr. Kamitatu said his trip had been arranged after "eight days of maneuvers and hesitations." He indicated that Mr. Ileo's Government had sought and obtained "guarantees" before granting him permission to fly to Stanleyville.

He said he had convinced Premier Ileo that he had no intention of going over to the Gizenga regime or of remaining in Stanleyville. Others who had objected to the trip had to be persuaded that Mr. Gizenga would not set a trap for Mr. Kamitatu and would not arrest him.

Mr. Kamitatu had been scheduled to fly to Stanleyville ten days ago in the company of Jean Bolikango, Vice Premier in the Ileo Government. That trip was canceled, mostly because Mr. Bolikango's family feared that the Vice Premier, a conservative in politics, risked physical harm in the rival capital.

Mr. Kamitatu made it clear in a statement tonight that he was going to Stanleyville as a neutral mediator and not as a representative of the central Government.

Gizenga's Views Sought

He said, however, that he had accepted his mission in the spirit of the Tananarive conference, at which Congolese leaders decided last month to change the Congo's structure to a confederation of independent states.

Mr. Kamitatu said he would ask Mr. Gizenga for his opinion on the confederation. Mr. Kamitatu attended the conference in Tananarive, capital of the Malagasy Republic, and signed the resolutions there. Mr. Gizenga refused to go and has opposed the idea of a loose confederation.

Congopresse

NEGOTIATOR: Cleophas Kamitatu, the President of Leopoldville Province. He will fly to Stanleyville to hold a one-day conference with Antoine Gizenga.

Mr. Kamitatu also said he would ask Mr. Gizenga about the possibility of setting up a separate state in the regions of Kwango and Kwilu in the southeastern part of Leopoldville Province. Mr. Gizenga's home, like that of Mr. Kamitatu, is in that part of the province.

Observers here have felt for several weeks that Leopoldville and Stanleyville were growing increasingly eager to start direct negotiations.

Meanwhile, the United Nations moved 1,400 Indian soldiers to Kamina in northern Katanga Province in airlifts yesterday and today. The troops will bolster United Nations strength following the reconquest of Manono by troops of Moise Tshombe, President of Katanga. Manono, capital of the "independent state" of Luluaba and headquarters of anti-Tshombe forces, is about 280 miles northeast of Kamina.

United Nations officials said there had been no incidents despite recent threats of Mr. Tshombe to use force to prevent the landing of Indian troops in his territory.

KATANGA'S ARMY IS BEST IN CONGO

N.Y. Times

Tshombe's 7,000-Man Force Is Only One Kept Trained After Independence

New York, N.Y.

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, April 2—Moise Tshombe, President of Katanga Province, whose troops reoccupied Manono and ended dissident control there last Thursday, has the only fully organized, well-trained, well-led and disciplined army in the Congo.

Mon. 4-3-61

According to various estimates, Mr. Tshombe has between 5,000 and 7,000 men. Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu, commander of the troops of the central Government of Leopoldville, heads a force of about 8,000 men.

Gen. Victor Lundula, commander of the troops of Antoine Gizenga's Leftist Stanleyville Regime, leads a force of 6,000 to 7,000 men. Albert Kalonji, President of the independent state of South Kasai, is believed to have an army of more than 1,000. Some reports put his troop strength as high as 3,000.

Tshombe's Force Differs

Mr. Tshombe's army differs from the others. It was the only part of the pre-independence Force Publique, the pride of the Belgians in the Congo, that made the transition from colonial days to independence in a more or less orderly fashion.

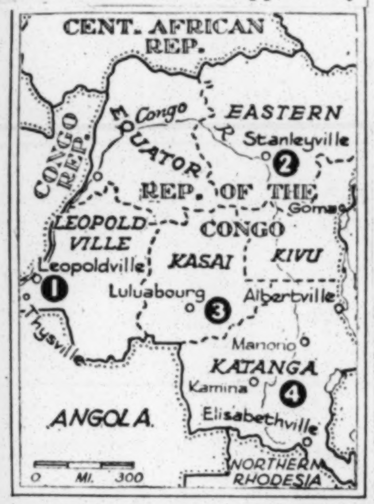
In the rest of the country the Force Publique was decimated in early July when mutinous Congolese soldiers forced their all-Belgian corps of officers and nocommissioned officers to leave. Privates and sergeants became colonels and generals. Discipline collapsed and it has not been restored.

In Katanga the Belgian officers and noncommissioned officers remained and gave the new army continuity. Mr. Tshombe dismissed all the soldiers in his army who belonged to tribes outside Katanga. He then started a recruiting drive and built a new army.

Today Mr. Tshombe is believed to have about 150 Belgian officers and noncommissioned officers. The commander in chief is a Belgian, Col. Jean Marie Crevecoeur. The President's military adviser is another Belgian, Maj. Guy Weber.

Whites Serve in Katanga

About 3,000 to 4,000 whites, mostly South Africans and Rhodesians, have been enlisted in a so-called foreign legion. Some of them serve with Congolese soldiers in mixed command units. Others apparently form all-white units of their own.



The New York Times April 3, 1961

ARMIES IN THE CONGO: Separate military forces are being operated by the regimes in Leopoldville (1), Eastern Province (2), South Kasai (3) and Katanga (4).

A number of Congolese have been promoted to officer rank. On at least one recent occasion, visitors watched white members of the "foreign legion" going through rugged close-order drill under the command of two Congolese sergeants.

The Katanga army alone among the armies of the Congo has maintained an uninterrupted, rigid training program since independence was granted June 30.

The story is different in the rest of the Congo.

General Mobutu says he has fourteen Belgian officers in his army, not 100 or 150 as has been variously charged. Western military specialists believe he is telling the truth.

Some of the fourteen are known here and have been seen on various occasions, such as the recent parade after President Joseph Kasavubu's return to Leopoldville from the recent conference of Congolese leaders in Tananarive, capital of the Malagasy Republic.

All of the fourteen are believed to have been here since before independence. When the mutiny came they were the only ones able to stay with their men. The other Belgian officers and noncommissioned officers were driven off.

General Mobutu's army has had no training to speak of since July. The only exception is the 3,000-man garrison at Thysville, about 100 miles southwest of here, which was a crack unit with modern equipment, including armored cars, even under the Belgians. The unit has maintained its reputation as an effective fighting force under its present Congolese commander, Col. Joseph Bobosa.

The Thysville garrison has played a silent but decisive role in all political conflicts in the capital since independence. Thysville is about halfway down the road to the seaport of Matadi. And no politician is able to forget that armored cars can be here in a few hours. Colonel Bobosa has remained loyal to General Mobutu and foreign specialists regard him as the most capable officer in General Mobutu's army.

Last fall and winter a paratrooper battalion was formed by the men from Thysville and subjected to intensive training. The experiment was later abandoned and today the "paratroopers" occupy a "camp"—in fact a suburban development of pleasant modern bungalows—on the outskirts of the city. They have stopped their training and, like the rest of the army, they spend their day doing vague guard duties, wandering about or sitting with their families.

The army has inherited from the Belgians a system that permits families to follow the soldiers.

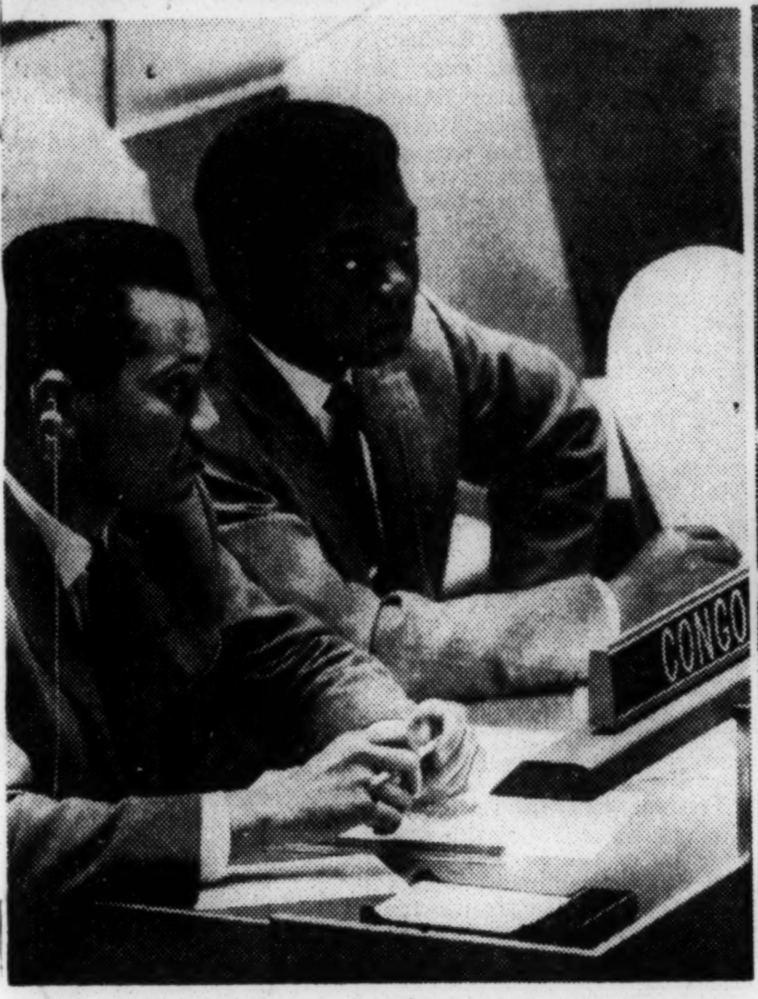
General Mobutu's army is one of the best-paid in the world. A soldier earns $90 a month and he and his family are housed and fed. The best-paid skilled workers earn half that amount and they are not housed and fed.

A Congolese officer in General Mobutu's army may earn $400 or more a month. A Belgian lieutenant in the Congo made about $250 a month before independence. Army salaries have risen by 300 per cent during the winter.

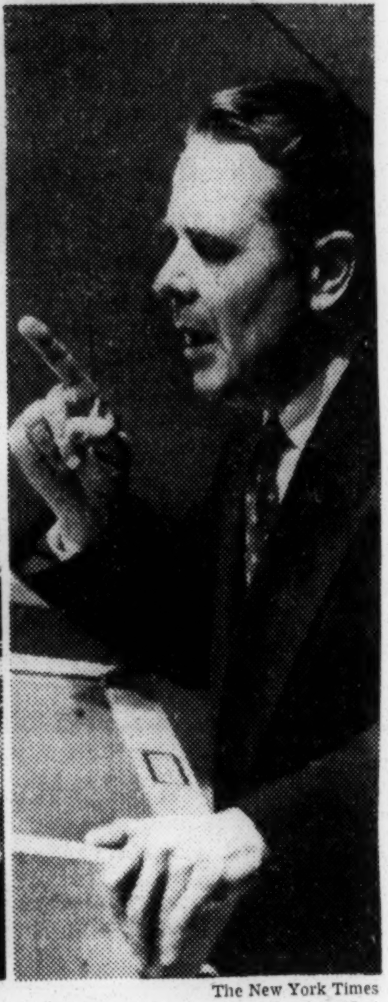
General Mobutu's army has been paid regularly. General Lundula's forces in Eastern and Kivu Provinces took their pay for awhile at gunpoint in various branches of the National Bank. More recently they have been receiving their salaries.

In the bush, some Congolese troops are roving aimlessly, living off the land. They remain mysteriously aware, as if by jungle telephone, of the changing moods and ambitions of political leaders and they intervene suddenly and unaccountably on this or the other side of the many political conflicts that divide the Congo.

Finance Problem Occupies U. N. General Assembly



Mario Cardoso, left, and Martin Ipoto of the Congo listening to debate on a plan to ease U. N. budget crisis.



The New York Times

Aleksei A. Roshchin of the Soviet Union opposes plan.

Assembly Aids U.N. Head; Authorizes Congo Funds

The N. Y. Times
New York, N. Y.

By ROBERT CONLEY

Special to The New York Times.

Tues. 4-4-61

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 3—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold won strong support today for his efforts to keep the United Nations from bankruptcy. The General Assembly went to his aid by backing an emergency extension of his authorization to commit up to $8,000,000 a month for the military operation in the Congo for three more weeks.

That would give the Assembly's Budgetary Committee time to work out a permanent plan for meeting this year's expected $120,000,000 costs of the operation before adjoining April 21.

Meeting in a special morning session on the organization's financial crisis, the Assembly overrode Soviet objections and swung behind Mr. Hammarskjold by a vote of 51 to 10, with 23 abstentions.

Mali Votes With Soviet

Mali, which has withdrawn her recognition of the Secretary General, joined the nine nations of the Soviet bloc in the attempt to block the approval. The decision took thirty-five minutes, with only the Soviet Union and Rumania speaking.

Mr. Hammarskjold's success came during a day in which opposition grew toward a Latin-American plan to put an extra financial burden for the operation on countries with investments in the Congo. In addition, Lebanon announced that she could pay only $12,108, or half, of her share of last year's $48,500,000 bill for the Congo.

The vote brought a rare smile to Mr. Hammarskjold's face at the rostrum and relief to the United Nations, which has been unable to move on Congo bills since midnight last Friday, when the old authorization expired.

Diplomats regarded the vote as an impressive victory for the Secretary General. More than half of the Assembly's ninety-nine members were on his side.

The vote also represented an increase in his strength since the emergency authorization was given last Dec. 20 to cover the first three months of 1961 while the Assembly was recessed until March 7.

He now has twelve more nations behind him. Last December's alignment was 39 in favor, 11 against and 43 abstentions.

The Soviet delegate, Aleksei A. Roschin, shouted from the rostrum as the vote neared that the action was "illegal," "one-sided" and a "flagrant violation of the Charter."

The Assembly is "not entitled to discuss or take measures" on the Congo operations, he said, because it represents an "action" and only the Security Council can pass on the matter. The Soviet Union has veto power in the Council.

"We can in no way approve of this action," Mr. Roschin declared. "It is not in the interests of the Congolese peoples but of the colonialists."

He accused Mr. Hammarskjold of causing the financial crisis and the organization's "possible bankruptcy" by avoiding the Security Council.

Rumania's chief delegate, Silviu Brucan, sought a full formal debate to delay the emergency extension, but was unsuccessful. Mr. Brucan assailed the extension as a "hold-up" and said the Secretary General was trying to obtain "not only a blank check but a blind check."

KENNEDY WARNS OF RISKS OF WAR IN A UNILATERAL ACTION IN CONGO; HAMMARSKJOLD FIRM: RIOT IN U.N.

ALLIES IN ACCORD

The N.Y. Times,

Strong Stand Backed as West Appraises Soviet Position

New York

Transcript of news conference and summary, Page 18.

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—President Kennedy pledged tonight that the United States would defend the Charter of the United Nations by opposing any attempt by any Government to intervene unilaterally in the Congo.

Thurs 2-16-61

The President declared at a nationally televised news conference that massive, unilateral intervention by any country would bring with it "risks of war."

P.1

He did not mention the Soviet Union, but it was obvious his statement was directed to the Soviet leadership in the light of its newest attack on the United Nations operation in the Congo and on Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

President Kennedy spoke in cautious diplomatic language, but a solemn and careful appraisal of the situation was made here with the principal Western allies before he spoke.

This produced agreement that a strong position was necessary and strategically possible since the Western allies are closer to the Congo than the Soviet Union. Accordingly a decision was reached to speak out at once in the hope of deterring the Soviet Union from intervening unilaterally.

The President declared he was "seriously concerned at what appears to be a threat of unilateral intervention in the internal affairs of the Republic of the Congo."

Step Called 'Dangerous'

"I find it difficult to believe," he added, "that any Government is really planning to take so dangerous and irresponsible a step."

Then he made clear his intention to defend the United Nations authority in the Congo and his belief that the only legitimate government for that country was that of President Joseph Kasavubu.

President Kennedy declared his strong agreement with India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, that it would be "a disaster" if the United Nations left the Congo.

The overriding concern of the half-hour news conference, held in the auditorium of the new State Department building, was the deepening crisis in the Congo and the threat posed to the United Nations by yesterday's declaration by the Soviet Union that it no longer would recognize Mr. Hammarskjold or the Kasavubu Government with which the United Nations has been dealing.

President Kennedy discussed the Congo with a carefully drafted prepared statement he read before he threw the conference open to questions.

P.16

The President's appeal was directed primarily to the smaller nations, particularly the newly emerging independent governments of Asia and Africa. He urged that they recognize that the continuance of the United Nations was essential to their independence and security.

"The United States can take care of itself," he said, "but the United Nations system exists so that every nation can have the assurance of security."

The United States, he said, could not stand idly by while efforts were being made "to undermine the effectiveness of the United Nations organization."

New York

Although he declared that the Kasavubu Government was the only constituted authority for the Congo as a whole, the President agreed that "the broadening of the government under President Kasavubu is a quite legitimate subject of discussion." Such discussions, he said, had been proceeding in Leopoldville and in New York.

Without mentioning the countries, he warned that the action of the Soviet Union and of the United Arab Republic in recognizing the regime of Antoine Gizenga, a follower of Patrice Lumumba, "can only confuse and make more difficult the task of securing Congolese independence and unity."

Peace Hopes Discussed

On the broader question of whether the newest Soviet moves dashed any hopes of peaceful, profitable negotiation with the Soviet Union by the new administration, Mr. Kennedy was not entirely direct in his replies.

It was his hope, he said, that all members of the United Nations would recognize the need to continue to support the United Nations in the Congo. [Question 1, Page 18.]

In response to questions, the President reiterated that no plans had been made for an early meeting with Premier Khrushchev and that he still had no hint whether the Soviet leader planned to return to the United Nations General Assembly sessions in New York in March. [Question 3.]

Asked if he would welcome a meeting with Mr. Khrushchev if he did come to New York, the President said:

"I would make a judgment as to what could usefully be done once we knew what Mr. Khrushchev's plans were. We would make a judgment as to the action we would take. I must say I have not heard that Mr. Khrushchev is planning to come to the United Nations."

ZORIN INSISTS U. N. REPORT ON CONGO

The N.Y. Times

New York

Demands Data on Measures Taken to Oust Belgians

Fri 2-24-61

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 23—The Soviet Union complained tonight that the United Nations Secretariat was withholding information about steps being taken to implement the Security Council's latest resolution on the Congo.

P.1

Valerian A. Zorin, head of the Soviet delegation, made the complaint in a letter to Sir Patrick Dean of Britain, President of the Council for February.

[A new rift was reported between leaders of the Stanleyville regime. Bernard Salumu, "tough man" of the regime, was said to have disappeared after breaking with Mr. Gizenga and Louis Lumumba, brother of the slain former Premier.]

He said that although three days had passed since the Council adopted the resolution and although the situation in the Congo "is steadily aggracating the international crisis," the Secretariat had given out "no official information" about what had been done.

In a related development the United Nations disclosed that it had addressed a new appeal to Antoine Gizenga, leader of Eastern Province in the Congo, to prevent killings in revenge for the death of his chief, former Premier Patrict Lumumba.

The United Nations made public a letter written yesterday to the authorities in Stanleyville, capital of Eastern Province, by Rajeshwar Dayal of India, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's representative in the Congo.

P.2

"It is absolutely essential that the killing of persons who have become only the playthings of odious and uncontrolled political passions should cease," Mr. Gizenga was informed.

New York

With regard to the Council resolution, Mr. Hammarskjold has met three times with his advisory committee on the Congo since it was adopted early Tuesday. There have been no announcements of the results, though various reports of the talks have circulated in the lobbies here.

The last meeting of the committee ended shortly before 6 P. M. today. Another meeting was set for 3 P. M. tomorrow.

Mr. Zorin emphasized the clause of the resolution that called for the evacuation of Belgian personnel from the Congo. Their presence, Mr. Zorin asserted, "still remains the chief source of tension."

He added that he considered it essential that Council members should get their information "in good time." Not only the issue of the evacuation of the Belgians but also the "application of the whole of the Council decision" is involved, he said.

At the advice of his advisory committee, Mr. Hammarskjold has written to Walter Loridan, the Belgian representative, seeking cooperation in the removal of Belgian military and civilian technicians from the former Belgian colony.

Mr. Dayal's letter to Mr. Gizenga referred to the reported execution of fifteen anti-Lumumba leaders supposed to have been sent from Stanleyville to Kivu Province. It mentioned also eight Belgian paratroopers, captured on the border of the trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi and later imprisoned in Stanleyville.

The Secretariat announced later that the French consul in Stanleyville had received assurances that the Belgians were "alive and well treated."

Meanwhile, members of the Security Council received a cablegram signed by President Joseph Kasavubu of the Congo and his Premier, Joseph Ileo, protesting against many of the clauses of the resolution.

The message asserted that the central Government would not accept any United Nations move in the Congo without prior consultation with the established Congolese authorities.

India Weighs Troop Call

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 23—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru told Parliament today that the possibility of sending combat troops to the Congo had "come nearer."

He said the adoption of the African-Asian resolution by the United Nations Security Council had removed one barrier in the way of sending such troops.

However, he added that before taking a final decision he would prefer to watch developments for some time and that he might even seek a further clarification from Secretary General Hammarskjold about what steps he proposed to take.

At present about 800 Indian Army noncombat personnel are serving in the Congo.

DEATH OF 7 MORE IN CONGO RIVALRY FEARED BY DAYAL

The N.Y. Times

New York

U. N. Aide Voices Concern Over Fate of Prisoners Sent to South Kasai

'LIQUIDATION' RUMORED

Mon. 2-20-61

Security Council Will Get Report This Morning— 4 Proposals Weighed

p. 1

By JAMES FERON

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 19—Seven Congolese prisoners recently transferred from Leopoldville to South Kasai may have been killed, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold was told today by his representative in the Congo.

The representative, Rajeshwar Dayal of India, said in a report that "there have been persistent rumors of the physical liquidation" of many of the prisoners after their arrival in Bakwanga, capital of Albert Kalonji's secessionist "mining state" in the southern part of Kasai Province.

Mr. Dayal said the deportations were a matter for grave concern, in view of the fate of the former Congo Premier, Patrice Lumumba, and two associates. Those three men were "similarly held as political prisoners" by the central Government in Leopoldville "and were killed in Katanga following their transfer there on Jan. 17," Mr. Dayal noted.

[One of the two principal pro-Lumumba leaders in the Congo has sought and received United Nations protection to prevent his arrest by rival Lumumbists, a United Nations spokesman said Sunday in Leopoldville. He reported that Anicet Kashamura, who had controlled Kivu Province in the name of Antoine Gizenga's dissident regime in Stanleyville, was now in United Nations camp at Bukavu, the Kivu capital.]

Council to Get Report

Mr. Dayal's report will be submitted tomorrow at 10:30 A. M. to Security Council, which will have before it four proposals for resolving the Congo crisis. It may have an adverse effect on one of these, a preliminary study by the United Nations Conciliation Commission proposing that the present regime of Premier Joseph Ileo in Leopoldville serve as the basis for a broadened Congolese Government.

Mr. Dayal said that Jacques Lumbala, one of the Secretaries of State in Mr. Lumumba's central Government last summer, was "reported to have been assassinated on Feb. 14 with some other persons."

Two other prisoners, he asserted, are "rumored to have been killed [in Bakwanga] on a date unkown." They were identified as Jean-Pierre Finant, former president of Eastern Province, who was arrested in Stanleyville, the provincial capital, on Oct. 5, and a Major Fataki, former commanding officer of the Stanleyville gendarmerie, who was arrested Oct. 10.

P. 3

Four Others Named

The other four prisoners were identified as Gregoice Kamanga, who was Minister of Health under Mr. Lumumba, a man named Nzuzi, former president of the Congolese national youth movement, and two men whose names were given only as Elengesa and Yangara.

New York

Mr. Dayal said "an atmosphere of fear and apprehension, which may give rise to serious consequences," had developed in Leopoldville. He said attempts to get information from the Ileo Government on the prisoners' names, the charges against them and the reasons for their deportation to South Kasai had been unsuccessful.

The Security Council will consider, in addition to the Conciliation Commission's recommendations, draft resolutions submitted by the Soviet Union and by the United Arab Republic, Ceylon and Liberia. It may also discuss a Congo plan submitted yesterday by President Kwame Nkruman of Ghana.

The Soviet resolution, which is believed to stand no chance of approval, calls for an end of all United Nations activities in the Congo and for the dismissal of Mr. Hammarskjold as Secretary General. The three-nation draft, calling for stronger United Nations measures, may be approved with some amendments, it is thought.

Mr. Dayal's report will come before the eleven-nation body just one week after the Council was informed that Katanga tribesmen had killed Mr. Lumumba and his two associates, Maurice Mpolo, former Minister of Youth, and Joseph Okito, vice president of the suspended Congolese Senate, as they were fleeing from detention.

Transfer Called 'Disturbing'

In his report on the seven transferred prisoners, Mr. Dayal said it was "particularly disturbing" that men in the custody of the central government were being sent to South Kasai, "an area which does not consider itself to be under the jurisdiction of the Leopoldville authorities."

He noted further that the prisoners "subscribed to a political persuasion other than that of the Leopoldville authorities" and that, in South Kasai, "the ethnic affiliations of many of the deported persons are antagonistic to those of the population," thus providing "an added danger to their safety."

Mr. Dayal said it had been established "beyond reasonable doubt" that all but one of the prisoners were transferred by plane Feb. 9, accompanied by "a Mr. Kazadi, then Commissioner for National Defense, who is himself a resident of South Kasai and an associate of Mr. Kalonji." The seventh prisoner, Mr. Kamenga, was taken to Bakwanga last Thursday, the report said.

Tomorrow's Council session will be closed to the public, as have all other meetings since last Wednesday's rioting in the chamber by pro-Lumumba agitators.

The Ghanaian proposal submitted by President Nkrumah, who may come to New York within a week to explain the plan, calls for an all-African United Nations command and the immediate removal of all foreign diplomatic missions to help enable the Congo to solve her problems.

Mr. Nkrumah also suggests that force be used, if necessary, to disarm Congolese forces. This proposal, which is also contained in the three-power resolution and suggested in the Conciliation Commission's report, has been gaining strength here.

Diplomats meanwhile are awaiting United States proposals for amending the three-power draft, which omits any reference Mr. Hammarskjold in an apparent attempt to avoid a Soviet veto. United States delegates are reported to be unwilling to approve any resolution that does not specifically recognize the Secretary-General's authority.

Sudan Said to Reconsider Ban

CAIRO, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—The Sudan is reconsidering its ban on shipments of supplies by the United Arab Republic to the pro-Lumumba Congolese regime in Stanleyville, sources here said today.

The Stanleyville regime is headed by Antoine Gizenga, who was the Congo's Deputy Premier under Patrice Lumumba

Congo Premier Ready To Fight U.N. Command

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Ileo Lines Up With Tshombe Against Plan To Disarm Native Troops

Thurs. 2-23-61

By The Associated Press

P. 7

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo, Feb. 22.—Congo Premier Joseph Ileo lined up with Katanga President Moise Tshombe Wednesday in rejecting the United Nations Security Council's new Congo plan. He called one phase "a declaration of war."

"The Congolese people are ready to die to defend our sovereignty," Ileo said. "We are ready to defend ourselves with all means at our disposal. . . . If the United Nations uses force, we will reply with force."

The Katanga government's bitter reaction, however, appeared somewhat eased. Tshombe, who had ordered a general mobilization in his mineral-rich secessionist province, announced in Elisabethville that the United Nations and Katanga have agreed to halt all troop movements "likely to lead to friction."

Unconfirmed reports circulated of political killings at Stanleyville in revenge for the slaying of ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba.

15 Reported Killed

British diplomatic sources said a firing squad Monday executed 15 opponents of Antoine Gizenga's communist-backed Stanleyville regime — 10 deputies and five military men plucked from about 300 Congolese prisoners. An account published in London said one of the victims was Alphonse Songolo, Lumumba's former communications minister who later broke with him. United Nations headquarters here had no word about it.

Ileo deplored but disclaimed responsibility for the recent deportations and death of Lumumba and eight of his political followers. He said the deportations—Lumumba and two aides to Katanga and six Lumumbist politicians to South Kasai—were carried out before his regime took office two weeks ago.

As for an international inquiry into Lumumba's death, he said, "That is a problem which concerns the Congo exclusively." But he said his government is ready to co-operate with the United Nations "providing they respect our sovereignty."

Tshombe said no inquiry into Lumumba's death will be permitted in Katanga.

Ileo's sharp reaction to the Security Council plan came as a surprise. He particularly attacked the proposals for reorganizing the Congolese military forces and for giving United Nations troops, who have been restricted to self-defense in the use of arms, the right to use force if necessary to prevent civil war.

'Declaration Of War'

"They expect to disarm our army and that is a declaration of war," the premier said heatedly.

That is his own interpretation of the provision for reorganization. The council did not spell out exactly what it means.

Withdrawal of Moroccan and United Arab Republic troops has cut the United Nations force to about 17,500, with further reductions due.

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga, Feb. 22.—(AP)—President Moise Tshombe announced Wednesday he has refused a United Nations request for the return of the body of former Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba. Tshombe said he told Rajesawar Dhyal, the United Nations chief in the Congo, he cannot get the body.

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2 CONGO LEADERS SWITCH TO ILEO

The N.Y. Times

Foe of Tshombe and Lulua Chief, Ex-Lumumba Allies, Back Leopoldville Regime

New York

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

Sat. 2-25-61

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Feb. 24—Premier Joseph Ileo's Government appeared today to be gradually gaining a measure of political strength outside Leopoldville.

It received pledges of cooperation from two powerful regional leaders who had been allied with Patrice Lumumba, the slain former Premier.

P. 3

Chief Sylvain Kalamba of the Lulua tribe in Kasai Province declared his loyalty to the Provisional Government during a visit to Leopoldville.

[Chief Kalamba, who had just returned from Brussels, went on to Luluabourg, where he found that city and its airport had been seized by troops loyal to the rebel regime of Antoine Gizenga, pro-Lumumba ruler of Eastern Province.]

Jason Sendwe, head of the Province of Lualaba in northern Katanga, pledged cooperation to Mr. Ileo from an office in Leopoldville in the administrative building where the ministries of the Ileo Government are housed. Mr. Sendwe had formerly lived a semi-clandestine life as an ally of Mr. Lumumba.

Kasai Is Still Troubled

Chief Kalamba's tribe has been engaged in bloody tribal warfare against the Baluba tribe. Mr. Lumumba last year threw his support behind the Luluas and sent the Congolese Army to Kasai to fight the Balubus. In return he received support from Chief Kalamba and other Lulua chiefs.

Chief Kalamba's pledge, however, falls far short of giving the Ileo Government effective control over Kasai Province. Early this week bloody tribal fighting occurred in the region of Tshikapa, about 150 miles southwest of Luluabourg, the provincial capital. The fighting involved Balubas and Luluas and an allied tribe of Batshiokwe.

A United Nations spokesman said today that Congolese Army units loyal to the rebel Stanleyville regime of Antoine Gizenga had been sighted in the Luluabourg area.

Ghanaian troops of the United Nations force have been ordered to the area to prevent fighting between Stanleyville troops and the Luluabourg garrison. The garrison is believed loyal to Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu, commander of the Congolese National Army.

Mr. Sendwe is the leader of the Balubakat, the one effective party of opposition to Moise Tshombe, President of secessionist Katanga Province. The Balubakat was a reluctant ally of Mr. Lumumba because the former Premier was Mr. Tshombe's principal enemy.

Mr. Sendwe referred to his regime in northern Katanga as a "provincial government." He wants to end the secession of Katanga and favors a loose federal system that would give supreme authority to the Government in Leopoldville. However, he would reserve strong powers for the provinces.

In another development, the National Bank of the Congo was founded here today in a brief ceremony attended by Premier Ileo and financial officials of the United Nations. Albert Ndele, the Congo's only trained financial expert, was named governor of the bank.

The statute for the bank was worked out by an international monetary council under the presidency of Victor Umbricht, a Swiss financial expert attached to the United Nations mission here.

The six-member council has been formulating the Congo's fiscal policies for the last four months. It was set up at President Joseph Kasavubu's request. The council will continue its functions for about two months while the new national bank completes the hiring of officers.

A United Nations spokesman said units of the Congolese Army went on rampage yesterday in the town of Lisala in northern Equator Province. The soldiers manhandled civilians and molested women and were then set upon by an irate mob, the spokesman said.

From Eastern Province there were unconfirmed reports that Anicet Kashamura—former Information Minister under Mr. Lumumba and more recently administrator of Kivu Province for Mr. Gizenga — had been killed by soldiers on Mr. Gizenga's orders.

Mr. Kashamura was arrested by Gizenga troops six days ago after he split with the Stanleyville regime. He was freed by his own troops and has since been reported in hiding.

HEADLINE PERSONALITY

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.

Ileo Functions Quietly Amid Congo's Uproar

By the Associated Press

Joseph Ileo is a breed apart from most Congolese politicians.. A quiet, studious man, the new Premier would rather read philosophy than shout fiery phrases at mass meetings.

Reports that Mr. Ileo is trying to broaden the Leopoldville government into a coalition are in character. His political career has been spent trying to unite the young republic's warring states into a loose federation.

Sat. 2-18-61

"Congolese unity does not exist," he once said. "The Congo is not a people, it is a collection of large ethnic groups and each of them is a people."

Mr. Ileo is a pacifist in a land that has seen violent times, and his placid nature has led some observers to wonder if he will be able to command a population that so far has had its politics served up emotionally and dramatically.

P. 3-A

Parted With Lumumba

For many years, Mr. Ileo, now 39, was an associate of Patrice Lumumba in the fight for freedom from Belgian colonial rule. They broke in 1959 when Mr. Lumumba objected to Mr. Ileo's philosophy of nonviolence.

The fiery Lumumba became the Congo's first premier. But President Joseph Kasavubu's group, disturbed about Mr. Lumumba's leftist tendencies, deposed him in September last year and named Mr. Ileo his successor.

Before Ileo could consolidate his position, army strongman Joseph Mobutu took power, on September 14. Military rule ended on February 9 with Mr. Ileo's appointment, once again, as premier.

Mr. Ileo brings to the premeirship one of the best educations possessed by any Congolese. The Belgians sent him to Europe for schooling and later gave him administrative experience in a job with the African Territories Division of the Governor General's office.

Fights for Freedom

Mr. Ileo later said frankly that the job merely provided him with a living. His main energies he threw into the struggle for independence.

He and Mr. Lumumba founded the Congolese National Movement, the driving force behind independence agitation.

And in 1958, inviting imprisonment or exile, Mr. Ileo wrote the first political manifesto in the history of the Congo and signed the Memorandum of the Sixteen, a public demand for independence.

When independence came, last June 30, Mr. Ileo's deceptively unimpressive appearance worked to his disadvantage. He was largely overlooked in the wild scramble for positions of influence.

JOSEPH ILEO

—AP Wirephoto

Follows Legal Course

He had little money for political purposes and seemed to lack the necessary drive and ambition. He was elected president of the senate in Equator Province, home of his Mongo tribe.

When Mr. Lumumba began slipping from power, some observers expected Ileo to make a determined bid for power. Said Mr. Ileo: "I prefer the legal way."

Mr. Ileo is a small man who has a liking for Western-made charcoal gray suits and bow ties. The Belgian weekly newspaper Temps Nouveaux recently said he also has a liking for Western political methods:

"He is the first Congolese who has really analyzed the problems of his country according to its needs and who has always refused to be a

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ILEO VOWS FORCE TO BAR U. N. MOVE

The N.Y. Times

New York, N.Y.

Premier Denounces Council Vote to Disarm Congo as Violation of Sovereignty

Thurs. 2-23-61

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Feb. 22—Premier Joseph Ileo warned today that the Congolese Government would use force if necessary to prevent implementation of a resolution approved Tuesday by the United Nations Security Council.

The Premier declared that the resolution, which, among other things, urged that Congolese armed units and personnel be reorganized and that civil war be prevented by force if necessary, constituted a "violation of the sovereignty" of the Congolese people.

"We feel obliged to tell the world that we shall never, but never, permit that our sovereignty be violated," the Premier declared.

U. N. Chief Is Advised

[In Katanga, President Moise Tshombe said the government of his secessionist province and the United Nations had agreed to freeze all troop movements, the Associated Press reported.]

Premier Ileo delivered his warning at his first news conference since he formed Leopoldville's Provisional Government two weeks ago. He was understood to have advised Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold of his Government position.

Mr. Ileo also announced that his Government would soon be enlarged to include members of the party of Patrice Lumumba, the slain former Premier, and of Balubakat, the organization that is fighting President Tshombe of Katanga.

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The Premier said his Government had been in touch with representatives of Eastern and Kivu Provinces, now under the control of Antoine Gizenga. Mr. Ileo said he was confident the two opposing sides would be brought together through negotiation. Mr. Gizenga was Vice Premier in Mr. Lumumba's short-lived government.

Mr. Ileo said his move to negotiate with Mr. Gizenga was evidence that the Congolese were able to solve their problems and did not need foreign "tutelage by the United Nations or any one else."

Cabinet Sessions Held

The position of the Ileo Government on the Security Council resolution was adopted at Cabinet sessions Friday and this morning. The Premier indicated that the Congo army leaders had urged him to defy the United Nations.

He did not say which part of the Security Council resolution he interpreted as a violation of sovereignty, but it was inferred from his statement that he referred to the passage indicating that the United Nations might use force.

"If they mean to disarm our army that will be a declaration of war," he said. "I have talked to leaders of the army and we are ready to defend ourselves."

The resolution urged "that the United Nations take immediately all appropriate measures to prevent the occurrence of civil war in the Congo, including arrangements for cease-fires, the halting of all military operations, the prevention of clashes and the use of force, if necessary, in the last resort."

News of the Security Council resolution and of the execution of seven political prisoners in Bakwanga, capital of secessionist South Kasai, angered many of the ranking officers here of the Congolese Army.

The officers were reliably reported to have held several meetings at which they denounced United Nations officials for their "interference" and their own "politicians"—including Mr. Ileo and President Joseph Kasavubu—for not having prevented the executions.

Killings Deplored

Premier Ileo said his Government deplored the "assassinations and killings" and had started an inquiry. He said that while he understood that the slaying had caused emotion all through the world, he could not accept their use as a "pretext to put our country under tutelage."

Meanwhile, there were new reports today that twelve or more political prisoners were executed in Stanleyville last Monday by authorities under the control of Mr. Gizenga. Stanleyville is the capital of Eastern Province and a stronghold of Lumumbist forces.

Senator Alphonse Songolo, a former follower of Mr. Lumumba who went over to President Kasavubu last fall, was reported to have been among the victims. There have been no reprisals thus far against eight Belgian soldiers who were captured by Mr. Gizenga's men when they strayed across the border from Ruanda-Urundi, these reports said:

Reports of the executions were corroborated by foreign consular officials stationed in Stanleyville. The reports cannot be regarded as "confirmed," however, because the United Nations is the only institution in a position to issue official confirmation. It has consistently declined to do so.

Premier Ileo said he had no information about the fate of political prisoners in Stanleyville.

A United Nations spokesman said eighty-nine persons, almost half of them women and children, had sought refuge near here in the United Nations "security zone." The refugees sought protection against arbitrary arrest, he said.

The security zone was set up in the quarters of a Malayan unit of the United Nations force in the suburban town of Binza.

Lieut. Gen Sean McKeown of Ireland, commander of the United Nations force in the Congo, returned to Leopoldville today after conferring with Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu, Congo army commander, at Gemena in the northwestern Congo.

The generals discussed the establishment of a neutral zone between General Mobutu's forces and those of Gen. Victor Lundulu, commander of the Lumumbist forces. The zone would be set up west of Stanleyville.

Tshombe to "Freeze" Troops

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Feb. 22 (AP)—President Moise Tshombe of secessionist Katanga Province announced today that his government and the United Nations had agreed to freeze all troop movements.

In a communiqué, Mr. Tshombe said: "At a meeting this morning between the representative of the United Nations and Cabinet ministers of Katanga an agreement was reached whereby all movements of troops likely to lead to friction would be stopped."

This was an abrupt shift in position for Mr. Tshombe. Yesterday he had ordered mobilization of all Katanga residents to prevent any attempt by the United Nations to neutralize his armed forces.

Mr. Tshombe said he and three Cabinet ministers met the United Nations representatives in Katanga, Ian Berendsen, and Col. Anders Kjellgran of Sweden, commander of the United Nations forces in Katanga. They discussed details of their instructions to carry out the resolution of the Security Council.

Earlier in the day, Katanga authorities staged a show of force at Elisabethville airport, fearing United Nations guards there intended to prevent the movement of Katanga planes.

Truckloads of troops and police rushed to the airport. United Nations guards were immediately reinforced and there were no incidents.

It was understood that the agreement to freeze troop movements covered both normal United Nations exercises and the Katanga offensive against Baluba tribesmen in the Bukama area.

Mr. Tshombe said a Katanga National Guard would be formed. A Katanga source said he was sending a military mission to South Africa and to Argentina to buy surplus war materials.

The guard would supplement Mr. Tshombe's police force, which is led by Belgian officers.

Mr. Tshombe opposes both the Security Council authorization for the United Nations command in the Congo to use force if necessary to prevent civil war and the United Nations move to oust Belgian and other foreign personnel from army and Government posts in the Congo.

Appealing to his people for calm, Mr. Tshombe said his mobilization order applied only to civilians working for the Katanga Government. He said the order confined them to their official posts. Persons unaffected by the mobilization order will be allowed to leave Katanga, if they wish, he said.

18a 1961

CONGO

U.N. CHIEF KEEPS DAYAL IN CONGO; DEFIES KASAVUBU

New York Times
New York N.Y.
Mon. 3-20-61

Hammarskjold Will Extend Indian's Tenure as Long as Nehru Will Permit

P1

WEST SILENT ON STEP

Charge That Dayal Showed Bias Is Called 'Nonsense' —Other Changes Seen

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON
Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 19—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold has extended the term of Rajeshwar Dayal, his controversial special representative in the Congo. Mr. Dayal's dismissal had been demanded repeatedly by Joseph Kasavubu, President of the Congo.

An informed United Nations source said today that the Secretary General wanted Mr. Dayal to continue as head of the United Nations operation in the crisis-ridden republic "as long as he is available." This was a reference to the fact that Mr. Dayal, who is India's High Commissioner to Pakistan, had been lent to the United Nations by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

The United Nations source commented that charges, published in some American newspapers, that Mr. Dayal had shown "bias" against Mr. Kasavubu and his Government were "nonsense."

Dayal Returned to U. N.

Mr. Dayal's original six-month appointment as special representative expired March 1. He traveled to New York last Tuesday to report to Mr. Hammarskjold. He is expected to return to the Congo in about ten days, the source said.

Mr. Hammarskjold's decision was received without comment by the United States and other Western delegations. According to reliable sources, they have been concerned over Mr. Dayal's strained relations with Mr. Kasavubu, as a result of which there has been little contact between them.

For this reason, if nothing else, some Western delegates had felt that it would have been advisable for Mr. Dayal to surrender his post upon the expiration of his original appointment.

Two weeks ago several Western delegates said they had been informed that Mr. Dayal's term would not be extended and that his deputy, Mekka Abbas, a Sudanese, who is in Leopoldville, would be named to replace him.

Aid for Force Sought

One factor in the decision to retain Mr. Dayal, it is understood, is that Mr. Hammarskjold decided it was essential to obtain Indian troops to rebuild the strength of the United Nations force in the Congo. According to reliable sources, the Secretary General felt that he could not ask Mr. Nehru to provide the troops if he did not renew Mr. Dayal's appointment.

Some Western delegates, said today, however, that they nad understood that Mr. Hammarskjold would replace Mr. Dayal as soon as a suitable successor could be found.

On the other hand, a sou who is supporter of Mr. D predicted that he would rema. for two or three months more. Another source said there was no time limit, although the situation might be re-examined later.

Mr. Hammarskjold would consider replacing Mr. Dayal then only if the Congo situation was showing improvement, this source added.

Well-informed sources, who also are strong supporters of Mr. Dayal, said Mr. Hammarskjold had decided also to relieve three United States officials of their Congo duties and replace them with Africans.

This was denied by an informed United Nations source.

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The Americans, who have constituted the Secretary General's top planning and executive staff since the Congo program began, are: Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs; Andrew W. Cordier, Mr. Hammarskjold's executive assistant and Heinrich Wieschoff, an expert on Africa, who is the ranking deputy official in the Department of Security Council Affairs.

The fourth member of the present Congo group, Brig. Indar jit Rikye, Mr. Hammarskjold's military advisor, is not affected, it was said.

Dr. Bunche, Mr. Hammarskjold's first special representative, was replaced by Mr. Dayal last September after the Soviet Union launched its attack on the Secretary General and the United Nations' Congo program.

Complaints on Personnel

One Soviet complaint was that the United Nations representative in the Congo was an American. Moscow has also complained because Georgi P. Arkadiev, a Soviet citizen who is Under Secretary for Political and Security Council Affairs, has been given little part in the Congo operation.

The three Africans who, according to reports, will join the Secretary General's Congo staff are: Francis C. Nwokedi, permanent secretary of the Nigerian Ministry of Labor; Robert T. Gardiner of Ghana, deputy executive secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, and Taieb Sahbani, a high official of the Tunisian Foreign Ministry.

All three, it was announced Friday, are leaving Tuesday on special missions entrusted to them by Mr. Hamarskjold and will return in two or three weeks.

Messrs. Nwokedi and Gardiner will go to Leopoldville to press the Security Council's demand for the withdrawal of Belgian soldiers and political advisers from the Congo, as well as for compliance with other provisions of the most recent resolution adopted by the Security Council on the Congo. Mr. Sahbani will go to Brussels with the same message.

Role Is Acknowledged

An informed United Nations source conceded that Messrs. Nwokedi and Gardiner, as members of the United Nations Secretariat, would be added to Mr. Hammarskjold's Congo staff upon the completion of their mission in Leopoldville. He said, however, that Mr. Sahbani has been asked to undertake a particular assignment and would then return to his duties in Tunis.

The source insisted that Messrs. Bunche, Cordier and Wieschoff would continue their connection with the Congo operation and that the appointment of the two new officials was merely to "build up the team.."

This source acknowledged, however, that the three Americans had not had much time for their other duties because of the work on the Congo and that the resumption of the General Assembly session was adding to these duties.

The Congo question has been "tentatively" listed for the agenda when the Assembly meets tomorrow. Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, demanded last week that the Assembly take up the Congo question immediately.

However, informed sources saw a possibility that the debate might not open for a day or two. One reason for a delay would be the fact that a report by the United Nations Conciliation Commission, which went to Leopoldville in attempt to arrange a political truce, had not been issued.

Troops Drive on Angola Rebels; Refugees Flee Riot-Torn Area

New York N.Y.

By BENJAMIN WELLES
Special to The New York Times.

LUANDA, Angola, March 19—Portuguese Army forces were reported today to be moving into position to seal off the rebel-troubled Congo district of northern Angola and prepare for a large-scale mopping-up operation.

Mon. 3-20-61

The troops were said to be advancing along the Ambrizete-Vila Carmona road in the northern region that has been beset by serious disturbances in the last few days. Portuguese authorities believe these outbreaks were timed to coincide with the United Nations Security Council debate on Angola last week.

Portuguese Air Force planes were flying refugees to safety here throughout the day. Other refugees were being brought overland by the armed forces. More than 1,000 Portuguese refugees, mainly women and children, have been escorted here in the last three days from the Congo district, which adjoins the new Congo Republic.

Portuguese planters and settlers are arriving at the airport with their women and children, then turning about to return to the north.

The armed attacks started soon after the United States and the Soviet Union voted last Wednesday in favor of a United Nations resolution calling for an inquiry into the situation here as a menace to peace. The resolution failed to gain approval when only five of the Security Council members supported it and the six others abstained.

Thus far, forty to 100 persons are believed to have been killed or wounded in Angola. These casualties include men, women and children and whites, Africans and persons of mixed race. One plane took eleven wounded Portuguese whites aboard in the north yesterday but witnesses reported that three were dead on arrival here.

P3

Africans seized during the attacks were said to have told their captors: "We shall win. We know the United States and Russia are behind us."

Many Onlookers at Airport

As the planes landed periodically at the airport, hundreds of Portuguese thronged the visitors' terrace. They watched intently as their compatriots debarked, many of them evidently badly shaken by their experiences.

In the main hall of the airport the Portuguese Red Cross had set up tables with food. Volunteers in white uniforms were on duty around the clock to help make arrangements for shelter, medical aid and other necessities.

Senhora Maria Luiza Bandeira Guimaraes, a Red Cross volunteer director, estimated that a total of 500 refugees arrived here by air yesterday from the north.

After the African attacks on Portuguese police posts and prisons here Feb. 3 and 10, the situation had been quiet throughout the territory, although many believed fresh outbreaks would be timed to coincide with the United Nations debate in New York.

A mood of anger now is evident against the United Nations and also against the United States as a result of Adlai E. Stevenson's criticism of Portugal's colonial administration.

"We can protect ourselves from our enemies," a high-ranking Portuguese military man told an American a few days ago. "But who is going to protect us from friends like you who attack us in the United Nations when our hands are full?"

Details on precisely what happened are still being assembled by the Portuguese. It appears, however, that starting around dawn last Wednesday a series of coordinated attacks by Africans armed with machetes and some firearms occurred in at least nine widely separated rural areas. The attacks continued for forty-eight hours.

There were attacks near the 500-mile-long Congolese-Angolan border, between Maquela do Zombo and São Salvador, and also far inside Angola, at two points near Vila Carmona—Quitexe and Nabuangongo.

Traders Attacked

In several instances, groups of six or more apparently peaceful Africans entered small Portuguese trading posts and requested provisions. When a trader's back was turned, they killed him with machetes and then attacked any members of his family they could catch.

The attackers appear to have been members of the Bakongo tribe, which is scattered through both the Congo and northern Angola. There are signs, the Portuguese say, that some of the raiders spoke neither Portuguese nor the local Kibundu dialect.

Portuguese authorities declare that large numbers of Bailundo tribesmen, who have been emigrating from central to north Angola in growing numbers in recent years to work on the coffee plantations, fought off the Bakongo tribesmen and cooperated closely with the Portuguese.

The authorities say this evidence shows that the latest riots were not produced by genuine discontent in Angola but were instigated by hired agitators from the former Belgian Congo.

Independent observers report, however, that the price of coffee in the Congo district about 25 per cent of what it was eighteen months ago. This has produced widespread distress among the Bakongo and may have been a contributing factor in the uprising, these sources believe.

The attacks evidently caught the Portuguese by surprise and the authorities seemed uncertain about the number of prisoners taken. The impression given is that most of the attackers are still at liberty in the Congo jungle and brush country.

The attackers are said to have indiscriminately slaughtered Africans who opposed them. Villages were burned wherever resistance was encountered.

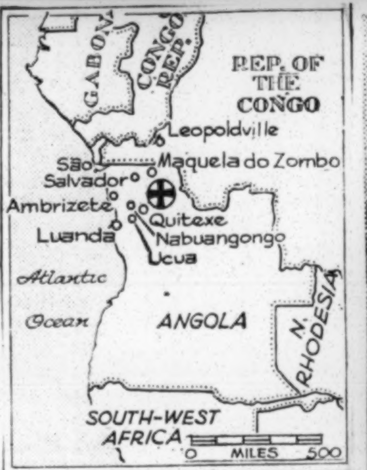
Responsibility for the outbreaks is laid by Portuguese officials to the Portuguese Communist party, a Communist-directed exile group in Conakry Guinea, and the Angolan People's Union, a Leftist movement based in Leopoldville. The head of this movement, Roberto Holden, also known as José Gilmore, is an Angola-born African.

Before the attacks the Portuguese were said to have had reports of suspicious movements on the Congolese side of the border. Intercepted radio instructions said that women and children should be singled out for attack to sow the greatest confusion and panic, according to Portuguese sources.

When the violence started, these sources said, there was evidence that it had been carefully prepared. Trees are said to have been felled and bridges sabotaged along the Luanda-Ucua-Vila Carmona road to block the arrival of Portuguese troops.

There are reports that slain Africans were found to be wearing paint or grease or other talismans, ostensibly for protection against the "white man's bullets."

The Portuguese Army, whose strength in Angola is estimated to total about 7,000 white and African troops, is said to feel that it needs no major reinforcements. About 100 specialized troops arrived by air yesterday. The principal shortage is reported to be in the political police.



The New York Times March 20, 1961

Portuguese troops drove against rebels operating in northern Angola (cross).

United Press International

INDIAN TROOPS IN THE CONGO: Contingent of Indian soldiers unloads supplies from U. S. Globemaster in Leopoldville. U. S. planes have begun task of bringing 3,000 troops from India to serve with U. N. force.

UNREST IN KASAI REPORTED RISING

The N.Y. Times

4 Congo Ministers Go to Area —Blockade of Gizenga Is Expected to Be Eased

New York, N.Y.

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

Mon. 3-20-61

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, March 19—Interior Minister Cyrille Adoula and three other members of the central Government flow today to Luluabourg, provincial capital of Kasai, following reports of severe unrest there.

The reports, from unofficial sources, said that several Europeans had been beaten and that the few stores and restaurants still open had closed after their owners had been attacked.

A Government report added that the city's magistrates had sought refuge in the United Nations camps. The magistrates presumably are Belgians.

It was not immediately clear whether the unrest was an extension of a new wave of tribal fighting that has swept the surrounding countryside for about a week.

Daily Appeals Received

The central Government has received almost daily appeals from the provincial government in Luluabourg charging that members of the army of secessionist South Kasai were attacking villages in North Kasai, driving the population from their homes and arresting local chiefs.

The soldiers of South Kasai belong to the Baluba tribe. The Balubas gathered on the boundaries of South Kasai last fall after a mass exodus. The population remaining in North Kasai and in Luluabourg belong to the Lulua tribe. The two tribes have been fighting sporadically for years.

In another development, it became known that the central Government had made plans to ease the economic blockade of Eastern and Kivu Provinces, which are under control of a rival group headed by Antoine Gizenga, one-time deputy to the late Patrice Lumumba.

Plans for mitigating the blockade were made last week as a gesture of conciliation, it is reported.

The decision came before Mr. Gizenga, in a message to President Joseph Kasavubu yesterday, categorically rejected the establishment of a confederation of Congolese states. The authorities here had no comment today on Mr. Gizenga's move.

The blockade of Eastern and Kivu Provinces began shortly after Mr. Gizenga announced the formation of his Government in Stanleyville. Along with the breakdown of public order in Kivu and the exodus of non-African business men and technicians from both provinces, the blockade has been a principal cause of an economic crisis.

Authoritative sources said here last week that the central Government had no intention of pushing the blockade to a point where it might cause famine. It is believed that several regions of Eastern and Kivu are threatened with famine now.

18a 1961 CONGO LONDON

Lumumba Protest Erupts In London

The Commercial Appeal

Several Hundred Marchers Clash With Police

Memphis Tenn.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—(AP)—Several hundred Lumumba protest marchers clashed with police outside the Belgian Embassy here Sunday. Nine of the marchers were arrested, and were carried struggling to police wagons.

Mon. 2-20-61

One of them shouted "Death to the murderers," as he was hustled off.

P. 1

Others shouted that United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold "must go."

A policeman was knocked to the ground as the demonstrators, shaking their fists and protesting the death of former Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, broke through police cordons. A protest banner was thrown at police.

After a struggle of an hour and a half mounted police finally split up the crowd with their horses and scattered it.

The Congo case continued to stir worldwide repercussions.

In Cairo, the newspaper, Al Alhram, accused Zygmund Nagorski, Polish-born information officer at the United States Embassy, of interferring in the internal affairs of the United Arab Republic. He was arrested Saturday and held 12 hours for distributing pamphlets on the Congo. The Egyptians said the pamphlets assailed supporters of Lumumba.

In Jakarta, where about 2,000 unruly Indonesians invaded the United States and Belgian legations Saturday, reinforced armed guards were on duty.

Communist China reported another round of massive demonstrations following a 500,000 turnout in Peiping Saturday.

Bobbies Jail 9 Protesting Lumumbists

The Florida Times-Union

Jacksonville Fla

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Several hundred pro-Lumumba protest marchers clashed with police outside the Belgian embassy here today. Nine of the marchers were arrested, and were carried struggling to police wagons.

Mon. 2-20-61

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P. 1

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After a struggle of an hour and a half, mounted police finally scattered the crowd with their horses.

The embassy building was not damaged. Only a caretaker and a skeleton staff were on duty in the building at the time.

Later a deputation, led by the Laborite Legislator, A. Fenner Brockway, was let into the embassy to deliver a protest.

The march started from Trafalgar Square, where several thousand persons were addressed by Brockway and Kenneth Kaunda, president of the United National Independence party of Northern Rhodesia.

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9 London Lumumbists Arrested After Clash

The Washington Post P. 9-A

By Raymond E. Palmer

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP) Several hundred Lumumba protest marchers clashed with police outside the Belgian Embassy here today. Nine of the marchers were arrested, and were carried struggling to police wagons.

Washington, D.C.

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Mon. 2-20-61

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P. 9-A

The march started from Trafalgar Square, where several thousand persons were addressed by Brockway and Kenneth Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia. The meeting was organized by the movement of Colonial Freedom and Committee of African Organizations.

About 5000 Negroes and whites started the march but not all went as far as the Embassy.

The Congo case continued to stir worldwide repercussions.

The high command of India's ruling Congress Party, after a 2-day discussion, condemned the "brutal and premeditated murder" of Lumumba and Congolese authorities, but opposed the Soviet plan to end U. N. operations there. A resolution said the U. N. should be given full authority to prevent civil war and to disarm local armies.

[In the French port city of Marseille, 50 African students clashed with police who broke up a demonstration outside the Belgian consulate, Reuters reported. Police detained 17 students.

[About 200 members of leftist youth groups in Frankfurt, West Germany, protested Lumumba's slaying by laying a wreath at a memorial to victims of Nazism. The wreath said: "For Africa's freedom in honored memory of Patrice Lumumba."]

In Cairo, the newspaper Al Alhram accused Zygmunt Nagorski, Polish-born information officer at the U. S. Embassy, of interfering in the internal affairs of the United Arab Republic. Nagorski was arrested Saturday and held 12 hours for distributing pamphlets on the Congo. The Egyptians said the pamphlets assailed supporters of Lumumba.

"At a time when the United States accuses us without proof of playing a dangerous role in the Congo . . . we seize Nagorski here distributing anti-Congolese pamphlets," said the newspaper, Al Gumhouria.

Communist China reported another round of massive demonstrations following a 500,000 turnout in Peking yesterday. Peking radio said 400,000 people gathered in factories, schools and communes in Shanghai Sunday and denounced "the crime of the U. S. and Belgian imperialists." Other demonstrations were reported in the Wuhan area.

18a 1961 CONGO RUSSIA

Reds Want Congo Pull-Out; Anti-Belgian Riots Rage

Soviet Calls For Firing U.N. Chief

The Courier-Journal

Louisville Ky.

Bypasses Him With Demand; Assails Belgium

Wed 2-15-61

By The Associated Press

The Soviet Union demanded last night that the Security Council fire Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold and stop all United Nations operations in the Congo within one month.

P. 1

It called Hammarskjold the "organizer of violence" against the slain Patrice Lumumba.

The demands were in a resolution announced for introduction in the Council this morning.

Earlier, the United States and Great Britain put their support squarely behind Hammarskjold when the Soviet Union announced it was no longer recognizing the Secretary-General.

Also Demands Penalties

The Soviet resolution also demanded penalties—sanctions—against Belgium under Article 41 of the U. N. Charter. This article provides for complete or partial interruption of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication with a country against which it is applied. The article also provides for severance of diplomatic relations, but provides for no use of armed force against an offending nation.

The resolution said the Soviet Union deemed it essential that sanctions be voted against Belgium as "an aggressor which, by its action, has created a threat to international peace."

Want Tshombe Arrested

The Russians also demanded in their resolution that U. N. troops now in the Congo immediately arrest Katanga President Moise Tshombe and Congo Army chief Joseph Mobutu "for purposes of court trial," and disarm all military units and gendarmerie under their control.

1:24

The resolution also called for the "immediate disarmament and removal outside Congolese territory of all Belgian troops and all Belgian personnel" and for withdrawal of all foreign troops "so as to enable the Congolese people to decide their own internal affairs."

Louisville Ky.

Crisis May Be Gravest

The series of demands presented the U. N. with perhaps its gravest crisis in its 15 years.

1:14

The Soviet Union bypassed Hammarskjold for the first time in circulating its resolution draft in midevening. Normally such documents go to the secretary-general, with copies to the current Council president, for distribution among U. N. members.

But this time the Soviet delegation chief, Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian A. Zorin, addressed his document to "the undersecretary of the United Nations, G. P. Arkadev," a Soviet national.

The Soviet resolution demands Hammarskjold's dismissal without spelling out any way to do it. Under the charter the secretary-general cannot be fired.

Term Ends In 1963

Hammarskjold's second five-year term ends in 1963.

Fidel Castro's Cuba also demanded Hammarskjold's dismissal.

The Russians called for recognition of Antoine Gizenga, Lumumba's fanatic lieutenant, who heads a Stanleyville regime, as the Congo's premier and offered him every help.

The Russians have been gunning for Hammarskjold since his neutrality policy became firmly evident last summer in the conduct of the U. N. Congo Command. Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev demanded in a speech before the U. N. General Assembly September 23 that the Secretary-General be replaced by a three-man directorate representing East, West, and neutral spheres.

'Accessory To Murder'

"Dag Hammarskjold must be dismissed from the post of Secretary-General as an accessory to and organizer of the murder of the leading statesman of the Congo. which has tarnished the name of the United Nations," Tuesday's statement said.

"The Soviet Government has declared that, for its part, it will maintain no relations with Hammarskjold and will not recognize him as an official of the United Nations."

Demonstrators wrecked the Mercedes car of Belgian Ambassador Hippolyte Cools, tearing it completely apart.'

Commission Demanded

The Government declaration on Lumumba was paralleled by a statement of the Soviet-African-Asian Solidarity Committee demanding that "an authoritative international commission be set up to investigate the crime and punish the culprits."

Hammarskjold's situation is similar to one faced a decade ago by his predecessor, Trygve Lie. The Soviet Union refused in 1950 to deal with Lie because of his condemnation of the Communist invasion of South Korea. Lie sat tight and continued to serve until November, 1952. Throughout that period the Soviet Union addressed communications to the U. N. secretariat rather than the Secretary-General.

Peiping Decries Killing

London, Feb. 14 (AP) — Red China declared Tuesday night that the slaying of Patrice Lumumba is a "serious provocation" to the peoples of Asia, Africa, and the whole world.

URDERED
LIBERATION

Associated Press Wirephoto

CONGO ECHO . . . Carrying a picture of the slain Congo leader, Patrice Lumumba, demonstrators parade in front of the Belgian Embassy in Moscow. The mob, denouncing his killing, smashed windows and doors at the Embassy before police intervened yesterday. There was no explanation for some signs being in English.

Exports from July 1 throug

18a 1961

CONGO

RUSSIA

Riots In Moscow

The Commercial Appeal

Thousands Attack Belgian Embassies In Russia And Yugoslavia

By United Press International

MOSCOW, Feb. 14.—Six thousand African, Asian and Russian students screaming "murderers" stormed the Belgian Embassy for five hours Tuesday in protest against the killing of Patrice Lumumba.

They smashed windows and glass doors but were held back by police before they could sack the building.

Memphis Tenn.

After police dispersed the mob, blobs of red, black and blue ink could be seen streaking the embassy walls, the nude statuary in front of the building and the white marble columns.

Wed 2-15-61

In Brussels Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Wigny protested to the Soviet and Yugoslav ambassadors against the riots here and in Belgrade where 30,000 persons stormed into the Belgian embassy and sacked it. Foreign Office sources said security forces in Moscow, Belgrade and Cairo—scene of demonstrations Monday—were significantly insufficient.

P1

The mobs screamed for the ouster of United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold as they paraded through the streets chanting "Lumumba, Lumumba." They yelled "Long live Lumumba" in English, Russian, Arabic and French.

No injuries were reported to the Belgians inside the building, protected by lines of police linked arm in arm. But Ambassador Hippolyte Cools telephoned the Foreign Ministry to protest that a stone had hit his desk as it smashed in through the window of his office.

Demonstrations Reported In Europe, Asia

LONDON, Feb. 14.—(UPI)—Anti-Belgian demonstrations broke out in many parts of the world Tuesday. The outbursts drew official protests from Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Wigny, who said Belgium had nothing to do with the arrest, detention and killing of deposed Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba.

The demonstrations sparked protests against the United States in New Delhi, where the embassy was forced to close briefly, and in Lahore, Pakistan. There were threats of anti-United States and Belgian demonstrations in Cairo.

In Vienna, 150 communist youths paraded in front of the Belgian Embassy Tuesday night and shouted, "Hang the murderers of Lumumba."

Two hundred students demonstrated in Dakar, Sengal, and scuffled with police.

Moscow and later the United Arab Republic announced support for Antoine Gizenga as new premier of the Congo, succeeding Lumumba.

Messages of protest were reported pouring in to the United Nations from all over the world over the Lumumba killing.

Reds Demand U.N. Get Out Of Congo, Fire Hammarskjold

The Commercial Appeal

Memphis Tenn. p1

Dag Denounced

Wed 2-15-61

Secretary General Is Not Recognized Any Longer By Soviet Union

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Feb. 14.—In fiery reaction to Patrice Lumumba's death, the Soviet Union demanded Tuesday that all foreign troops quit the Congo and asserted it will no longer recognize Dag Hammarskjold as United Nations secretary-general.

The Russians called for recognition of Antoine Gizenga, Lumumba's fanatic lieutenant who heads a Stanleyville regime, as the Congo's premier and offered him every help.

Obviously referring to the United Nations Congo Command—now totaling about 18,000 troops—and a few score white mercenaries in the armed forces of secessionist Katanga Province, the Soviet government demanded that they clear out within a month.

Tshombe Under Fire

Hammarskjold, Belgium and two Congolese leaders—Katanga's President Moise Tshombe and the Congo national army chief, Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu—were denounced in a government statement issued through the newspaper Izvestia and the Tass news agency.

The statement called for dismissal of Hammarskjold "as an accessory to and organizer of the murder of the leading statesman of the Congo," United Nations censure of Belgium, ouster of all Belgians in the former Belgian colony, arrest of Tshombe and Mobutu as colonialist agents in the killing, and disarmament of Katanga and Congo government troops.

The Soviet program would leave Congolese soldiers in the Stanleyville regime of Gizenga, a fanatic leftist and potential political heir of Lumumba, as the only effective military force in the 900,000 square miles of the eight-month-old African nation.

The Russians have been gunning for Hammarskjold since his neutrality policy became firmly evident last summer in the conduct of the United Nations Congo Command.

"Dag Hammarskjold must be dismissed from the post of secretary-general as an accessory to and organizer of the murder of the leading statesman of the Congo, which has tarnished the name of the United Nations," Tuesday's statement said.

Trygve Lie Recalled

"The Soviet government has declared that, for its part, it will maintain no relations with Hammarskjold and will not recognize him as an official of the United Nations."

Hammarskjold's situation is similar to one faced a decade ago by his predecessor, Trygve Lie. The Soviet Union refused in 1950 to deal with Lie because of his condemnation of the communist invasion of South Korea. Lie sat tight and continued to serve until November, 1952. Throughout that period, the Soviet Union addressed communications to the United Nations Secretariat rather than the secretary general.

Reds Demand U.N. Quit Congo, Get Rid Of Dag

The Montgomery Advertiser

Lumumba's Death Stirs Hot Reaction

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed, 2-15-61

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

P9

The Soviet Union's cold war on U.N. Secretary - General Dag Hammarskjold and the Communist drive for power in Africa took on a fiery cast Tuesday with the death of the Congo's Patrice Lumumba.

In an angry reaction to the slaying of the Congo ex-premier,

Related Story, Page 5B

Moscow withdrew its recognition of Hammarskjold as a U.N. official in an effort to force his eventual resignation and a reorganization of the U.N. structure to suit Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

Asserting Hammarskjold was the accessory to and organizer of Lumumba's assassination, the Soviet Union further demanded disarmament of all but pro-Lumumba Congolese soldiers, withdrawal of U.N. troops from the Congo within 30 days, ouster of all Belgians from their former colony, and the arrest of the pro-Western President Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province and Congo army chief Gen. Joseph Mobutu.

While pro-Lumumba demonstrations and disorders erupted on both sides of the Iron Curtain, from Moscow to London and New Delhi to Cairo, leading Western governments promptly took up the challenge of the attack on Hammarskjold.

STIFF STATEMENT

"The United States supports the secretary-general and I am happy to reaffirm that position here," said Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson, U.S. chief delegate at the United Nations.

The British Foreign Office, in a stiff statement, declared the Russians were trying to exploit the Lumumba death for the purpose of replacing the central Congo government in Leopoldville with a Soviet-heeling regime.

An Italian Foreign Ministry official voiced the same idea.

It was obvious the Russians had kicked up a powerful and worldwide reaction in their apparent efforts to rally Congolese and Asian-African opinion behind their drive in the Congo.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser's United Arab Republic promptly announced its recognition of the Lumumbist regime of Antoine Gizenga in Stanleyville such action by other governments.

P24

Czechoslovakia chimed in with a demand for the resignation of Hammarskjold.

SURGING MOB

A mob from Moscow's People's Friendship University—where African, Asian and other foreign students get an all-expense-paid education—surged through the streets, battered in the windows of the Belgian Embassy and tore up the ambassador's automobile.

Other demonstrations broke out in Cairo, London, New Delhi, Belgrade, Vienna, Khartoum, Tel Aviv, Colombo and several cities in Bulgaria and Hungary. Belgian embassies were the targets of most of the demonstrators in capitals.

In Belgrade, 11 Yugoslav militiamen were injured trying to turn back a march by demonstrators who broke into the Belgian Embassy and advanced to the second floor, wrecking furniture.

The Soviet Union charged that "Belgian colonialists" above all were responsible for the death of Lumumba.

Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Wigny repeated that Belgium had nothing to do with the arrest of Lumumba last December and his subsequent death.

KILLED BY VILLAGERS

The Katanga government, to which Lumumba was transferred for safekeeping last month, announced Monday that Lumumba and two of his chief aides were massacred by tribal villagers while trying to escape.

Since last September, when Khrushchev appeared before the U.N. General Assembly in New York, the Soviet Union has been gunning heavily for Hammarskjold. Khrushchev at that time demanded Hammarskjold's replacement by a three-man secretariat divided on Western, Eastern and neutralist lines.

Hammarskjold, in an effort to steer between clashing ambitions in the Congo, decreed a policy of neutrality in the young country's raw politics. The U.N. Congo command has been criticised by first one side and then the other. Khrushchev declared his cold war on the secretary-general for not upholding Lumumba after he was dismissed as premier by President Joseph Kasavubu.

SIMILAR POSITION

Now Hammarskjold is in much the same position as the former secretary general, Trygve Lie, who was boycotted by the Soviet Union because a U.N. force was sent to Korea in 1950 to oppose Communist aggression. Lie resigned in 1953.

Behind the latest crisis loomed the possibility of a Korea-like war in the heart of Africa.

Western diplomats hoped, however, there was more sound than real fury behind the fierce Soviet reaction.

For one thing, they recalled the quiet warning President Kennedy is reported to have sent Khrushchev to avoid provocative actions while the new U.S. administration is shaping its policies or the United States might be obliged to get tough at the very start. This would spoil Khrushchev's professed hopes of mending relations that were so badly cracked during the Eisenhower administration.

18a 1961 — DEC. ✓

U.N. Troops Capture Main Katanga Base

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

P.1

Resistance Reported Crumbling

Sun. 12-17-61

Atlanta, Ga.

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Dec. 16 (AP)—United Nations Swedish troops Saturday captured the main Katangan base in Elisabethville and drove against holdout forces in the heart of the city against weakening resistance. Two other strongpoints also fell to U.N. attack.

President Moise Tshombe of Katanga moved his government 30 miles south to the mining town of Kipushi, a spokesman for his regime reported from nearby Northern Rhodesia.

U.N. Secretary-General U Thant won the backing of his advisory committee on the position that the U.N. must keep fighting until it wins its Congo objectives. Page 2.

Three companies of Swedish troops captured Camp Massert, Katangan stronghold on the eastern side of Elisabethville, overwhelming 350 defenders, a U.N. announcement said. The fall of the camp was expected to break the back of Katangan resistance in the capital.

* * *

THE ATTACKERS held the northern half of the city and its eastern and western approaches, the Katangans the center of the capital and the southern district and suburbs.

Meanwhile, a Katanga mission spokesman in Brussels, denied that Tshombe had left for Kipushi. But he said his last contact with the president in Elisabethville was several hours earlier. He added: "We cannot say with absolute certainty that he is still there at this moment."

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution Sun 12-17-61

On the second day of an all-out attack, the 6,000-man U.N. Army was reported to have captured, the Lido Hotel, a strongpoint on the western side of the city near Tshombe's residence. The hotel commands one of two main roads leading south from the capital.

The second strongpoint to fall was the railroad tunnel commanding the main road into the city from the eastern suburbs, site of Irish and Swedish U.N. force headquarters.

A heavy battle between Katangans and the Swedish and Irish attackers had raged around the railroad tunnel throughout the night.

Up to Friday night the Katangan troops had held the tunnel and its approaches.

The engagement was marked by a barrage of mortar shells and the clatter of machine gun fire. Many mortor bombs fell in the streets and near the post office.

* * *

KATANGAN TROOPS manned

CONGO

positions around the Leopold II Hotel, which was rapidly becoming a front line in the heart of the city. The hotel is only 30 yards from the post office, which was deserted.

The United Nations reported its forces also had overrun the golf course near the Lido Hotel, another Katangan strongpoint. High points on the outskirts used for mortar positions, and sniper centers on the road from U.N. headquarters to the airport also were seized.

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution
P.1
Sun. 12-17-61
Atlanta Ga.

Associated Press Wirephoto

NUN CARRIES INJURED CHILD TO HOSPITAL
Hurt by Mortar Fragments in Elisabethville Fighting

Katangese Reinforcements Reach Elisabethville

P. 12C

Commander Says Force Will Take Offensive Soon

The New York Times

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Dec. 12 (AP)—Fresh Katangese troops moved in from the north today to bolster the Elisabethville garrison fighting United Nations forces.

Gen. Norbert Moke, the Katangese commander, praised his weary troops and said he intended to take the offensive soon against the United Nations forces. He acknowledged the superiority of the United Nations' weapons and jet air force. The number of Katangese reinforcements here was not known.

In the fighting in Elisabethville, capital of secessionist Katanga Province, Katangese batteries rained mortar shells on United Nations headquarters during the night from a ridge west of the building.

Katanga's Information Minister, Albert Nyembo, said he believed the headquarters building had been abandoned by United Nations forces.

Wed. 12-13-61

2 U. N. Soldiers Killed

United Nations sources said two Indian soldiers had been killed and one wounded.

The fighting began last Tuesday after Katanga denounced a Nov. 24 Security Council resolution authorizing United Nations troops to use force, if necessary, to expel foreign advisers and mercenaries from the Katangese government and armed forces.

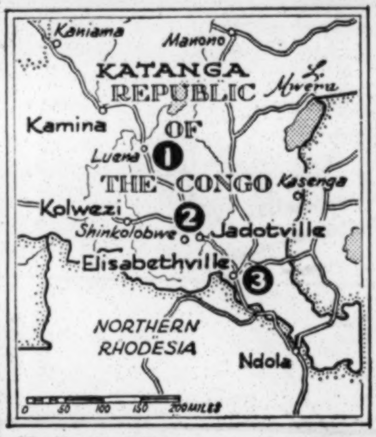
New York

The United Nations has said the purpose of its action is to restore law and order in the province, which has been the scene of recent assaults on whites and other working with the United Nations command here.

Katangese sources reported today that their forces had captured important military equipment in the fighting in the city.

U. N. Attacks Mining Towns

In action outside the capital, the Katangese reported that United Nations planes had attacked Luena, a coal-mining center about 100 miles north of Elisazethville, and Shinkolobwe, a uranium-mining town sixty-five miles northwest of here.



The New York Times Dec. 13, 1961

While jet planes raided Shinkolobwe (1) and Luena (2), United Nations units in Elisabethville (3) took over its tallest building.

The Katanga Government said Ethiopians flying United Nations jets had hit a hospital, a railroad station, two locomotives and water tanks at Shinkolobwe. Three Africans were reported to have been killed and ten wounded.

Katanga radio reports said United Nations planes had also attacked copper-mining installations at Jadotville, in the same area. The planes were said to have destroyed some locomotives and strafed railway workers.

Travelers returning to Elisabethville from the interior of the province said they had moved by night because United Nations jets were shooting at vehicular traffic by day.

Closer to the capital, a convoy of civilian trucks drew machine-gun and mortar fire when it drove to a disabled refrigeration plant. The plant is in a No Man's Land between Katangese troops guarding a strategic underpass and a United Nations mortar position.

The convoy was seeking to salvage meat for the citv. The director of the trucking company said United Nations troops did the shooting.

U. N. Headquarters Is Target for Night Mortar Attack

Build-Up by U. N. Continues

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Dec. 12—The United Nations build-up in Elisabethville continued today with the arrival of 216 Swedish troops.

The Swedes arrived from Stockholm in three United States Air Force Globemasters. They continued their flight to Katanga after the planes were refueled.

The United States has no troops or attack planes in the Congo, but it is supporting United Nations action in Katanga with unarmed transport planes that are being used to carry troops and supplies.

Katanga Plane Destroyed

It was reported here that the Elisabethville airport, held by United Nations troops, was attacked again last night by Katangese planes. The airport was also attacked Sunday night.

A light Katangese plane dropped grenades or small bombs in the vicinity of the airport without causing damage, sources here said. The plane was sai dto be a de Havilland Dove, which is a small plane of British manufacture.

It was reported later that United Nations forces had destroyed a camouflaged plane of the same type at Ngulu, 120 miles northwest of Elisabethville. It was not clear whether the plane that was destroyed was the one that had made the attack on the airport.

The United States Embassy here denied reports from Katangese sources that two Globemasters had been damaged by mortar fire in Elisabethville during the night.

The Globemasters complete a round-trip from here to Elisabethville in one day. None of them has ever remained overnight in the Katangese capital, American officials said. They said the Air-Force continued to consider Elisabethville safe for landings and take-offs.

Indian troops holding the airport in Elisabethville have enlarged their perimeter, officials said.

It was reported there that since the beginning of the fighting in Katanga a week ago today, United Nations planes had destroyed thirty-nine trucks, three armored cars, two fuel pumps, a helicopter and five transport planes.

Missionary Held In Solitary For Helping Africans Escape Angola

P.8 Chicago Defender

Oct-10/1961

NEW YORK — A Methodist missionary who was arrested by Portuguese secret police in Angola and held for 28 days before being deported has revealed that most of his time in prison was spent in solitary confinement.

The Rev. Raymond E. Noah of Palco, Kan., now stationed in Southern Rhodesia, said that all but one of his 15 days in prison in Luanda, where he was arrested on July 14, were spent in solitary confinement, relieved only by six periods of questioning.

Rev. Noah was arrested and charged with helping three young Africans escape the country, where a civil war between Africans and whites has been going on since March 15. After his stay in the Luanda prison, he was transported to Lisbon on the S. S. Mozambique.

Chicago, Ill.

Aboard ship he had freedom of movement except at ports. He said he was locked in his cabin for 36 hours in Lobito, Angola, and for 14 hours at the island of Madeira.

In a letter to friends in America, the clergyman wrote the following account of his arrest:

"Eearly on the morning of July 14 I was arrested by the secret police in Luanda. I was charged with attempting to help three young men escape from Angola. I was guilty as charged and admitted it. The three young men had been approved for scholarships for study abroad, but all hope had been lost that the government would approve their leaving to take advantage of the scholarships.

"Conditions being what they are in Angola. we felt justified in giving them funds for making this attempt. It is the same sort of thing that happens every day in Berlin, but I am convinced that escape from Angola is even more justified at present.

"I was held in prison for 15 days in Luanda. I was reasonably well treated, the worst part being the 14 days of solitary confinement, which was relieved only by the six periods of questioning. During this time I was also accused of delivering fire arms to African villages, but the charge was dropped for lack of evidence. Certainly I was not guilty.

"On July 29 I was taken to a passenger ship bound for Lisbon. I was free to move about on the ship except at port. I was locked in my cabin for 36 hours in Lobito, Angola, and again for 14 hours at the island of Madeira. The ship arrived in Lisbon on August 11. I was not placed in a prison there as I had been expecting, but was released that evening after a period of questioning by the police. The next day I was allowed to board a plane for Geneva, free again after four weeks."

After a week in Geneva, Rev. Noah arrived in Old Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, where he joined his wife and four sons.

Congo Tangle

P.E.

Since Dag Hammarskjold's death in a plane crash five weeks ago the United Nations operation in the Congo has been directed from U. N. headquarters in New York by six men who were his top advisers on the Congo. Nicknamed the "Congo Club" they have met under the informal chairmanship of Andrew W. Cordier, one of the U. N.'s under secretaries. The six have tried to steer the Congo operation through the touchy aftermath of its embarrassing failure last month to end Katanga's secession by force.

Herald Tribune

Oct. 10-22-61

Last week the "Congo Club" was in the thick of its first major crisis. The crisis involved a permanent cease-fire agreement negotiated between the U. N. and Katanga President Moise Tshombe on Oct. 14. The Central Congolese Government at Leopoldville was embittered by the fact that the U. N. had accepted a military rebuff and had not gone on to bring down the Katanga regime. Leopoldville refused to recognize the agreement and threatened anew to unify the Congo by force with its own army; its U. N. delegate hinted that Soviet military aid might be sought for an invasion of Katanga. Under strong pressure from the African bloc in the U. N., supported by Russia, the "Club" was forced to delay ratification of the cease-fire agreement.

Postcard Dropped

P.E.

Miss Michelmore accidentally dropped the card on the campus. The Students' Union at the college got hold of it and distributed mimeographed copies. Last week, at a rally called by the Union, a crowd of students angrily backed a resolution demanding deportation of the Peace Corps contingent as "agents of imperialism."

Nigerian officials took the position that the incident was understandable and should be allowed to blow over. Miss Michelmore, after apologizing to the university for her "thoughtless" remarks, left Nigeria for the Peace Corps base in Puerto Rico, where she will seek a new assignment. R. Sargent Shriver, director of the Corps, said: "This is the kind of incident we have anticipated. Other troubles will occur."

U.N. AND KATANGA AGREE ON TRADING CONGO PRISONERS

New York Times

Provisional Pact Also Calls for World Body's Troops to Yield Some Posts

Oct 10-15-61

By DAVID HALBERSTAM

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Oct. 14—A prisoner-exchange agreement between United Nations and Katangese officials was announced here today by the United Nations command in the Congo.

The agreement is not final. It still requires approval by United Nations headquarters in New York.

The accord, which the United Nations describes as a protocol implementation of the cease-fire that was agreed on last month, also calls for the withdrawal of United Nations troops from several positions they took during eight days of fighting in Katanga.

The cease-fire went into effect Sept. 21. It was agreed on in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, between United Nations officials and Moise Tshombe, President of secessionist Katanga Province.

The truce followed fighting that began Sept. 13 when United Nations troops took over in Elisabethville, the provincial capital, in an attempt to restore the province to the control of the central Government in Leopoldville.

Tshombe Agrees to Trade

President Tshombe and Mahmoud Khiari of Tunisia, a United Nations official, reached the prisoner-exchange agreement in Elisabethville last night.

It calls for an exchange of prisoners without further delay. This is scheduled to take place Monday afternoon.

The Kataganese have 191 United Nations prisoners—184 Irish, five Italians, one Swede and one Norwegian. The United Nations has an estimated total of 220 Katangese prisoners.

The agreement also calls for the withdrawal of United Nations troops from Elisabethville's post office, radio station, the Lido Hotel, and an underpass on the fringe of town that had been a key point during the fighting.

The agreement creates three subcommissions, each composed of two Katangese officers and two United Nations officers, to carry out inspections at any time and at any place at the request of either party. A complaint by either side on a possible violation of the cease-fire would be handled by the subcommissions.

Civilians Disarmed

The Katangese, according to the agreement, would assure that no civilians carried weapons. Both sides would work to stop hostile propaganda. This has been a key point. The United Nations has charged that the radio station in Elisabethville had been used primarily to stir up anti-United Nations feeling.

The United Nations had expected to give up the post office as part of the agreement. But some of the other points of the agreement, such as the withdrawal from the tunnel, were last-minute concessions to the Katangese.

The agreement also will permit the Katangese to operate again at the airport, which has been a United Nations stronghold. Katangese troops will be allowed to return to the airport and the Katangese will be able to fly provisions out of the airport to their troops in the back country. Civilian air flights will be resumed.

New York Times

In effect, the agreement puts the airport under joint control.

Katangese forces and United Nations forces will remain in the positions they occupied on Sept. 12 at Albertville, Niemba Nyunzu and Jadotville.

Oct. 10-15-61

The agreement also provides that the United Nations will not consider the cease-fire to be violated if Katangese troops reply to fire from "some external attack."

Nothing more is given on this point. But the central Congo Government has made it clear that this agreement does not apply to it.

The point is thus somewhat unclear, since the United Nation's mandade here calls for it to take any action necessary to prevent civil war.

United Nations officials here declined to comment on the agreement. There was no doubt that the concessions to Mr. Tshombe caught some officials here by surprise. Mr. Khiari is withholding comment until he returns here and Dr. Sture C. Linner, head of the United Nations Mission in the Congo, is also withholding coment.

Mr. Khiari told officials here that the afternoon session with Mr. Tshombe had been marked by "several eruptions and then returns." Mr. Tshombe called the new agreement a victory for Katanga.

It was noted here that the document made no reference to the Feb. 21 resolution expelling mercenaries from Katanga. Newsmen had been told there would be a reference to this in the agreement.

18a 1961

-CONGO

DEC.

KENNEDY SEEKING A KATANGA TRUCE AND CONGO UNITY

The New York Times p. 1

Fri-12-15-61

~~Oklahoma City, Okla.~~

New York, ~~Bunche~~

Thant Says Aides Press Peace Aim

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 14 — U Thant, Acting Secretary General, confirmed tonight that two of his top aides were in the Congo to pursue the United Nations' long-range aim of reconciling the dissident leaders there. However, spokesmen here tacitly denied that the mission of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary for Special Political affairs, and Robert A. Gardiner, a special assistant, was to obtain a cease-fire. Mr. Thant expressed disapproval yesterday of a British proposal for an immediate truce and made clear the intention to pres ahead in Katanga to obtain United Nations objectives. On these points, spokesmen said that the attitude of the Acting Secretary General "remained unchanged."

The statement on broad Congo policy was given out here only after news reports from London quoted Prime Minister Macmillan as having implied that the Bunche-Gardiner visit was to effect a cease-fire. It is understood that the United Nations had not planned to make public the statement, which was contained in a letter from Mr. Thant to Sir Patrick Dean, the British delegate.

The reports from London seemed to imply that the two United Nations officials had been dispatched in response to the British initiative for a truce. However, it was pointed out here that Mr. Gardiner had left Dec. 5, before the outbreak of the current attacks in Katanga and that Dr. Bunche had arrived in the Congo yesterday after having attended Tanganyika's Independence Day celebration Saturday of Dar es Salaam.

Sir Patrick and Adlai E. Stevenson of the United States had a forty-minute private meeting during the morning with the Acting Secretary General at their request.

Mr. Stevenson is understood to have informed Mr. Thant of the receipt of a cablegram from Moise Tshombe, President of Katanga, asking President Kennedy's help in ending hostilities in the Congo.

Mr. Thant is to meet tomorrow with his Congo Advisory Committee. It is expected that the committee, made up largely of Asians and Africans, will support his position in opposition to the British.

The making public of the letter to Sir Patrick Dean seemed to be an attempt to make it clear that there had been no change in the Acting Secretary General's immediate objective in the Congo; that United Nations efforts there would go forward, but that the United Nations also was at work on the broader issue of restoring political unity in the Congo.

Mr. Thant's letter to Sir Patrick was drafted at the British delegate's request. The letter began by saying that it was made in reply to "certain anxieties" expressed by Britain concerning United Nations aims and objectives in the Congo.

The text repeated that the aim of the United Nations and of the Acting Secretary general was to achieve a solution of the differences between the central Government of Premier Vyrille Adoula of Leopoldville and the Katanga provincial authorities. The letter underscored Mr. Than'ts intention to achieve a reconciliation of the sharp differences now endangering the Congo's unity.

United States sources here stressed the similarity of Washington's policy, meanwhile supporting the United Nations' military operation by the provision of transport planes.

Mr. Thant saw also during the day Armand Berard, the French representative, who called to protest a reported shelling of the French consulate in Elisabethville by United Nations forces.

U.N. FORCES BEGIN DRIVE TO CONTROL KATANGA CAPITAL

New York Times

Sat 12-16-61

Troops Push Almost to City Center—28 Are Reported Dead and Many Hurt

New York

ADVANCE RAPIDLY MADE

Another Battle Said to Be Under Way in the North—Hospitals Are Crowded

By The Associated Press.

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Dec. 15 — United Nations troops pushed toward the heart of Elisabethville today in a major drive for control of the capital of secessionist Katanga Province.

The vanguard reached positions about 350 yards from the city's center.

Casualties streamed to city hospitals and more than a score of dead were reported.

Spectacular gains were achieved quickly by blue-helmeted United Nations forces in their first major combat test with President Moise Tshombe's ground forces in the eleven-day-old hostilities.

Little Aerial Activity

Armored cars and motars dueled in accompaniment to the chatter of rifle and machine-gun fire. Combat planes stayed out of the fighting, though United Nations jets wheeled over the city on reconnaissance missions during a noon lull.

Hospital authorities said most of the Elisabethville casualties were civilians. They reported that five Katangese soldiers had been killed and 117 wounded up to mid-afternoon.

Their accounting put the civilian toll at eight whites and fifteen Africans dead and thirty-five whites and 121 Africans wounded.

A dead African child and a wounded child were brought through town in a car taking them to a hospital. A mortar shell had landed ten yards away from them in a street.

A Katangese communiqué said a battle was under way also at Kongolo, in northern Katanga. United Nation troops attacked the town, it said, and the Katangans resisted. The communiqué charged that United Nation forces had helped 1,800 troops of the Congo National Army invade the area.

G. C. Senne, who is now International Red Cross delegate in place of Georges Olivet, who is missing after visiting United Nation lines, said two Swedish armored troop carriers were alleged to have fired on an ambulance that got in their way after they had attacked Katangan positions in Elisabethville. One carrier was badly damaged by shots from Katangese troops.

04C

War drums beat here last night summoning Africans to combat.

Sat 12-14-61

There were rumors of a cease-fire. But Government sources indicated the Katangese Army wanted to fight on and was prepared to continue the war even if Elisabethville was taken.

There was no sign of panic among the white residents, who are largely Belgian.

African refugees, carrying bundles and babies, streamed through town toward the African quarters.

Indian detachments made up of Gurkhas, tough Nepalese fighting men, formed the spearhead of the United Nations attack that advanced to within four blocks of the heart of the city.

Drive Started at Dawn

The Gurkhas started their drive at dawn from foxholes on the edge of the northern suburbs. They swept across a golf course and occupied almost all the northwestern residential section.

Then they headed toward the business district, edging up by squads with rifles and machine guns to tackle Katånga outposts and seize vantage points.

One area of heavy fighting was near the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

A motar shell that blasted the home of George Dyer, a British accountant, killed his wife, Margaret, aged 37.

Katanga mortar crews, backing up the front line defenses, went into action only about 200 yards from the main street, the Avenue de l'Etoile.

The Katangese were reported to have fought hard, but they pulled back in the face of the determined assault. One of the avowed aims of the United Nations command is to get rid of the white foreign officers who have trained and led the troops of this richest province of the Congo.

The United Nations offensive came after several days of air raids by Swedish and Indian jet planes and a build-up of the United Nations task force with troops, arms and supplies ferried in by a fleet of United States Air Force Globemasters.

Katangese officials estimated that the 2,000-man Elisabethville garrison was outnumbered more than two-to-one by the international forces arrayed against it.

Tshombe flees, vows to fight on

The Birmingham News P.

Bim. 12-17-61 Birmingham Ala

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Dec. 16—(AP)—U. N. forces overwhelmed three Katanga strongholds in Elisabethville Saturday, the United Nations announced. With his capital toppling, President Moise Tshombe quit the city, vowing to fight to the end.

Last stronghold to fall was Camp Massert, the chief Kantngan base on the eastern side of the city.

Last stronghold to fall was Camp Massert, the chief Katangan base on the eastern side of the city.

Katangan soldiers still held out in the heart of the capital near the Leopold II Hotel, crowded with refugees from two days of furious ground fighting.

City without water

Hospitals jammed with wounded were without water, as was most of the city. Food was scarce. Shops were smashed by the mortar fire. And still the fighting went on in a violent rainstorm.

A spokesman for Tshombe's secessionist government announced Tshombe had arrived at Kipushi, 30 miles south of the capital on the border of Northern Rhodesia. Tshombe took refuge there for a time during the fighting between his troops and U.N. forces in September.

Before leaving Elisabethville, Tshombe issued a communique charging the U.N. offensive in the city "led to a massacre of the Elisabethville civilian population." Declaring Katanga will continue to resist, the communique predicted "butchery will only strengthen our faith in the final victorious issue of a just fight."

The Birmingham News

Morale low

Dispatches from the battered capital said it seemed impossible that the 2,000-man Katangan garrison with its white officers could hold out much longer against the onslaught of 6,000 Swedish, Irish and Indian Gurkha troops.

Morale was low among the Katangans. White officers in jeeps rode the streets trying to rally them. The officers even called on male refugees in the Leopold II Hotel to join the fighting.

All direct communications were cut between Elisabethville and the outside world. Newsmen carrying dispatches out to Rhodesia reported white mercenaries feverishly fortifying positions south of the capital, apparently for another stand.

Camp Massert, recently renamed Camp Tshombe, was captured by three Swedish companies who broke the resistance of 350 Katangan defenders, the U.N. announced.

Bim. 12-17-61

Light casualties

No Swedish troops were killed but five were wounded in storming the camp, the U.N. said. It was considered the last stronghold of the Katanga gendarmerie, a semi-military police unit, in Elisabethville.

Earlier in the day, two other strongholds fell, U.N. reports said.

Swedish and Irish troops captured the railroad tunnel commanding the main road into the city from the eastern suburbs after a night of heavy fighting.

On the western outskirts, U.N. Gurkhas captured the Lido Hotel, commanding another important road, and were fighting to dislodge Katangan forces from a small woods 200 yards from Tshombe's residence, itself a stronghold in the early fighting. U.S. and British consulates are near this sector.

Thus, beside holding the northern part of the Katangan capital, U.N. forces also commanded approaches to the city from the east and west.

Katangans held only the center of the city—with the Hotel Leopold II Hotel almost in the front lines—and the southern section.

The Queen Elisabeth Hospital, near the front, was reported damaged by mortar fire. The hospital has given the only reports of casualties thus far, 5 Katangan soldiers killed and 117 wounded and 23 civilians killed and 156 wounded. There were no reports on U.N. casualties except for the five Swedish wounded.

In Leopoldville, capital of the central Congo government, a U.N. spokesman declared only military targets were being attacked.

Diplomatic efforts persisted to bring Tshombe to terms. U.S. officials said American Ambassador Edmund A. Gullion is waiting to confer with Premier Cyrille Adoula of the central government before making an approach to Tshombe. Adoula has been out of the city.

In Vatican City, Pope John XXIII, issued a message urging world leaders to bring peace to the Congo.

The Birmingham News Dec. 12-17-61

Associated Press wirephoto via r

KATANGAN SOLDIERS SILHOUETTED BY BLAZING RAIL CARS
. . . U.N. forces set fires in all-out drive on Elizabethville

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TSHOMBE SUPPORT RISES IN CONGRESS

The New York Times

N.Y. Fri. 12-15-61

New York N.Y.

Legislators of Both Parties Criticize U. S. Support of U. N.'s Katanga Action

By PETER KIHSS

Strong political criticism was building up around the country yesterday against the United States' role in support of the United Nations action against the secessionist Congo province of Katanga.

Mainly the opposition in Congressional quarters was vehemently anti-Communist, contending that the United Nations was carrying out policies that would plunge the Congo into chaos and eventual Soviet domination. A new conservative pro-Katanga group, however, stressed the issue of self-determination for the Katangese.

Republican critics included Representative William Miller of New York, national chairman of the party; Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, Senate minority leader, and Senator Thruston Morton of Kentucky, former national chairman.

Authorization Disclaimed

Democratic opposition has come from Senators Richard B. Russell of Georgia, chairman of the Armed Services Committee; James O. Eastland of Mississippi, chairman of the Judiciary Committee; Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut.

After a discussion by telephone with President Kennedy in Washington, Senator Dirksen issued a statement in Chicago asserting that use of his name as a sponsor for a new American Committee for Aid to Katanga had been "unauthorized."

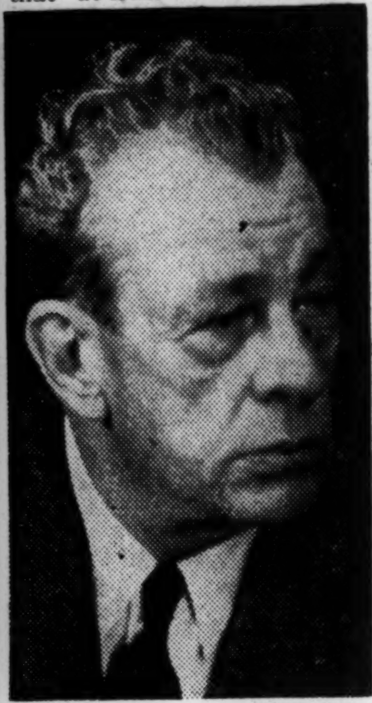
However, he declared, "we find ourselves fighting a friend of the free world," and expressed hope for an early cease-fire through a conference between President Moise Tshombe of Katanga and Premier Cyrille Adoula of the Congo. Senator Dirksen saw as a possible solution a "loose confederation" to thwart "the Soviet design for seizing control" through the Leftist Vice Premier, Antoine Gizenga.

After the committee in New York had made public a telegram in which Senator Dirksen had said "I concur" in its proposed initial statement, the Illinois leader explained that this statement differed from its advertisement in The New York Times yesterday. He said he disagreed with the advertisement's statement that the United Nations' action was illegal.

Leaders of the committee here, with Dr. Max Yergan as chairman, announced plans to raise funds for medical supplies and other relief to Katanga. They said they had not decided whether to try to send military aid, but were planning to have an international lawyer draw up a brief asking the International Court of Justice at The Hague to rule the United Nations military action as illegal.

Committee Assailed

The committee came under fire when Prof. Samuel H. Beer of Harvard, who is national chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action, charged that "at least eleven of its sponsors are admitted leaders of the discredited Birch Society and others whose names are familiar in Right-wing, anti-democratic ventures." Professor Beer contended that the committee would "play directly into the hands of the Communists" while the United Nations sought to prevent Congo "chaos."



The New York Times

FAVORS CEASE - FIRE: Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, Senate Republican leader. He disavowed membership in group aiding Katanga, but urged a halt to fighting in the area.

In the current United Nations military operations against Katanga, the United States has been providing unarmed Air Force transport planes, manned by Air Force crews, to ferry reinforcements into the secessionist province. The United States has been the main financial support of the United Nations policy to preserve a united Congo, but has not supplied either combat personnel or combat planes.

Representative Miller, through the Republican National Committee, said "the national interest of the United States requires a deep Congressional investigation of U. S. Congo policy—a policy which seems to have the effect of helping Soviet aims against Western interests, including the positions of some of our staunchest allies."

Mr. Miller asserted that "American money, men, planes, equipment and avowed policy are being used to punish anti-Communist Katanga." He charged that Mr. Gizenga was trying to separate a "pro-Communist" Congo territory from the central Government, which was "being ignored."

His predecessor as Republican chairman, Senator Morton, who was in New York, said "the United States is assisting enforcement of a policy which seems to run counter to our historical belief in the right of self-determination." He urged that Secretary of State Dean Rusk, who is in Paris, try to work out with the Western allies a new policy on Katanga. The United States and its allies have differed on United Nations policy in that province.

Senator Thurmond made public a telegram to President Kennedy urging him to "withdraw support, both moral and financial, from United Nations aggressions against Katanga, one of the most solidly anti-Communist nations on the African continent."

At the United Nations, Louis Nduki, Congo delegate, attacked the new pro-Katanga committee in a speech in the General Assembly's Administrative and Budgetary Committee. "It is our hope," he said, "that members of this group, who are probably insane, should be paralyzed in their activities."

Clark M. Eichelberger, executive director of the American Association for the United Nations, asserted the new pro-Katanga group "amounts to an appeal for aid to foreign mercenaries who are opposing the plicy of the United States Government . . . and may well be in violation of the Logan Act."

Tshombe Offers to Meet Adoula Outside the Congo

New York Times

Sat 12-16-61

By Reuters.

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Dec. 15—President Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province said today that he was willing to meet on neutral ground with Cyrille Adoula, Premier of the Congolese central Government.

N.Y.

Mr. Tshombe issued a communiqué saying that if a cease-fire in the Katanga fighting were arranged, it would have to be on the basis of the present positions of United Nations and Katanga forces.

The Katanga President said he was willing to meet Premier Adoula if their talks took place outside the Congo. He suggested as a meeting place a town in one of the former French African states. He proposed that Senegal might start moves for mediation.

[Premier Adoula has in the past insisted that any meeting with Mr. Tshombe be held in Leopoldville, the Congolese capital. A report from Leopoldville said he was unalterably opposed to any meeting outside the Congo. In Washington, the State Department was reported Friday to be applying pressure on Mr. Tshombe to come to terms with the central government.]

President Tshombe has long been a proponent of a Congolese confederation rather than a unitary government that would put Katanga under control of the Leopoldville regime. Today he also proposed a Congolese monetary and customs union, with common defense and foreign policies.

Earlier, Katanga's Finance Minister, Jean Baptiste Kibwe, said Katanga had no intention of trying to get a cease-fire in its battle with the United Nations. Mr. Kibwe's statement dashed cold water on speculation that a cease-fire might be in the offing.

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Dec. 15—The United States began diplomatic efforts here today to obtain direct negotiations between Premier Cyrille Adoula and President Moise Tshombe.

Ambassador Edmund A. Gullion, following receipt this morning of "special instructions" from President Kennedy, called on President Joseph Kasavubu. He also conferred with Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs, and Justin Bomboko, the Congolese Foreign Minister.

Bd

Responsible officials emphasized that Ambassador Gullion's initiative was in no way a departure from the past United States policy of strong support for the Congolese Central Government and for United Nations operations in Katanga.

In the past, United States officials have expressed the view that the United Nations' military action in Katanga should be continued until the troops of the world organization have obtained the freedom of action required to protect their own personnel and to carry out their mandate from the General Assembly.

Sat 12-16-61

Independent observers believed this was still the United States position. They thought that the new initiative was directed at negotiation but not at a hasty cease-fire.

Pressure Held Necessary

It was believed to be the view of United States officials that negotiations with Mr. Tshombe could be successful only if United Nations forces maintained their pressure on him.

Mr. Gullion's efforts were complicated by the fact that neither of the two men who would be the principal negotiators was immediately accessible.

Mr. Adoula left for the easternmost region of the Congo last night. He is scheduled to return to the capital on Sunday. Informed sources said that when he left Leopoldville he had no inkling of the impending American move.

Bukavu, one of the principal towns of Kivu Province, where the Premier was to make his first stop, has been a scene of political unrest. The moderate provincial government has been under attack from Left-wing elements led by Antoine Gizenga, who headed the now-defunct, Moscow-backed regime in Stanleyville.

As for Mr. Tshombe, a message has been transmitted by the United States Embassy to the Consul, in Elizabethville, Lewis Hoffacker, but it was held unlikely that the United States diplomats would be able to contact the Katanga Resident today. Mr. Tshombe has not been accessible to outsiders since the beginning of the fighting on Dec. 4.

Mr. Tshombe was reported today to have proposed a meeting with Mr. Adoula within "the next few hours" in a "neutral place."

Mr. Adoula has in the past taken the position that any such meeting would have to take place in Leopoldville.

According to informed sources, the Premier might now be willing to depart from this position to the extent of meeting the Katanga leader outside the Congolese capital but inside Congolese territory. He is described as remaining unalterably opposed to a meeting outside the Congo.

United Press International Radiophoto

DAMAGED IN KATANGA BOMBING: Gaping hole in the wall of Shinkolobwe hospital is a result of attack Thursday on the small mining town by U. N. Canberra jet fighters.

N.Y.

Pressure Applied by U. S.

By E. W. KENWORTHY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—The United States applied pressure on President Moise Tshombe of Katanga today to come to terms with the central Government on unification of the Congo.

The State Department indicated that the fighting in the Congolese province could be stopped as soon as President Tshombe demonstrated the seriousness of his offer to negotiate "by actually leaving Elisabethville for an agreed meeting place" to confer with Premier Cyrille Adoula.

At the United Nations, the Security Council was asked by the Congo Republic, the former French Congo, to meet immediately to discuss a cease-fire in Katanga.]

Mr. Tshombe expressed willingness several times to negotiate with the Congolese central Government, but he has made no definite move to do so. The latest such expression came yesterday in a telegram to President Kennedy. The message, which was made public today by the State Department, said:

"For ten days troops of the United Nations have been exerting pressure against Katanga, causing loss of human lives and great material damage. Force alone can never resolve the Congolese problem.

"I confirm my desire to negotiate the various aspects of this problem with M. Adoula. I ask your intervention as a free man and as a Christian to designate a suitable negotiator and to stop at once useless bloodshed."

Reply Sent By Kennedy

Lincoln White, State Department spokesman, said that President Kennedy had sent a prompt reply through Lewis Hoffacker, the United States Consul in Elisabethville. The President told Mr. Tshombe that the United States was taking immediate steps to explore the possibilities and would communicate further with him as soon as possible.

Mr. White went on to say that the State Department was in consultation with U Thant, Acting Ssecretary General of the United Nations, concerning a cessation of hostilities once Mr. Tshombe had demonstrated the seriousness of his intentions by leaving Elisabethville for a meeting with Premier Adoula.

The State Department spokesman said that Mr. Adoula "is at present in Kivu Province, about 1,000 miles away from Leopoldville," but he added that Edmund A. Gullion, United States Ambassador to the Congo, "hopes to be in contact with him before long."

Officials here were confident that Premier Adoula would offer no objections to a meeting with Mr. Tshombe. It was understood that the United States had assurances from Mr. Thant that hostilities would be halted once Mr. Tshombe left Elisabethville.

Officials here reiterated that the United Nations had no intention of dictating a form of government for the Congo beyond insisting that the country remain united, as the Gongolese leaders themselves, including Mr .Tshombe, agreed in a conference in Brussels in February, 1960, prior to independence. The Constitution also provides that all provinces of the former Belgian colony be included in the new state

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Thant Sends Negotiators Into Congo

Birmingham

Post-Herald

PH

Reconciliation Goal Of Envoys, Britain Is Told

Fri 12-15-61

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 14 (AP) — Acting Secretary-General U Thant told Britain today he had sent two emissaries to the Congo to seek a peaceful reconciliation between the Leopoldville government and secessionist Katanga.

Birmingham

This was disclosed amid reports that Katanga President Moise Tshombe had dispatched an appeal to President Kennedy seeking his intervention to end the fighting in Katanga.

Thant told British Ambassador Sir Patrick Dean in a letter that UN Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche and Robert Gardiner of Ghana have been sent to Leopoidville as negotiators.

Dean and U. S. Delegate Adlai E. Stevenson called together on Thant earlier in the day. A UN spokesman said Dean had requested the letter from Thant at the conference.

Aif Is Peace

"You have expressed to me certain anxieties of your government as to the aims and objectives of the UN in the Congo," the letter said.

"In reply, I would affirm that my aim and objective, and that of the UN civil and military authorities in the Congo, is to achieve the solution of the differences between the central government and the provincial authorities in Katanga, in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly."

Thant recalled statements he made in the UN Security Council Nov. 24 that reconciliation should figure in the attempts to restore law and order in the Congo.

He noted also that he had pledged that the United Nations would continue and even redouble its attempts to achieve reconciliation by peaceful means of the differences which now endanger the Congo.

"I reaffirm what I said then," Thant added, "and to this end I have sent to Leopoldville two of my colleagues who have been most closely associated with the UN operations in the Congo to seek to achieve the objectives outlined above."

Bunche In Leopoldville

Bunche arrived in Leopoldville yesterday from Tanganyika. Gardiner, who has been Thant's special assistant on Congo affairs, left UN headquarters for the Congo Dec. 5.

A UN spokesman who released the letter reiterated that Thant's determination to press UN objectives in Katanga remains unchanged, and that it did not affect Thant's stand on the British demand for a cease-fire.

Stevenson and Dean called on Thant together in what appeared to be an outward show of harmony between the two powers.

[illegible]

There was no indication, however, that the United States had altered its opposition to a British demand that Thant obtain an immediate cease-fire in Katanga.

Thant's declared objectives are to restore freedom of movement for UN forces and personnel and assure law and order in Katanga. A UN official said freedom of movement means "ability to move about freely in the area without being sniped at by blacks or whites."

12-15-61

French Ambassador Armand Berard called separately on the acting secretary-general. French sources said Berard filed a strong protest against the alleged UN shelling of the French consul's apartment in Elisabethville Wednesday night.

18a 1961 CONGO DEC.

U.N. doubtful on cease-fire

The Birmingham News

Tshombe not ready, view of diplomats

12-15-61

BY WILLIAM N. OATIS

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 15 —(AP)— Diplomats at the U.N. expressed belief today that no cease-fire is likely soon between the United Nations and secessionist Katanga despite the intervention by President Kennedy.

Birmingham Ala

They predicted Kennedy would back up acting Secretary-General U Thant's determination to continue the U.N. military action in Katanga until Tshombe showed a readiness to negotiate in good faith for the unified Congo.

The White House was scheduled to release today Kennedy's reply to a plea from Tshombe to intervene to end the fighting. Tshombe said he was ready to negotiate with Premier Cyrille Adoula of the central Congo government and asked Kennedy to name a negotiator.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD the President had suggested a precise course for Tshombe to follow to get negotiations under way, to make sure that the secession-minded Katangan would not be able to reverse his course should an agreement to talk bring a cease-fire.

The president named the U. S. ambassador in the Congo, Edmund Gullion, as his personal representative in the Katanga situation.

(In Brussels, a Belgian senator said Tshombe had sent him word that he is ready to meet Adoula for political talks as soon as possible in a neutral French African nation provided Senegal President Leopold Senghor is mediator.

Thant, who has a two-day-old cease-fire appeal from Britain. called a meeting this afternoon of his 18-nation Congo advisory committee, which is dominated by Asians and Africans. The committee was expected to advise the U.N. chief to stall off any cease-fire until the military campaign has achieved U.N. objectives.

News

BUT THANT TOLD the British Thursday night that he has two envoys in the Congo trying to work out a political reconciliation between Katanga and the Central Congo government in Leopoldville. They are U.N. Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche, an American, and U.N. political officer Robert Gardiner, a Ghanian.

U.N. objectives in Katanga, as stated by Thant Sunday, are freedom of action and freedom to carry out all U.N. resolutions on the Congo.

Fr. Dec 15 61

Those resolutions call for the removal of foreign mercenaries accused of being the backbone of Katanga's secession. The resolutions also put the United Nations on record in favor of unity and territorial integrity for the Congo.

U. S. sources at the U. N. **stressed that the United States position is still the same as it was Wednesday—when undersecretary of state George W. Ball declared no cease-fire was feasible until the U.N. objectives had been achieved.**

"If you are going to get a cease-fire," remarked one American informant, "you would assume that the U.N. would agree to it. And the U.N. would not agree to it until it had accomplished its objectives."

AMERICAN SOURCES said Washington had always favored peaceful reconciliation between Tshombe and Adoula's Leopoldville government. The general feeling, however, was that Tshombe would not agree to political talks until he realized he was beaten.

Some diplomats speculated that Tshombe might fear that his downfall is imminent in view of the buildup of UN military forces in Katanga and that he is now seeking a way out.

Tshombe's peace pleas represented an abrupt switch from a "poison arrow" speech he delivered in Elisabethville Wednesday night calling on the Katangan people to fight until death.

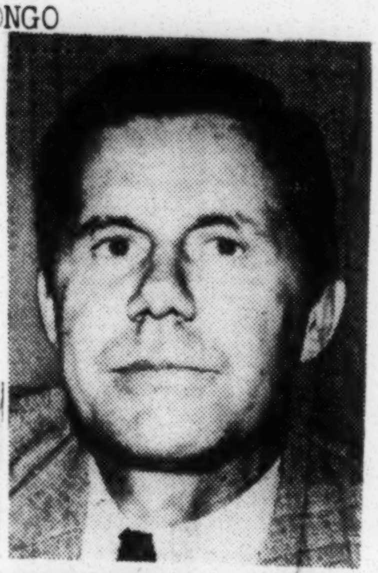
TWO DAYS AGO, when British delegate Sir Patrick Dean presented Thant a note asking for a cease-fire, the secretary-general replied that his information then was that Tshombe did not seem anxious to arrange one.

The U.N. operations in Katanga have brought sharp divisions in the ranks of the Western allies—and political pressures on the home front in both the United States and Britain.

Republican National Chairman William E. Miller Thursday said American national interest "requires a deep congressional investigation of U. S. Congo policy." He said the Kennedy administration's policy "seems to have the effect of helping Soviet aims against Western interests, including the positions of some of our staunchest allies."

Two U. S. senators expressed fears that the U.N. campaign in Katanga is paving the way for the Communists to seize the Congo.

Sen. John G. Tower, R-Tex., predicted in a speech in Chicago "an early Communist takeover in the Congo" if the Katanga government falls.



EDMUND GULLLION

Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., denounced the U.N. campaign against Katanga as a "cruel, unholy war against civilians and primitive peoples." He charged the move was playing into the hands of the Communists and demanded Congress refuse further financial support to the U.N. forces.

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn., is also a strong supporter of Tshombe and a critic of the U.N. action.

British Prime Minister Macmillan Thursday night won parliamentary approval of his call for a cease-fire in Katanga after heated debate in which opposition Laborites charged his government with equivocal and vacillating policies in the Congo.

ALLIES BACK PLAN

The New York Times

Thant's Help Is Asked

P.1 Fri. 12-15-61

Tshombe Appeals to the President

New York, N.Y.

By E. W. KENWORTHY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 — President Kennedy sought tonight to end the United Nations' conflict with Katanga Province and to bring the leaders of the Congo together to establish a confederation.

Britain and other Western European allies were working with the President in the project, which involves a proposed meeting of Premier Cyrille Adoula of the central Congolese Government and President Moise Tshombe of secessionist Katanga.

[In Elisabethville, United Nations troops made a mortar attack on the hospital, post office and other Katangese positions in the capital of the province.]

In Touch With Thant

The United States Government is working with U Thant, United Nations Secretary General, to forestall actions by the United Nations forces in Katanga that would so inflame passions as to jeopardize the chances for peace and reconciliation in the Congo.

The President received a message today from Mr. Tshombe, asking intervention to halt the fighting between the Katangese troops and United Nations forces.

Pierre Salinger, White House press secretary, said the President had called Adlai E. Stevenson, Unite States Ambassador at the United Nations, after he received the message, and that Mr. Stevenson had got in touch with Mr. Thant.

Later, the President sent a message to Premier Adoula through Ambassador Edmund A. Gullion in Leopoldville. He then prepared a reply to President Tshombe. The White House said the contents of the reply to President Tshombe would be made public tomorrow.

These developments took place in the wake of mounting criticism from many sources, but particularly from conservative groups, of the United Nations operation in Katanga and United States support of it.

The plan that was being worked on would depend for its success on inducing Premier leader who did not attend the conference was Antoine Gizenga, head of the Leftist rebel regime in Eastern Province. Mr. Gizenga spurned an invitation to attend and denounced the agreement reached.

The only major Congolese to go back to the fundamental law, adopted by eighteen Congolese leaders after a five-day conference in March in the Malagasy Republic.

The conference, organized and largely guided by Mr. Tshombe, agreed that the Republic of the Congo should be replaced by a new confederation of sovereign states.

District Status Planned

Each state would be represented internationally by the President of the confederation. The capital would be Leopoldville, with a federal district status comparable to that of Washington.

A Council of State, composed of the President of the confederation and Presidents of the member states, would determine the general internal and international policies of the confederation. An executive body would carry out the decisions of the council.

The conference also sent a telegram to the General Assembly and the Secretary General of the United Nations asking **that a Security Council resolution of Feb. 21 be annulled as no longer necessary in view of the reunion that had been achieved.**

In that resolution, the Security Council authorized the use of force to prevent civil war in the Congo and directed that measures be taken for the immediate evacuation of all Belgian and other foreign military and para-military personnel and political advisers not under the United Nations command. It also stated that Congolese armed units should be reorganized, brought under discipline and removed from political influence.

Kasavubu Backed Plan

On April 23, President Joseph **Kasavubu of the Congolese Government signed an agreement with United Nations representatives.** He accepted the Feb. 21 resolution and pledged the Government's cooperation in the withdrawal of foreign troops and reorganization of the army.

The agreement was clearly aimed at Mr. Tshombe's large contingent of Belgian advisers and mercenary officers. **The Katangese leader felt that he had been tricked. When Congolese leaders met April 25 at Coquilhatville, capital of Equator Province, he walked out of the meeting and refused to cooperate further until President Kasavubu had renounced the agreement with the United Nations.**

The next day, President Tshombe was arrested. He was kept under detention by the central Government until June 21. A week later, he reversed his earlier promise to end Katanga's secession and proclaimed Katangese independence.

Yesterday George W. Ball, acting Secretary of State, opposed a cease-fire until the United Nations had attained its limited objectives. But the feeling here is that the reconciliation of the two Congolese leaders is possible only on the basis of the agreement on a confederated state. This feeling is widely shared by Allied leaders.

In order to avert military action that would inhibit a meeting of the leaders, the plan also calls for U Thant, Secretary General, to send instructions to the United Nations forces in Katanga, re-emphasizing in the strictest terms a statement he made two days ago.

In that statement he said the only military objectives were the restoration of law and order. The object of his new instructions will be to prevent any strafing or shelling of nonmilitary objectives and the killing or wounding of noncombatant civilians.

There remains the problem of Mr. Gizenga, who, though a first Vice Premier in the central Government, has left Leopoldville for Stanleyville, and has indicated his intention of again establishing a separatist Government. Officials termed this a problem that could be dealt with fully only after a reconciliation of Mr. Adoula and Mr. Tshombe.

18a 1961

CONGO

West splits with U. S. on Katanga

The Afro American

p. 8

Baltimore Md.

By Charles P. Howard Sr.
UN Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (HNS) — The Western Powers, led by Britain, France and Belgium, are exerting pressure this week on the United States and acting secretary-General U. Thant to halt the fighting in Katanga, breakaway province of the Congo.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk, meeting with the four Western Foreign Ministers in Paris for a conference on Western strategy over the Berlin and other questions, found himself out-numbered by his colleagues on the Katanga question but stood his ground.

Sat. 12-23-61

Back home he had his Under Secretary of State, George W. Ball, issued a statement setting forth the United States position.

Said Mr. Ball in quoting the Scretary of State: "Our aim is the consolidation of the country (Congo) under a stable government which will be able to pursue freely the true national interests of the Congolese.

"If Katanga is not peacefully integrated, the Congo will face civil war and anarchy, and will be open to Communist penetration. We hope that the leaders of Katanga will recognize that their present path leads nowhere and that the Katangese will soon be reconciled with the rest of the Congolese people."

FURTHER MR. BALL said in his statement: "We want a cease fire as soon as feasible but we do not believe that any cease fire is feasible until the minimum objective of the United Nations has been attained."

This minimum objective was described as, "Not only the need but the right to protect itself, to maintain its freedom of movement and communications in order to discharge the mission given it by the Security Council and the General Assembly.

"We believe that force should be used only to the extent necessary to achieve this limited objective."

* * *

FAILING TO PURSUADE Dean Rusk the British Government began other moves. First it refused to go through with its promise to sell to the United Nations 24 1,000-pound bombs to be used in the Indian Canberra jets until it had certain matters clarified concerning UN policy in Katanga. Acting Secretary - General Thant reacted promptly to this hedging and withdrew the request.

Meanwhile Foreign Minister Spaak of Belgium called on the assembled foreign ministers in Paris to exercise their influence on Secretary of State Rusk to alter the position of the United States in support of the Central Government of the Congo, and join those urging U Thant of the UN to seek a cease fire.

Connected with all these appeals to the Secretary-General of the United Nations was the claim that the United Nations forces were bombing hospitals, killing civilians and destroying civilian property, particularly property of Union Miniere du Haute Katanga.

Secretary - General Thant promptly replied, defending UN soldiers and calling attention to the fact that Katanga military units set up their military installations near hospitals and other civilian projects and further calling attention to the fact that Union Miniere plants had been building war machines for the Katangese army and putting their mercernaries on the pay roll of Union Miniere so as to disguise their real purposes for being in Katanga.

* * *

MEANWHILE PRIME Minster McMillan of Britian called a meeting of the British Parliament for this weekend. No word is yet available as to action by that body but the Prime Minister told the first session of the Parliament that "Secretary-General U Thant of the United Nations had sent Dr. Ralph Bunche and Robert Gardiner, ranking members of the UN Secretariat, to the Congo to negotiate a cease fire, under pressure of the British Government."

No reply was available from the Secretary-General up to deadline time but members of the press here noted that Dr. Bunche has been away from UN Headquarters for several days attending the Independence Ceremonies in Tanganyika beginning on Dec. 9 and that his scheduled intinerary included a visit to the Congo.

Mr. Gardiner often went to the Congo on routine visits for the former Secretary General, Mr. Hammarskjold and this visit was obviously of the same character.

Despite denials and rationalizations the Russians are expressing grave fears, privately, that the presence of Dr. Bunche in the Congo forecasts a capitulation of the United Nations forces to British, French and Belgian led "financial interests which own Katanga."

* * *

BEHIND THE SCENES reports are that several of the African and other States which have forces fighting in the Congo will promptly withdraw their fighting men from the Congo, if, as they say, "this sell out occurs."

In the meanwhile, United States forces, said to be allied with the British, French and Belgian forces demanding that the Secretary-General "secure an immediate cease fire in Katanga," began action to influence public opinion here, in favor of Katangese independence.

They call themselves "An American Committee for Aid to Katanga Freedom Fighters." They list as their chairman Dr. Max Yergan, and as one of their eight man executive committee, George S. Schuyler.

The "Katanga Freedom Fighters" call for support in the fight against United Nations aggression and for pay for material destruction in Katanga. This material destruction pay means paying Union Miniere du Haute Katanga, the billion dollar mining operation in the Katanga, for any damage to their property.

This "call for pay" appeared in a full page ad in a leading morning daily here in New York.

* * *

MAURICE KASONGO, Director of Information of the Congo Central Government, held a press conference here and made the following statement. "The situation which is taking place in Katanga right now cannot by any means be interpreted as a war between anti-communism, on the one hand, and a group which is unwittingly serving the interests of communists on the other hand.

"Tshombe's attempt to transform the Province of Katanga into an independent state was not aimed at the preservation of this province from Communist subversion. His plan was conceived well in advance of independence with the assistance of foreign interests.

"You will recall that after the conference in Coquilhatville, upon his return to Elizabethville, Tshombe immediately tore up all the agreements that he had entered into with the Central Government. Tshombe, after the Central Government appealed to the Security Council to put into force the Security Council Resolutions of Feb. 21, panic - striken, had his Interior Minister, Godfried Munongo, declare that Katanga would send emmisaries to Stanleyville in order to request aid from the Communists and with that aid to go to war with the Central Government and at the same time he sent telegrams to certain Eastern (Communists), countries requesting that he be furnished with arms,"

The Communist countries turned him down.

Mr. Kasongo concluded by referring to Mr. Yergen "as a man who sees Communists behind every bush in Africa."

* * *

MEANWHILE, Mr. Tshombe is reported here as having addressed as appeal to President Kennedy and to Pope John XXIII in Rome to assist him in his fight against United Nations aggression.

Despite pressure from Britain, France and Belgium, plus their assistants here in the United States, led by Max Yergan and George Schuyler, exerted upon Secretary-General Thant and the United States, it is believed here that the United Nations force in the Congo is going to press on to its limited objectives of freedom of motion, and security form attack and the carrying out of the Security Council Resolutions and clear the Katanga of mercenaries.

18a 1961

CONGO

6 MORE SLAYINGS OF CONGO LEADERS CONFIRMED AT U. N.

The N.Y. Times

Stevenson Supports Move for a Security Council Meeting in Africa

New York

HAMMARSKJOLD ANGRY

Mobutu Reported Willing to Discuss Establishment of a Neutral Zone

2-21-61

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 20—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold confirmed today that six more Congolese political prisoners had been executed, and thus ttouched off a new storm in the Security Council.

Some shifting of earlier positions resulted.

P. 1

[In Leopoldville, it was announced that Gen. Sean McKeown, Commander of the United Nations force, would meet Tuesday with Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu, the Congolese Army chief. The two are expected to discuss the establishment of a neutral zone between General Mobutu's troops and pro-Lumumba forces in Eastern Province.]

The Secretary General made his announcement as the Council resumed its meetings on the explosive situation in the Congo. He expressed the sharpest criticism he had voiced of the Leopoldville regime of President Joseph Kasavubu.

At the same time Adlai E. Stevenson, the United States delegate, endorsed a suggestion by George A. Padmore of Liberia that the council "hold its next meeting in the Congo" or in some country nearby, "in order to establish Nnited Nations prestige and authority" and to bring about "a reconciliation of the warring Congolese factions.

Suggestion Praised

Mr. Stevenson asserted that members of the United States delegation would go to Central Africa gladly if they could help the United Nations make a "dramatic impact" there. He implied that the United States might be able to provide air transport for the council.

Mr. Stevenson said:

'Let me say that the United States delegation thinks that the suggestion advanced by distinguished delegate of Liberia has great merit. However, we believe that we must act now to restore law and order in the Congo but after such action has been taken, if I may presume to make a preliminary expression of opinion by the United States Government, we would gladly go to Central Africa for the excellent objectives set forth by the delegate of Liberia. It would, we agree, put the United Nations in Africa with dramatic impact. While I can, of course, make no commitments, I would hope that the United States Air Force could be helpful in arranging transportation."

Mr. Stevenson also supported a compromise resolution introduced by Ceylon, Liberia and the United Arab Republic. Their new provisions for a previous motion called for condemnation of "unlawful arrests, deportations and assassinations of political leaders in the Congo."

It would have the council also demand that the authorities in Leopoldville, Elisabethville and Kassi "immediately put an end to such practices" and institute an "impartial investigation to determine the responsibility for these crimes and punishment of perpetrators of such crime."

Approach Termed Good

Mr. Stevenson asserted that the three-power approach was "basically good" and should be adopted.

New York

The original three-power resolution would authorize the United Nations to use force if necessary in the Congo, but, generally, urged a round-table conference of all factions and a reconvocation of Parliament.

There was no change in the attitude displayed by Valerian A. Zorin, head of the Soviet delegation. Mr. Zorin took the occasion to unleash a new attack on Mr. Hammarskjold.

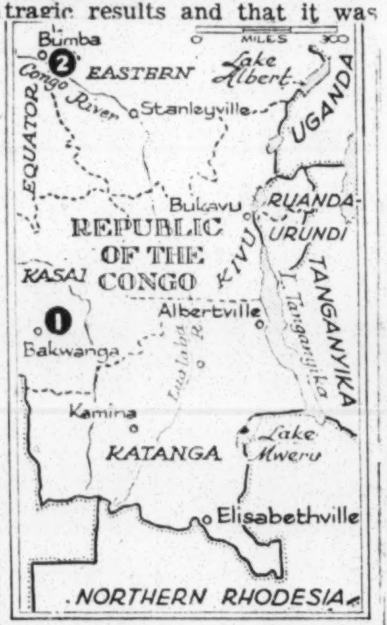
The Secretary general, Mr. Zorin charged, bore the "heaviest responsibility" for the killings of political leaders in the Congo, which the Security Council had ordered himt to avert.

Mr. Zorin said the "only way out" of the conflict in Africa was in immediate adoption of a Soviet resolution before the council. It calls for an end to the United Nations force within thirty days, leaving the Congolese to solve their own problems.

The Soviet Union also demands the removal of Mr. Hammarskjold and t he substitution of a three-man committee.

Tragedy Seen in Delay

Mr. Zorin said further delay in "decisive action" by the council would lead to more tragic results and that it was the duty of the council to act "today."



The New York Times Feb. 21, 1961

DEATH IN KASAI AREA: Six pro-Lumumba leaders were slain in Bakwanga (1). U. N. and Lumumba aides are to meet at Bumba (2).

Mr. Hammarskjold's announcement that the six leaders had been killed came at the opening of the Council's session this morning.

There were expressions of shock and indignation. Then the eleven-nation council adjourned until this afternoon, when sharp debate on the new development began.

The death of the six men, following the execution of former Premier Patrice Lumumba after his deportation to Katanga, was described by Mr. Hammarskjold as "humiliating" to the United Nations.

He declared that it was "inconceivable" that any member should thus flout the directives of the United Nations as it attempted to establish peace and order in the new African republic.

The three-nation emergency resolution, it was understood, was worked out during the recess. A warning of the increasing gravity of the situation came from C. S. Jha of India.

"The situation, dangerous before, has almost reached the point of no return," he said. "Perhaps, however, these tragedies will not have been in vain if they spur the nations of the world and the members of the Security Council to take up a _ted position on what is ad-_ted by everyone not only as a grave threat to the Congo but as a great challenge to the United Nations itself."

Belgian Sanctions Urged

Asian and African nations again called for sanctions against Belgium unless that country was proved to have ended its alleged interference in the Congo's internal affairs.

The Secretary General informed the Council this morning that hies information on the killing of the six Congolese leaders came from his representative in Leopoldville, Rajeshwar Dayal of India.

He named those executed as Finant, Sataki, Yangara, Muzungu, Elengese and Nzuzi. Three of the men were understood to be Jean-Pierre Finant, former president of Eastern Province; Maj. Joseph Sataki, former Congolese commanding officer in Stanleyville, and Antoine Nzuzi, head of the Congolese youth movement under the Lumumba Regime. The others were not immediately identified.

No mention was made of Jacques Lumbala, a secretary of state of the Lumumba government, who also was understood to have been sent to Kasai. An earlier report from Mr. Dayal indicated that Mr. Lumbala might have been killed.

Mr. Hammarskjold told the Council that he expected to circulate a more detailed report on the executions later.

6 Were Political Prisoners

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Feb. 20—The six followers of former Premier Patrice Lumumba who were executed in Bakwanga, capital of the independent "Mining State" of South Kasai, were political prisoners here until Feb. 9.

They were transferred to Bakwanga and handed over to authorities headed by Albert Kalonji, president of South Kasai.

Their execution was reported to the United Nations tonight in a message from Bakwanga, signed by André Kabaye, Minister of the Interior in the Kalonji Regime.

He said the six had been judged by a tribunal of tribal chiefs and were found guilty of "crimes against the Baluba Nation."

He listed the six as Jean-Pierre Finant, former president of the provincial government of Eastern Provinre; Maj. Jacques Fataki, former head of military police in Stanleyville, capital of Eastern Province; Gilbert Nzuzi, head of the youth movement of the Congo National Movement, Mr. Lumumba's party; one Yangara, former district commissioner in Stanleyville; Pierre Leopoldville Elengesa, Soviet-trained former vice president of the Liberal Circle of Leopoldville, and one Muzunga, whose previous functions were not immediately known.

Brussels Decries Slayings

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Feb. 20—The Belgian Foreign Ministry said tonight that it had "learned with horror of the execution of the six political prisoners in Kasai Province."

The Belgian statement continued that "apparently the rights of the prisoners were completely ignored."

"The Belgian people have always condemned political assassination," the statement said. "Such acts have never happened in this country and Belgium has always protested against any such killings when they occurred in the Congo in the past."

Nehru Warns of Disaster

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 20—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru declared today that the Congo had become tied up with the world situation and stood on the "erge of disaster." The main question is the Congo, he told parliament, was to try to prevent a world catastrophe and help preserve the region integrity and independence.

Lumumba Followers Are Executed in South Kasai

Associated Press

Jean-Pierre Finant

United Press International

Maj. Jacques Fataki

United Press International

Pierre L. Elengesa

1-8

The New York Times

Wed. 4-12-61

p. 3

Associated Press

SHELTER: Angolan child is protected from the rain by father's hat in Matadi, village across the border in the Congo. Refugees fled Angola during wave of tribal uprisings.

PARLEY IN CONGO FACES NEW SNAGS

The N.Y. Times

Ileo and Gizenga Regimes Stiffen Stands—Supplies for Stanleyville Delayed

New York

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, April 11Plans for a political conference between Antoine Gizenga, head of the regime in Stanleyville, and two Cabinet ministers of the central Government appeared to be meeting with growing difficulties today.

The Cabinet of Premier Joseph Ileo, head of the central Government, met for the second day in a row to discuss the problem of the conference. The sessiion lasted most of the afternoon and evening.

Wed. 4-12-61

Cabinet sources insisted that the Ileo Government still favored a conference and that the Cabinet talke had dealt only with questions of the proper time and place.

p. 3

However, there were definite signs of a stiffening of attitudes both here and in Stanleyville.

Government officials disclosed that a river boat that had been scheduled to leave here tomorrow with several hundred tons of food for Stanleyville had been ordered to put off its departure indefinitely. Officials denied that the move was political. Troops under control of the Stanleyville regime removed all navigation markers in their part of the Congo River several months ago the officials said, adding that new soundings would have to be made before the ship could leave.

Economic Blocade Ended

The boat's journey was to have marked the lifting of a four-month-old economic blockade of Stanleyville by the central Government. Officials said the decision to lift the blockade had not been rescinded.

From Stanleyville, Mr. Gizenga today renewed his attacks on President Joseph Kasavubu and Premier Ileo in a telephone conversation with observers here who have been in touch with him several times.

He said he could no longer regard Mr. Kasavubu as the Congo's chief of state. A similar attack he made against the President a week ago has angered officials around Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Ileo.

Mr. Gizenga has been scheduled to meet last Sunday with Jean Bolikango, Deputy Premier in the Central Government, and Cyrille Adoula, Interior Minister, on the border between Eastern and Equator Provinces. Eastern Province is under Mr. Gizenga's control while Equator Province is under the control of the Leopoldville regime.

The conference was canceled without explanation. However, informed sources said today the reason was that Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu, commander of the armed forces under the control of Leopoldville, insisted on being present at the meeting.

General Mobutu flew to the border area Sunday with the announced intention of meeting with Gen. Victor Lundula, commander of the Stanleyville forces. General Lundula refused to meet him.

In another development, Albert Kalonji, President of South Kasai, appealed to President Kasavubu to convene a conference of the heads of the "independent states" of the Congo in accordance with the decisions taken by a group of Congolese leaders at Tananarive, capital of the Malagasy Republic, last month.

Mr. Kalonji, like President Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province, is a champion of the "confederation" plan adopted at the Tananarive conference and regards the recent contacts with Mr. Gizenga as a diversionary maneuver by "centralists" in the Leopoldville Government who want to stave off a confederation.

18a 1961

CONGO

NOVEMBER

Congo Soldiers Run Amok in Kasai, Rape 18 Europeans and Beat Others

Washington Post

P A 10

Tues 11-7-61

By William Anderson

LEOPOLDVILLE, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Central Congolese soldiers raped at least 18 European women and beat scores of nuns, priests, schoolteachers and other whites during a 2-day reign of terror in Luluabourg, refugees from the capital of Kasai Province reported today.

Washington D.C.

At least 132 soldiers were reported arrested by Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu's elite commando units as a result of the rampages last week.

Sources here said the soldiers, members of the regular army garrison at Luluabourg, ran amok the nights of Nov. 1 and 2 in defiance of their officers.

A civilian plane brought 25 women and children here from Luluabourg today. They said they had previously been refused exit permits by the provisional president of Kasai Province who wanted to prevent Europeans from leaving their jobs.

Congolese Education Minister Joseph Ngalula is leaving for Luluabourg Tuesday to try and convince the whites to stay.

One woman refugee said "soldiers are roaming the streets—it was worse than in July 1960."

She said trouble started last Thursday night when Congolese army troops began a search for what they said were "illegal" radio transmitters relaying inforamtion to the secessionist Katanga Province.

One report said a pregnant woman was raped nine times by the soldiers.

The refugees said the men, including priests, missionaries and schoolteacher, were beaten by the soldiers.

The refugees bitterly complained against the failure of the United Nations to protect them. They said six Swedish airmen were drinking beer on the terrace of the hotel and that the Europeans appealed to them to warn the United Nations what was happening.

But they said it was not until Saturday—two days later—that the U. N. intervened.

Mobutu Troops Spread Terror

Commercial Appeal

P A

Women Attacked, Teachers, Nuns, Priests Beaten In Luluabourg

Tues 11-7-61

By United Press International

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Nov. 6.—Central Congolese soldiers assaulted at least 18 European women and beat scores of nuns, priests, school teachers and other whites during a two-day reign of terror in Luluabourg, refugees from the capital of Kasai Province reported Monday.

Memphis Tenn

At least 132 soldiers were reported arrested by Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu's elite commando units as a result of the rampages last week—described by the refugees as the worst since the army mutiny last year which triggered the exodus of Europeans from the Congo.

Sources here said the soldiers, members of the regular army garrison at Luluabourg, ran amok the nights of Nov. 1 and 2 in defiance of their officers. The commando units were flown in from their base at Thysville to restore order and discipline, they said.

A civilian plane brought 25 women and children here from Luluabourg Monday.

One woman refugee said trouble started last Thursday night when Congolese army troops began a search for what they said were "illegal" radio transmitters relaying information to the secessionist Katanga, Province.

"They took all the men to the Pax Hotel as prisoners and then assaulted the women," she said.

One report said a pregnant woman was assaulted nine times by the soldiers.

WHITES ATTACKED BY CONGO TROOPS

New York Times

P 1

15 Women Raped in Kasai—Ministers Meet on Crisis—Situation Called Tense

Tues 11-7-61

By DAVID HALBERSTAM

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Nov. 6 — At least fifteen white women were raped by Congolese soldiers Thursday in Luluabourg, capitol of Kasai Province, according to reports reaching here yesterday. The situation in Kasai was said to be tense.

New York

The United Nations said today that joint units of Nigerian and Congolese troops were patrolling Luluabourg and an official source said 400 Congolese paratroopers would be sent there.

The Congo's Council of Ministers met here today on the crisis, which the central Government finds embarraasing at a time when it is seeking world sympathy for its attempt to end the secession of Katanga Province. It is likely that a high official, possibly Interior Minister Christophe Gbenye, will fly to Luluabourg tomorrow.

The women in Lulubourg were attacked during arrests of white men there.

Three planeloads of the central Government's troops, unarmed, were flown back from Luluabourg yesterday. As each plane landed it was surrounded by Ethiopian units of the United Nations force, rifles at the ready.

P8C

United Nations sources said that the returning troops flown here—132 in all—were not those who had been responsible for the trouble in Kasai Province. The United Nations suggested that they were soldiers who had been unhappy and dispirited in Luluabourg and had asked to be returned to Leopoldville.

Diplomatic sources disagreed. They said that men who had committed rape were among those returned from Kasai. It was noted that the Ethiopian troops kept the men covered until troops of the Congolsese National Army arrived and took them away.

Tues 11-7-61

Belgians Report Terror

Belgian refugees who reached here yesterday put the number of women raped at fifteen. Other sources said the count was accurate. Three of the women were said to be in serious condition. One jumped from a window to escape her assailants. She suffered a broken arm and an injured back.

One version of the incident had it that the troops involved were among those who had been routed at Lupata in Kasai by the Katangese troops.

Retreating to Luluabourg, this report said, the troops began a search for a radio transmitter believed to have been used as a link between Belgians sympathetic to Katanga.

The Congolese troops were said to have moved from house to house arresting Belgians as spies and herding all the men together at a hotel. Then, with the men under armed guard, some of the soldiers went back after the women.

The rout at Lupata occurred during an abortive attempt by central Government troops to invade Katanga.

Over the week-end sixteen wome nand children were evacuated from Kasai to Brussels. Others were expected to follow.

New York Times

P8C

Tues 11-7-61

New York

Associated Press Radiophoto

BEATING BEFORE EXECUTION: Troops of Katanga Province, at the airstrip in Kamina, beat former members of their forces who had deserted to the Central Congolese forces. Deserters, who were captured during recent border fighting, were all executed

BY CONGO TROOPS

Whites Imprisoned, 18 Women Ravished

Jackson News

Tues 11-7-61

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (UPI)—Congolese Education Minister Joseph Ngalula said he would go to Luluabourg today to try to convince Europeans to stay in the tense city where 18 white women were reported raped by Congolese troops last week.

The first civilian plane from Luluabourg arrived here Monday with 25 women and children. The provincial president there previously had refused to grant exit visas in an attempt to keep Europeans on their jobs.

Jackson Miss

The 400-odd Europeans remaining in Luluabourg have gone on strike. They refuse to work until their wives and children have been transferred from the city where about 5,000 Congolese troops are concentrated.

WORST OUTBREAK

One woman who arrived here said of Ngalulua's mission, "he will be lucky if he convinces a dozen to stay."

She said "soldiers are roaming the streets. It was worse than in July 1960." That was when Congolese soldiers went on a rampage of killing, raping and pillaging following the Congo's independence celebrations.

The woman said all was quiet until last Thursday night when the Congolese soldiers came looking for radio sets.

"They took all the men to the Pax Hotel as prisoners and then assaulted the women," she said.

MISSIONARIES BEATEN

The Congolese troops also rounded up missionaries in various mission posts around town, and many of the men, including priests and school teachers, were beaten up at the hotel, according to refugees.

U. N. officials did not intervene until Saturday, nearly two days later, the refugees said. The Europeans have made an official protest to the British U. N. civil chief, Fred Tickner, at the lack of U. N. intervention.

Congolese paratroops were flown to Luluabourg from Thysville Friday and Saturday to restore order.

Congo Probes 'Rape Scene'

Montgomery Adver

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—The Congolese government dispatched investigators Tuesday to Luluabourg, the Ksai provincia capital, where Congolese troops reportedly attacked Belgian men and raped white woman las tweek.

7 6 H

More than 700 Europeans — mainly Belgians—are demanding evacuation from Luluabourg because they fear new outbreaks of anti-white rioting, refugees reaching here said. They described the city as almost paralyzed, with stores and offices closed and white businessmen staying behind locked doors.

Wed 11-8-61

Sketchy and often conflicting reports said unruly soldiers arrested and beat more than a dozen Belgian men and raped at least 15 white women the night of Nov. 1-2. There was no official confirmation from U.N. headquarters or the Congolese government.

Montgomery Adver

The incident, plus the defeat of central government troops in a hasty invasion of secessionist Katanga Province, indicated Gen. Joseph Mobutu's army is not as well disciplined as it appeared.

It also apparently embarrassed Premier Cyrille Adoula's government at a time when it was seeking world support for its campaign to regain Katanga.

Twenty-three Americans are registered as living in Luluabourg. All are missionaries and their families under the auspices of the American Presbyterian Congo Mission.

Spotlight of U.N. Switches to Congo

The News and Observer
Sun. 11-5-61 P.1

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) —Strife in the Congo became the first big issue for the United Nations' new acting secretary-general, U Thant of Burma, Saturday as the case was carried to the Security Council.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian A. Zorin, president of the council this month, called on U Thant to discuss a new request he had for a council meeting on the Congo situation. They talked for half an hour in the secretary-general's 38th-floor office.

Receives Letters.

Raleigh, N.C.

The request reached Zorin late Friday night in a letter from Ethiopian, Nigerian and Sudanese delegates. They asked him to convene the 11-nation council "to consider the situation prevailing in the province of Katanga, Republic of Congo (Leopoldville), caused by the lawless acts of mercenaries." He was expected to call a meeting for Monday or Tuesday.

Ambassadors Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy of Ethiopia, Muhammad Ngileruma of Nigeria and Omar Abdel Hamid Adeel of Sudan did not say, in their letter to Zorin, what kind of resolution they wanted the council to pass.

Ethiopia's Position.

But Emperor Haile Selassie had laid down Ethiopia's position in a cable he sent Wednesday to Mongi Slim of Tunisia, president of the U.N. General Assembly.

The emperor said Congolese central government forces "and the Katanga mercenaries have clashed in combat." He called the situation highly critical.

The Security Council, he said, must act promptly to end hostilities and "to ensure the integration of Katanga into the Congolese nation."

"Clear and unequivocal directives must be given" to the U.N. force in the Congo, he added, and the council must call for U.N. pressure on "those colonialist nations which continue to support the Katanga secession."

U Thant would be responsible for interpreting and carrying out any new resolution the council might adopt.

The present U.N. position, as laid down in past resolutions, is in favor of a unified Congo — in other words, against Katanga's secession. But there is no special directive authorizing the U.N. force to use arms to end the secession.

The official explanation of the inconclusive military action the force took against Katanga in September was that it aimed to rid the province of foreign mercenaries and stop propaganda inciting to civil war.

A Security Council resolution of last Feb. 21 urges that measures be taken to prevent civil war in the Congo and to get all foreign mercenaries and political advisers out of that country.

The Congolese central government sent troops into Katanga last week in a police action to end the secession. But a Leopoldville government spokesman conceded Saturday they had been driven back, and military sources inside Katanga said the Katangan air force had "won this war."

A U.N. report from the Congo published Friday said that unless Katanga grounded its European-piloted military planes, the U.N. force would shoot them down.

In the report, Sture Linner of Sweden, chief of U.N. Congo operations, also warned that the force might act again to oust the mercenaries from Katanga. He tabbed Belgium and France as uncooperative in getting rid of Katanga mercenaries from those countries.

Zorin was U Thant's first caller as the new acting secretary-general spent his first day in his office. The Burmese career diplomat, 52, was chosen by unanimous vote of the Security Council and the 103-nation General Assembly Friday to serve till April 10, 1963, in the unexpired term of the late Dag Hammarskjold.

U. N. JETS PATROL KATANGA BORDER

The New York Times

Swedes Ordered to Down Any Attacking Aircraft

Wed. 11-1-61 P. 1 C

By DAVID HALBERSTAM

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Oct. 31—United Nations forces are patrolling the Katanga-Kasai border with five Swedish jet fighters whose pilots have orders to ground any Katangese aircraft if possible and to shoot them down if necessary.

The decision to use the Swedish jets, which are based at Luluabourg, follows a series of bombing attacks along the border by the Katangese Air Force.

New York N.Y.

The United Nations announced today the use of the Lanson "Flying Barrel" jets as tension heightened in Leopoldville and along the Katanga border.

The Central Government is greatly concerned with growing unrest in Stanleyville, the eastern Congo center of the former dissident region of Antoine Gizenga.

Thomas Cassilly, the United States Consul, and Don Ballantyne, the British Consul, were attacked in recent days at Stanleyville, and had to seek United Nationsp rotection.

Official Sent to City

Today the Central Government dispatched Christophe Gbenye, Minister of the Interior and the national leader of the National Congolese Movement, to bring order to the city.

It is believed that Mr. Gbenye may also have orders to bring Mr. Gizenga, Vice Premier of the Central Government to Leopoldville. It is believed here that much of the unrest in Stanleyville, which has included attacks on whites and Congolese officials, is a result of an attempt by Mr. Gizenga to solidify his power.

The situation at Stanleyville is considered critical by some sources here. In recent days the gendarmes and bands of youths have broken into houses, attacked people on the streets and have forced the provincial President, his Cabinet chief and his security head to seek United Nations protection. In addition, a Cypriote business man was killed by youths.

Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu, commander of the Congolese Army, reported that his troops were attacked four times this morning by Katangese planes, which, he said, bombed the town of Mwene Ditu near the Luluabourg-Kamina railroad.

General Mobutu said that his soldiers had shot down one of the Katangese planes, a de Haviland Dove, and that the pilot had been killed.

The general returned to Leopoldville from Luluabourg late this afternoon and went immediately to confer with Premier Cyrille Adula.

Effective Attack Doubted

Western sources here believe that the Congolese are serious in their attempt to move against the Katangese along the border. Whether they can actually make an effective attack on Katanga, however, is seriously doubted here—at least without United Nations aid.

The Congolese are believed to have fairly complete plans for an attack on Katanga and are believed to have sent troops across the border at several points.

"They seem to be more serious about this attack than in the past, but whether they can actually do anything is another question," one source here said.

In regard to the Katangese bombing attacks, the United Nations has said repeatedly that it regarded such attacks as violations of the cease-fire. But it said it did not yet consider the cease-fire to be ended.

Early today, however, Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, the chief United Nations representative in Katanga, presented Katangese officials with a long list of alleged violations of the cease-fire by the Katangese.

"Because of this I have asked high authorities of the United Nations to what extent the United Nations can be bound by this agreement," Dr. O'Brien said.

In Leopoldville, the United Nations issued a statement saying:

"Our basic position is that all necessary United Nations counter-action should be taken against Katangese aircraft positively identified in offensive military operations."

The statement said that the decision to use the Swedish jets had been cleared with headquarters in New York.

The United Nations said that it believed all the Katangese planes were piloted by white mercenaries. The planes have been sighted flying from an air-strip at the village of Kaniema.

U. N. May Attack Field

Some sources here have not ruled out the possibility that if the bombings continue the United Nations may make a quick air-borne strike against the Kaniema strip and possibly other airfields.

The attack on the United States Consul apparently took place when a youth said he had some information for him. Mr. Cassily went with the youth and was suddenly roughed up by a large group of young toughs

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Congo Troops Reported Advancing in Katanga

The Evening Star P.1
Thurs. 11-2-61

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Nov. 2 (AP).—Gen. Joseph Mobutu declared today troops of the central Congo government have moved along a wide front more than 35 miles into North Katanga Province in a general offensive to end the long-standing secession proclaimed by Katanga President Moise Tshombe.

Washington, D.C.

Occupying villages and mission stations as they march, Gen. Mobutu said, his troops have been joyously received by the North Katanga population.

The beaming army commander-in-chief told newsmen flags of the central government are being planted all along the march from Kasai Province into northwestern Katanga.

"The missionaries and villagers are rushing out to greet us, giving our troops food and candy," he said.

Gen. Mobutu claimed Kasai Province soldiers under his command shot down a De Havilland Dove of the Katanga air force. He said five white mercenaries were aboard, that two were killed in the crash, and "the other three were finished off by my men."

He also charged that a Katanga DC-3, painted white with counterfeit United Nations insignia, dropped bombs in

Kasai Sunday. He said Katanga planes began attacking his forces last Thursday, killing two of his men and injuring 15 others.

"We have important stocks of arms and ammunitions," Gen. Mobutu reported, and reinforcements are moving in regularly by road from Luluabourg.

"From the viewpoint of military courage there has been no resistance at all."

The offensive through the wild Katanga bush was still more than 300 miles from Elisabethville, Mr. Tshombe's capital, and Gen. Mobutu refused to say whether the capital was the ultimate destination of his troops. The invasion force has not yet reached any important strategic objectives.

Prime Minister Cyrille Adoula announced Sunday a "police action" to end the Katanga secession. Gen. Mobutu said today he gave the order last Thursday for the offensive to start, with the full authorization of the Congolese government and parliament.

Congolese Suffer Upset In Katanga

The News and Courier

Sun. 11-5-61

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—The Congo's central government conceded Saturday its invading forces had been beaten in northern Katanga and were in full retreat after suffering heavy losses near the frontier.

Pt

A government spokesman said the setback in the drive to bring secessionist Katanga under the rule of Leopoldville came Friday at the town of Kaniama, 20 miles inside the province. He insisted, however, the troops were pulling back only to await reinforcements.

Raleigh N.C.

Driven Out.

He pictured Gen. Joseph Mobutu's troops as withdrawing toward neighboring Kasai Province. But press reports from Kaniama said the government soldiers already had been driven entirely from Katanga.

The Katanga government, reporting the victory, also claimed it had inflicted heavy casualties on the invaders in severe fighting. But diplomats versed in Congo affairs doubted if the fighting actually amounted to much.

The spokesman for Premier Cyrille Adoula said the important Katanga town had been heavily reinforced by Katanga President Moise Tshome and the reinforcements included many Europeans.

Kaniama is a principal base for the small bombing planes of the Katanga air force, which have been attacking Congolese army positions in Kasai.

Claims Triumph.

Mobutu, the government's army commander, announced Thursday morning his troops had advanced triumphantly up to 35 miles into Katanga in a show of force to end the secession Tshombe proclaimed nearly 16 months ago. He said Katanga forces had put up no resistance.

A dispatch from Kaniama said Katangan forces hold the railroad bridge across the Lubilash River, which forms the border north of there. The only highway bridge was reported destroyed.

Katangan air force pilots at Kaniama claimed Mobutu's forces were repulsed north of there even before he announced the offensive.

Military sources at Kaniama said Mobutu's forces still hold one point between there and Kapanga, 120 miles to the West. They said the remaining point "should be destroyed" within two days. Kapanga has been a center of rampaging anti-Tshombe tribesmen.

Main Thrust.

Mobutu's main thrust apparently had been from Luluabourg, capital of Kasai, down the railroad toward Kaniama and Elisabethville, the Katanga capital.

The bulk of his army still is reported in and around Luluabourg, however, and the Katanga-Kasai border situation was expected to remain explosive. Among Mobutu's troops are several hundred Congolese police and soldiers expelled from Katanga when Tshombe proclaimed his independence.

Katangan officials charged that the U.N. command aided Mobutu's offensive. They claimed a prisoner from the invading force said he was transported from Leopoldville to Luluabourg in a U.N. plane.

The U.N. has charged Katanga with violating the cease-fire by bombing villages in Kasai. The cease-fire was negotiated in September after the U.N. met surprising resistance in its efforts to remove white mercenaries from Tshombe's army.

Central Congolese Launch 'Police Action' Into Katanga

The News and Courier

Tues. 10-31-61

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Fighting has broken out between central government and Katanga troops and Premier Cyrille Adoula announced Monday a virtual declaration of war against the secessionist province.

Pt
Charleston
S.C.

The moderate premier of the Leopoldville government said a police action had been launched to liquidate Katanga's secession.

Reports from Elisabethville, capital of Katanga, said Katangan planes had gone into action to help a company of troops fighting about 500 central government invaders at Kizamba, a border town in the northern part of the province.

U.N. officers in a report to Leopoldville said two Kasai province villages in central government territory were set afire by two Katanga bombers north of the fighting zone Sunday.

They said one bomber was painted white and the other black but neither had identifying marks. The planes flew back to Kaniama. Elisabethville reports said this town in the immediate objective of the central government advance. It is 20 miles south of the Kizamba battlefield.

The target of the bombers was the main railway leading down from Kasai Province into Katanga. Set afire by the bombers were the villages of Luputa and Kasandji.

The U.N. officers, who were piloting a plane in the area, said white and black smoke rose from two points on the rail line. They reported that when they followed the second plane back to Kaniama a Katangan plane took off and tried to intercept them.

It was believed here that the air strikes were designed to cripple the central government's lines of invasion and supply.

The number of planes at the disposal of President Moise Tshombe of Katanga is not known. But diplomatic informants report Katanga recently bought five small Dornier 28 planes from West Germany. These small transports could be used for bombing at low altitude.

Congolese Assault 18 in 2-Day Terror

The Atlanta Constitution P.7

[illegible] 7-61

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (UPI)—Central Congolese soldiers raped at least 18 European women and beat scores of nuns, priests, schoolteachers and other whites during a two-day reign of terror in Luluabourg, refugees from the capital of Kasai Province reported Monday.

Atlanta Ga.

At least 132 soldiers were reported arrested by Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu's elite commando units as a result of the rampages last week—described by the refugees as the worst since the army mutiny last year which triggered the exodus of Europeans from the Congo.

Sources here said the soldiers, members of the regular Army garrison at Luluabourg, ran amok the nights of Nov. 1 and 2 in defiance of their officers. The commando units were flown in from their base at Thysville to restore order and discipline, they said.

A civilian plane brought 25 women and children here from Luluabourg Monday. They said they had previously been refused exit permits by the provisional president of Kasai province who wanted to prevent Europeans from leaving their jobs.

The refugees said the entire 400-plus European colony in Luluabourg went on strike and threatened to stay off the job until their wives and children had been evacuated from the city.

Congolese Education Minister Joseph Ngalula is leaving for Luluabourg Tuesday to try and convince the whites to stay. One woman refugee said "He will be lucky if he convinces a dozen to stay."

She said, "Soldiers are roaming the streets—it was worse than in July 1960."

Mobutu Pushes Into Katanga

The Atlanta Constitution

Fri. 11-3-61

P.1

United Press International

Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu, commander-in-chief of the Central Congolese army, said Thursday his invading forces have driven up to 40 miles inside secessionist Katanga Province. But his claim of military successes was disputed in Elisabethville, Geneva and London.

The seriousness of the situation triggered by the Central Government's "police action" against President Moise Tshombe and his breakaway province was not minimized, however.

Atlanta, Ga.

In Dublin, Gen. Sean McKeown, United Nations Congo commander, said New York headquarters has ordered him to cut short his vacation in Ireland and return to Leopoldville immediately because of the "gravity of the situation." He said he will leave Dublin Friday.

In London, British Lord Privy Seal Edward Heath told the House of Commons that Katanga planes, apparently flown by white mercenaries, are making the situation "more difficult."

"We must face the fact," Heath said, "that if these aircraft continue to be used, the United Nations will take action against them with U.N. air forces."

The U.N. Congo force was bolstered recently with fighter and fighter-bomber planes from Sweden, Ethiopia and India. The planes were brought in after Katanga planes attacked U.N. forces without opposition.

Mobutu said his invading forces have pushed their offensive 25 to 40 miles inside Katanga and have hoisted the central Congo flag over 72 townships, missions, and military posts.

Congo Says Forces Hit In Katanga

The Montgomery Advertiser

P.1

Invaders Retreat After Suffering Mammoth Losses

Sun. 11-5-61

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—The Congo's central government conceded Saturday its invading forces had been beaten in northern Katanga and were in full retreat after suffering heavy losses near the frontier.

A government spokesman said the setback in the drive to bring secessionist Katanga under the rule of Leopoldville came Friday at the town of Kaniama, 20 miles inside the province. He insisted, however, the troops were pulling back only to await reinforcements.

Montgomery, Ala.

He pictured Gen. Joseph Mobutu's troops as withdrawing toward neighboring Kasai Province. But press reports from Kaniama said the government soldiers already had been driven entirely from Katanga.

MANY LOSSES

The Katanga government, reporting the victory, also claimed it had inflicted heavy casualties on the invaders in severe fighting. But diplomats versed in Congo affairs doubted if the fighting actually amounted to much.

The spokesman for Premier Cyrille Adoula said the important Katanga town had been heavily reinforced by Katanga President Moise Tshome and the reinforcements included many Europeans.

Kaniama is a principal base for the small bombing planes of the Katanga air force, which have been attacking Congolese army positions in Kasai.

Mobutu, the government's army commander, announced Thursday morning his troops had advanced triumphantly up to 35 miles into Katanga in a show of force to end the secession Tshombe proclaimed nearly 16 months ago. He said Katanga forces had put up no resistance.

BRIDGE OUT

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Katangan air force pilots at Kaniama claimed Mobutu's forces were repulsed north of there even before he announced the offensive.

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Mobutu's main thrust apparently had been from Luluabourg, capital of Kasai, down the railroad toward Kaniama and Elisabethville, the Katanga capital.

The bulk of his army still is reported in and around Luluabourg, however, and the Katanga-Kasai border situation was expected to remain explosive. Among Mobutu's troops are several hundred Congolese police and soldiers expelled from Katanga when Tshombe proclaimed his independence.

Katangan officials charged that the U.N. command aided Mobutu's offensive. They claimed a prisoner from the invading force said he was transported from Leopoldville to Luluabourg in a U.N. plane.

Congo Claim Pooh-Poohed By Katanga

The Montgomery Advertiser

Fri. 11-3-61

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP) — Gen. Joseph Mobutu declared Thursday his troops had advanced more than 35 miles on a general offensive into secessionist Katanga to joyous welcomes from the populace. Katanga's foreign minister pooh-poohed the claim, saying all central government troops had been repulsed.

Montgomery, Ala.

Foreign Minister Evariste Kimba told newsmen in Elisabethville, Katanga's capital, Mobutu's announcement of a 35-mile advance was "pure invention" and declared not a Congolese flag was flying in Katanga.

P.1

Mobutu, commander in chief of the central Congo army, claimed his troops had advanced over a wide front into Katanga, in a bid to forcibly end the secession of the mineral-rich province and bring it under Leopoldville's control.

'POLICE ACTION'

A dispatch from Kolwezi, an air base and copper mining town 50 miles northwest of Elisabethville, said Mobutu's drive was launched by at least one battalion, with other forces in reserve in Kasai Province.

Premier Cyrilla Adoulla announced Monday the Congo was undertaking "police action" to end the Katanga secession which Katanga President Moise Tshombe proclaimed for his mineral-rich province soon after Congo independence 16 months ago.

Thousands Of Tribesmen Attack U.N. Troops As Armistice Plan Fails

Atlanta Daily World

p. 1

Sun, 9-17-61

Fate Of Handful Of Irish Troops Remains In Doubt

Atlanta, Ga.

ELISABETHVILLE — (UPI) — Five thousand howling Baluba warriors attaced a few hundred United Nations, soldiers at Kamina Saturday and overran most of the sprawling military base in a hail of heavy machinegun and automatic rifle fire.

President Moise Tshombe unleashed savage new attacs against the U. N. on three fronts —Kamina, Elisabethville and Jadotville. He accused the U. N. forces of using "bestial methods" and of massacring unarmed civilians and police.

Elisabethville was gripped in a sweaty fear. European whites huddled in their homes in fear the chaos in Katanga Province would set off a general African uprising against the white population. Many whites were fleeing to neighboring Rhodesia.

ARMISTIC DEMANDS REJECTED

The fighting broke out again in Elisabethville when both sides issued apparently irreconcilable armistice demands. Tshombe demanded in a radio broadcast the foreigners leave immediately. The U. N. command said it was in Katanga to stay.

Heavy fighting also was reported at Jadotville, 65 miles northwest of Elisabethville. There, a contingent of 155 Irish troops fought off repeated attacks by Katangese soldiers. Reports of casualties among the Irish were contradictory, but heavy losses were feared.

In the heaviest fighting around Kamina, the 5,000 Baluba tribesmen -aided by the Katanga army attaced approximately 150 Irishmen, 150 Swedes and a small detachment of Indians with bombs and rocets. The U. N. forces were driven bac toward the airfield control tower.

United Nations planes were still using the Kamina Air Base late Saturday, but the planes were reported under fire from attackers on the ground. Passengers were equipped with parachutes as a safety measure after a long French-made Fouga jet attacked the airfield Friday.

BUILT BY BELGIANS

The Kamina base covers more than 10 square miles on a large flat plain. It has modern buildings and huge runways. It was built but never completed by the Belgians after World War II. It has been used as the main aircraft relay and supply depot in Katanga.

The Swedish Defense Ministry said in Stocholm Saturday night it had not received reports the tribesmen, reportedly led by white officers, had overrun the base. But a spokesman said earlier the situation there was grave.

Reports of the Katangese victory was broadcast by "Radio Free Katanga" which was seized by Tshombe's forces from U. N. troops on the outskirts of Elisabethville in the second day's fighting for the city. The same reports came from officials of the huge Union Miniere Mining Compan in Katanga.

A communique issued by Tshombe said the Katangas would rather be massacred by what he called U. N. "mercenaries" than surrender. He demanded to know why Sweden, Ireland and India did not pull their troops out of the Congo when they were ordered to attack.

A REFUGEE 'CITY' RISES IN KATANGA

P. 24

30,000 Balubas Flee Capital to Near-by U.N. Camp

The New York Times

By DAVID HALBERSTAM

Special to The New York Times.

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 9—On about twelve acres on the outskirts of this capital of Katanga Province a brand new "city" within a city has sprung up. It is a Baluba city—a United Nations camp for Baluba tribesmen and other refugees.

Sun. 9-10-61

In just ten days its pathetic and bedraggled population has reached alarming proportions, nearly 30,000, and it continues to grow daily.

The refugees are restless and dissatisfied and talk only about returning to their homes in Southern Kasai Province under United Nations protection.

But no one seems to leave and each day the population expands and the roads are lined with Africans on foot and on bicycles carrying their meager belongings to the barren and crowded camp.

The refugees began to pour into the camp after Aug. 28. On that date the United Nations arrested Belgian officers who had refused to heed its demand that they quit serving the armed forces of secessionist Katanga Province.

The purpose of the United Nations action was to restore the province to the rule of the central Government in Leopoldville.

Godefroid Munungo, Interior Minister of Katanga, was accused by the United Nations of plots against its personnel and of having been the instrument of oppressive measures against Baluba tribesmen. The United Nations demanded Mr. Munungo's ouster and when the provincial president, Moise Tshombe, refused to meet the United Nations demand the world body severed relations with the province.

Mr. Munungo denied the charges and contended that there was a Baluba plot to withdraw key workers from their jobs in Katanga. He arrested about 800 Balubas and other Africans in Elisabethville.

They were taken to jail, roughed up and detained for questioning, and the panic was on. That night 500 Africans showed up at the camp here that housed Swedish troops of the United Nations force. The United Nations sheltered them.

The next day there were 2,500 and by the end of the week there were 20,000. The United Nations had no idea what to do with them. Swedish troops tried to send them elsewhere, they headed straight to the camp.

"The situation is very critical and I am very worried," Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, head of the United Nations mission here, said. "I am much more worried about it than any of these demonstrations here."

The demonstrations Dr. O'Brien referred to were recent outbreaks of violence by youths who threw rocks at the United Nations offices here.

The United Nations can protect the refugee camp from any outside attack. But it has virtually no control over the internal security of the camp.

It is worried over the possibility of an epidemic and of growing restlessness among the refugees. Although it cited the refugees in the camp as victims of Mr. Munungo's harsh measures, it would now like nothing better than to see the camp disappear.

The United Nations is having a difficult time convincing the camp leaders that it is now safe to return to Kasai province. The leaders first demanded an airlift to Kasai. The United Nations offered special trains. The leaders are now willing to go by train, but at best they can transport only 1,000 refugees a day to Bakwanga or Kamina.

The Balubas at the camp have no love for Mr. Munungo. If his name is mentioned at the camp they shout: "Kill him! Kill him! He has killed our people."

The Katanga government has blamed the United Nations for encouraging the Balubas in their fear of Mr. Munungo and the regime of Moise Tshombe.

"There are some Swedish and Indian soldiers who speak Swahili and who go around at night telling the Balubas to flee to the camp," the congolese in Katanga contend.

The problem of the Balubas in Katanga is just a part of the problem of the Balubas in all the Congo.

In recent years the Balubas, who are not good warriors, did very well under the Belgians. They learned quickly and held good civil service jobs in the colonial days. They were disliked by other tribes.

They came to Katanga because the mines meant an abundance of good jobs and they were resented here.

This resentment against the Balubas has been heightened by the fact that the most formidable anti-Tshombe figure from Katanga is a Baluba, Jason Sendwe, who is a member of Premier Cyrille Adoula's central government in Leopoldville.

There is a belief here that part of the United Nations "plot" against Katanga includes a move to unseat Mr. Tshombe and name Mr. Sendwe provincial president.

The refugees in the camp live one on top of the other in tiny 3-by-4-foot huts. The huts teem with children, the streets teem with children and the occasional spaces between the huts teem with children.

There are streets here: Avenue de Balubakat, Avenue de Republic du Congo, Avenue Adoula. There are stores where almost everything is sold—soap, jewelry, suitcases, spaghetti, hair tonic and fish.

There are even a few bars and they are popular. The best bar is the Café de Quatre Saisons, and there for fifteen Katanga francs (40 cents) you can drink a big bottle of good beer and listen to bitter denunciations of Mr. Munungo and the Belgians.

There is bitter anti-Belgian feeling here. The Balubas feel that the Belgians let them down and encouraged the Congolese native to Katanga. This feeling is so strong that it is dangerous for a white man to enter the camp. White newsmen are accompanied by United Nations guards when they go through the camp.

As the Balubas are anti-Belgian, they are pro-Lumumba. There are a bar and two streets named after Patrice Uumumba, the slain former Premier, and some of the refugees are eager to show you their membership cards in the Lumumba party.

So far there have been no epidemics and no rioting in the camp. But there is little confidence that this situation will last.

The United Nations is hoping for the best—hoping, somehow, to be able to move all these people some place, and soon.

Plane Sabotage Discounted As Katanga Talks Resume

The Montgomery Advertiser

P1

NDOLA, Northern Rhodesia (AP) — A Tunisian U.N. officia took Dag Hammarskjold's vacan chair and held truce talks fo more than five hours Tuesda with Katanga President Mois Tshombe.

Wed. 9-20-61

No statement was issued afte the meeting but a spokesman sai the two men will confer agai Wednesday.

Montgomery, Ala.

Mahmoud Khiari, chief of U.N civil operations in the Congo, too over the role of head negotiato for the United Nations. He an Tshombe met on the ground floor of the closely guarded Ndola airport building while the regular work of the airport went on in the control tower above.

Soon after 9 p.m. Tshombe and Khiari left in separate motorcades with police escorts.

At the United Nations in New York an authoritative source said an observer at the Ndola talks reported guarded optimism ove the negotiations.

A probe of the plane crash tha killed the secretary-general an 14 of his 15 companions parallele the delayed negotiations.

Expert opinion tended to dis count speculation that Hammarskjold's four-engine DC6B migh have been felled by sabotage or Katanga gunfire.

Veteran pilots who viewed the fire-blackened wreckage in a forest reserve north of this neutral copper mining center said the crash appeared typical of the results of a power failure or faulty instrumentation.

Lt. Col. Ben Matlick, U.S. air attache in Leopoldville, was one who inspected the wreck. He said he is convinced talk that a Katanga jet shot down the plane is groundless.

"There's absolutely nothing in it," Matlick said.

There was no elaboration of a report by the lone survivor—Harold M. (Harry) Julien, 36, American U.N. security guard—that a series of explosions shook the plane before it plunged into the forest.

Badly burned and only semiconscious when he was pulled from the wreckage, Julien was reported to be as comfortable as could be expected in a hospital, but not in condition for questioning.

"He is still very ill and under heavy sedation," a hospital spokesman said. "He has not spoken since he was brought here."

The bodies of Hammarskjold and the other victims awaited further post-mortem examination.

Col. Bjorn Egge, U.N. intelligence chief, said a surgeon has been flown in to establish exactly how they died—whether in the air or on the ground.

A Norwegian resistance hero in World War II, Egge, 43, went to view the bodies immediately after arriving here from Leopoldville.

He said Hammarskjold was immediately recognizable, with a broken left leg his only external injury.

"The others were terribly burned, but the chief was not," he said. "His face wore that same expression of determination of a man who worked himself and others hard."

The recovery of the last two bodies momentarily puzzled authorities here, for that showed 16 persons were aboard.

SECURITY GUARDS

The U.N. office in Leopoldville had listed only 14, but a check disclosed its list had omitted two security guards, both young Swedes.

Rhodesians who are hosts to the peace talks took precautions to see that both Tshombe and the U.N. delegation arrived safely.

Jet fighter escorts were provided for both Khiari's plane from Leopoldville and the craft which returned Tshombe to this city from Kipushi, the border airstri nearest his battle-scarred capital of Elisabethville.

Tshombe was met at the airport by Lord Alport, British high commissioner for the Central African Federation, and by Gov. Sir Evelyn Hone of Norther Rhodesia.

Talks were launched immediately in the airport control tower building, a center of the drama of death and poolitics over the past two days.

Katanga Mobs Step Up Riots

The Atlanta Constitution

Thurs. 9-7-61 P. 6

By DAVID HALBERSTAM

(Copyright 1961 by the New York Times Co.)

ELISABETHVILLE — Angry mobs stoned U.N. troops and property Wednesday as tension in this city increased.

U.N. soldiers injured by rocks included several Swedes and an Indian.

Atlanta, Ga.

The demonstrations marked the second day of anti-U.N. demonstrations here. But Wednesday's appeared more serious and more spontaneous than Tuesday's. Only the all-out effort of Katangese gendarmes prevented more incidents.

ACTUAL COMBAT

There is the possibility that unless a cooling-off period follows quickly the tension here may continue to mount and actual combat between U.N. troops and Katangese—either civilians or troops—may take place.

The U.N. moved its headquarters from an office in the center of town to the fringe of the city, for security reasons. In addition the U.S. consulate, which had been stoned during Tuesday's demonstrations, asked for and received 24-hour police protection. Sixteen windows were broken in the consulate Tuesday.

But the demonstrations and the tension is not anti-American: it is clearly anti-U.N. and has at times the support of some of the white Europeans here. When some of the youths stoned U.N. jeeps Wednesday, they were applauded by white adults—mostly Belgians.

As the tension Increased, U.N. cars have been stoned by mobs of Katangese and the United Nations has increased both its security and its weapon power at several key points; young Katangese are marching through the town attacking the United Nations in rhythmic chanting and have been stopped only by Katanga police, who have fired into the air. The head of the U.N. mission here has asked President Moise Tshombe of Katanga to end this "hate campaign" of propaganda, which the U.N. head attributed to the minister of information.

The Katanga National Assembly voted President Tshombe today a unanimous vote of confidence. Tshombe had asked the assembly bluntly whether it wanted him to continue Katanga's secession from the rest of The Congo, or whether he should go to Leopoldville and turn himself and Katanga over to the government there.

All Out War Explodes In Congo Areas

Atlanta Daily World.

By RAY J. MOLONEY

(United Press International)

Sat. 9-16-61 P1

ELISABETHVILLE (UPI)—The battle for Elisabethville explode into an all out war Friday with casualties estimated in excess o 1,000. The United Nations declared martial law and announce that any unauthorized civilians bearing arms would be execute

Katanga President Moise Tshombe vowed a war to the death but the U. N.-controlled radio Katanga said Friday night he was on his way to talk with Conor Cruise O'Brien, U. N. civilian chief here, on the deteriorating situation.

Both Tshombe and O'Brien have tried in the past to reach a ceasefire and save the deteriorating situation.

Atlanta Ga.

CALL FOR REINFORCEMENT

In the meantime Tshombe sent planes and armored cars against United Nations troops in Elsabethville, Jadotville, 65 miles to the northwest, and Kamina Airfield in Northern Katanga. The United Nations sent out urgent calls for reinforcements.

Reports reaching Elisabethville said 57 Irish U. N. soldiers defending the industrial city of Jadotville had been killed and that the remainder of the 155-man contingent were being held as hostages. The Katangese threatened to kill ten Irishmen for each Katangese executed.

O'Brien placed Katangese dead at more than 200 with at least another 500 wounded and 200 captured. He put U. N. casualties at "six or seven" dead and another 27 wounded — not including Jadotville.

All indications were O'Brien's casualty figures were lighter than the actual case. Many refugees were feared killed Friday when a French built Fouga jet fighter bombed and strafed a refugee camp outside Elisabethville.

BOMBS CONTROL TOWER

The plane was reported flown by a white Rhodesian pilot. The plane in other sorties dropped a bomb near O'Brien's house, bombed and strafed the airport control tower at Kamina and Elisabethville and strafed persons boarding a plane at Kamina, killing a number of them.

18a 1961

Tshombe, U.N. Confer As Fighting Steps Up

The Atlanta Constitution

P. 1

Wed. 9-20-61

By RAY J. MOLONEY

Atlanta, Ga.

NDOLA, Northern Rhodesia (UPI)—K[illegible]a President Moise Tshombe Tuesday held five hours of ceas[illegible] talks with U.N. representative Mahmoud Khiari amid repor[illegible] heavier fighting and U.N. setbacks.

Khiari, a Tunisian who failed in an attempt to head off war in Katanga during a meeting with Tshombe last Tuesday, was designated the U. N. negotiator in the talks after U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold died a plane crash early Monday.

NO STATEMENT

The two men made no formal statement after their meeting in the airport control tower here but scheduled another round of talks for Wednesday.

A U. N. officer who arrived here Tuesday reported U. N. headquarters in Elisabethville heavily damaged in a fierce battle Monday night. He said U. N. commanders were alarmed because Katangese fighting men were using bazookas against the few U. N. armored vehicles still in action.

Tshombe has called for an end to the "useless slaughter." But observers believed the length of Tuesday's meeting indicated some hard bargaining was in process.

It was believed that Tshombe's terms for a ceasefire would include the withdrawal of U.N. forces from Elisabethville. The Katanga leader flew here Tuesday from Pipushia, outside Elisabethville.

BODY LIES IN STATE

..Officials announced that the boc of Hammarskjold, who originall had been due to meet with Tshom be for the cease-fire talks, woul lie in state at the Free Churcl here beginning Wednesday.

STATE FUNERAL PLANNED

Hammarskjold's body lay in a lead-lined coffin awaiting transport back to Sweden and a state funeral. A multi-nation investigating team, meanwhile, tried to determine if sabotage or a Ka-

tangese aircraft caused Hammarskjold's plane to crash.

The government of Northern Rhodesia issued an official statement saying, "There is no reason whatsoever to suspect that the crash of Hammarskjold's aircraft can be attributed to hostile action either from the ground or from the air."

A U.N. spokesman said the military situation in Elisabethville was relatively quiet.

There was no word from Jadotville, where an Irish force was reported to have been overwhelmed by superior numbers after heavy air and ground fire. A Swedish spokesman disclosed, however, that a Swedish soldier sent to Jadotville as an interpreter was among those captured.

Reliable diplomatic sources said the heaviest fighting of the Katanga war flared Monday at a roadblock held by Indian troops a few miles from Elisabethville. They said as many as 110 Katangese may have been killed in an unsuccessful attack on the roadblock. There was no word of Indian casualties, but the sources said they still held their positions.

A U.N. spokesman said that in Albertville, Indian U.N. troops chased a group of mortar-firing Katangese into the bush. He said the Katangese had surrounded but did not interfere with a U.N. hospital. One Indian was killed, one was wounded and one Katangese was captured.

CONGO

UN Congo Move: Resort to Force

The Christian Science Monitor

P. 1

By William R. Frye

United Nations Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Thurs. 9-14-61

United Nations, N.Y.

The United Nations decision to end the secession of Katanga by force of arms is likely to have very far-reaching repercussions.

Boston, Mass.

It marks a major constitutional advance for the UN. Never before has the world community initiated the use of force to impose its will upon a wrongdoer.

Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold often had argued in the past that the UN had no legal authority to impose peace. Many had considered this too restrictive an interpretation of the UN Charter, but nevertheless it was the interpretation which had prevailed. Now he himself has modified it.

The Afro-Asian bloc, and particularly its African members, long had been impatient with Mr. Hammarskjold's view that Katanga could not be subdued by force. They wanted the UN to conquer Moise Tshombe on behalf of Patrice Lumumba a year ago. The Secretary-General flatly refused.

British Inquiry

The UN, he then insisted, could not become involved in internal Congolese problems, "constitutional or otherwise." He pointed to the fact that the UN Charter forbids interference in the internal affairs of states.

Since then, the Security Council has given the UN peace force in the Congo instructions to intervene, by force if necessary, to prevent civil war.

It presumably was under that resolution, passed in February, 1961, that Mr. Hammarskjold acted Wednesday. UN spokesmen contend that the central government of Premier Cyrille Adoula was prepared to invade Katanga, and that such an invasion would have led to civil war.

The British Foreign Office has inquired pointedly of Mr. Hammarskjold what the legal basis for the action was. Belgium also clearly is unhappy, and observers presume that France will object.

The Afro-Asian bloc, however, is delighted. Mr. Hammarskjold's stock was never higher with them. "I doubt if we will ever again hear him called a 'lackey of the colonialists,'" one former critic commented Wednesday.

Popularity Boost

Such popularity will stand Mr. Hammarskjold in good stead at the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly if the Soviet Union presses its attack upon him, as it is fully expected to do. Afro-Asian support could well turn the tide in this struggle, rescuing not merely the man but also the office, many believe.

The Congo problem seems at last on the verge of final solution. Katanga was the only major element of that problem remaining. Whether one approves of what has been done or not, observers point out, it has been done—and if it sticks, the UN can begin pulling its troops out of the country before long, their task complete.

The UN began last spring building up its strength for Wednesday's lightning move. The first step was reinforcement of the UN peace force by some 5.000 tough Gurkha troops from India. They were stationed in Katanga.

Slowly other troops also were concentrated in the dissident province. Efforts were made repeatedly to persuade Mr. Tshombe to come to terms peacefully with Léopoldville. At one point, he was arrested, agreed, and then disavowed the agreement as soon as he was set free.

The last straw came this month when the Katanga Interior Minister, Gotefroid Munongo, began a ruthless suppression of the so-called Balubakats, or minority Baluba tribesmen living in Katanga. Thousands of them fled to a UN refugee camp; others were killed.

Experienced observers here are astonished at Mr. Hammarskjold's boldness, but few can see any other course he could have taken.

Had the Katanga problem gone on indefinitely unsolved, the UN might have been forced—by political pressure or financial stringency or both—to have abandoned the Congo, returning it to chaos, civil war, and the possibility of Soviet intervention.

The Secretary-General obviously was not willing to stop inches short of success, whatever the legal inhibitions.

Where's Tshombe? Guerrilla threat posed: Page 6.

TUSKEGEE INST ALA
BOX 1172

HOT WAR EXPLODES IN CONGO

Deaths Exceed 1000

Birmingham Post-Herald

BY RAY J. MOLONEY
UPI Staff Writer

9-15-61

ELISABETHVILLE, Sept. 15—The battle for Elisabethville exploded into all out war today with casualties estimated in excess of 1000. The United Nations declared martial law and announced that any unauthorized civilians bearing arms would be executed.

Katanga President Moise Tshombe vowed a war to the death but the UN-controlled Radio Katanga said tonight he was on his way to talk with Conor Cruise O'Brien, UN civilian chief here, on the deteriorating situation.

Both Tshombe and O'Brien have tried in the past to reach a cease-fire and save the deteriorating situation.

Birmingham, Ala.

In the meantime Tshombe sent planes and armored cars against United Nations troops in Elisabethville, Jadotville, 65 miles to the northwest, and Kamina Airfield in Northern Katanga. The United Nations sent out urgent calls for reinforcements.

57 Irish Killed

Reports reaching Elisabethville said 57 Irish UN soldiers defending the industrial city of Jadotville had been killed and that the remainder of the 155-man contingent were being held as hostages. The Katangese threatened to kill 10 Irishmen for each aKtangese executed.

O'Brien placed Katangese dead at more than 200 with at least another 500 wounded and 200 captured. He put UN casualties at "six or seven" dead and another ville.

"We are most seriously concerned about the company at Jadotville," he said. "They have been under bombing and mortar attacks for days and I fear they are suffering heavy casualties."

The Irish there were cheated of reinforcements whn a column of troops wre stopped at the Lufira Bridge, blown up by the Katangese, 16 miles away. Heavy fighting was reported around the bridge and there were reports 23 Irish surrendered.

Refugees Feared Dead

All indications were O'Brien's casualty figures were lighter than the actual case. Many refugees were feared killed today when a French-built fouga . jet fighter bombed and strafed a refugee camp outside Elisabethville.

The plane was reported flown by a white Rhodesian pilot. The plane in other sorties dropped a bomb near O'Brien's house, bombed and strafed the airport control tower at Kamina and Elisabethville and strafed persons boarding a plane at Kamina, killing a number of them.

(Sture Linner, director of UN operations in the Congo, said former white officers in the Katanga army, présumably Belgian, had reappeared to direct the fighting.)

There were three main centers of fighting:

—Elisabethville where fighting raged for the third day. Katangese recaptured some of the city in nightlong fighting but the 2400 UN troops appeared to have wrested control of most Elisabethville by late today. Extremely heavy casualties were reported.

Jadotville Attack

—Jadotville where heavy casualties were feared among the 155 Irish U.N. troops reported under attack by supeerior Katangese forces using machineguns, mortars, and bombs dropped by plane. Direct communications ended after the Irish received a surrender order.

—Kamina where 430 Swedes were holding the airfield against repeated ferocious attacks by Katangese in armored cars and armed with heavy machineguns and mortars. The Katangese also werer using light planes. A Swedish relief column was reported halted outside the city.

(In Leopoldville where the UN admitted for the first time that it did not have the situation under full control, Sec. Gen. Dag Hammarskjold held urgent conferences with Congolese General government authorities.

(Three planeloads of wounded arrived in Leopoldville today, including a man who died en route. They were met by lines of ambulances who sped the victims off to a UN hospital at Kalina.)

Deadly Battlefield

Elisabethville itself was a deadly battlefield today, a shambles of bullet pocked buildings filled with terrified people. The postoffice was a fortress alone in the center of the city, the scene of the heaviest no quarter fighting.

Bursts of machinegun fire kept this correspondent away but I could clearly hear the screams and groans from inside the postoffice held by Indian soldiers against the steady pounding of Katangese mortar fire. Nearby two Swedish soldiers were burned alive when their car was hit.

Martial law followed a round-the-clock curfew imposed yesterday under which no persons were permitted on the streets without permission or UN escort.

O'Brien believed Jadotville was still being held by the UN Irish forces but unofficial reports indicated it was overrun by strong Katangese forces. These reports said many Irish were captured and some of the prisoners stripped of their clothing and forced to lie face down on the ground under armed guard.

Forces of U.N., Katanga Battle in Streets, Parks

The Times Picayune

Sta. 9-15-61

By DENNIS NEELD

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, (AP) — Fighting raged in streets and parks of Katanga's capital Thursday for the second day. Reports from Elisabethville said United Nations troops fought a desperate battle with Katangans determined to keep their rich province independent of the Congo's Leopoldville regime.

The United Nations said officially that after 48 hours of bitter fighting the situation was "under control."

New Orleans La.

But reports filtering through to Leopoldville indicated hundreds of Katanga troops—under white officers — still defied attempts by U.N. Indian, Irish and Swedish troops to force their surrender.

Reports from the battle-torn capital told of Katangans firing on U.N. aircraft, bombarding a native refugee camp with mortar fire and fighting to retake the city postoffice. The U.N.'s crack Indian Gurkhas beat back three waves of attacks, inflicting heavy losses.

CAMP BURNING

The main Katangan military camp in Elisabethville was burning fiercely, set ablaze by a U.N. bombardment earlier in the day, reports from the province said.

The United Nations was said to have turned its guns on the camp after Katangan antiaircraft artillery opened up on a U.N. plane attempting to land at the nearby airport.

Reports of the fighting were confused. But it seemed certain that U.N. forces were surprised by the extent of the resistance.

Casualty counts soared. Unofficial estimates put Katanga losses at up to 150 with around 30 U.N. dead and wounded.

Local U.N. commanders, who proclaimed that their military takeover Wednesday had brought the secessionist province back under the central Congo government in Leopoldville, announced the capture of 20 "white mercenaries."

SNIPERS ACTIVE

They reported continued sniping from houses in the European quarter but said U.N. troops were patrolling the streets and mopping up resistance.

The latest outbursts increased fears that a growing guerrilla warfare might spread and keep Katanga in a state of bloody turmoil, weakening the central government and complicating the task of the U.N. mission.

Messages reaching Leopoldville reported that Katanga President Moise Tshombe, earlier thought to have fled across the border into Northern Rhodesia, was holed up in his presidential palace surrounded by hundreds of his troops, apparently determined to fight on.

RADIO HEARD

Before dropping from sight, the 41-year-old Tshombe had accused the United Nations of double crossing him.

An underground radio suddenly appeared. Calling itself "Free Katanga," the radio broadcast that fighting still raged on hours after the United Nations claimed that it had stopped.

Out in the bush, 60 miles north of Elisabethville, 150 Irish soldiers fought off attacks as a U.N. relief column struggled to reach them.

The Irish beat off two attacks during the night. One Irishman was wounded, it was reported. The U.N. reinforcements were reportedly held up by a damaged bridge just 15 miles away.

In Leopoldville, U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold canceled a scheduled news conference and conferred with top aides. He arrived Wednesday as U.N. units were moving to take over in Katanga.

U. N. Katanga Action Raises Protest Storm

The News and Observer P 1

LONDON (AP) — United Nations use of force to overthrow the secessionist government of the Congo's rich Katanga Province raised a storm of protest in Britain Thursday.

The U.N. action was both defended and denounced in Africa and supported by India.

But most governments adopted a wait-and-see attitude.

Fri. 9-15-61 Raleigh, NC

U. N. Statement

At New York City, the United Nations Congo Command said Thursday that it moved to take control in Elisabethville largely because Katanga President Moise Tshombe spurned a 24-hour warning to get rid of foreign officers of his political police.

The report, dated Thursday and covering developments in Katanga through Wednesday's fighting, was circulated to U. N. delegations amid criticism from some sources that the United Nations may have gone too far militarily in suppressing the Katanga regime of Tshombe.

The U.S. State Department expressed regret at the loss of life but said "the unity of the nation is essential to economic progress and stability." The main mission of the United Nations in the Congo, it added, was to prevent the threat of civil war from materializing.

Demands were heard in Britain that Parliament be recalled to take some action such as withholding financial support from U.N. military operations in the Congo. There seemed little likelihood, however, that Parliament would be assembled for such a purpose.

The British Foreign Office expressed concern but avoided the term "protest" in commenting on the action of U.N. Secreatry-General Dag Hammarskjold which sent world organization troops into action against Katanga forces.

But in India, a dominant nation among neutral countries, the Foreign Ministry said the United Nations was within its rights and was acting in line with a February U.N. resolution permitting it to use force to avert civil war in the Congo. A Foreign Office spokesman had no comment on the fact that one Indian soldier with the U.N. forces had been killed in the Katanga action.

Events in Katanga could have heavy impact on Britain's African interests. Just south of Katanga is the Central African Federation of North and South Rhodesia and Nyasaland, forming Britain's last big territorial bastion in the Dark Continent.

In Blantyre, capital of Nyasaland, African nationalist leader Hastings Banda hailed the U.N. takeover in Katanga.

In a staetment issued as leader of the Malawi Congress party and as government minister of natural resources, Banda accused Katanga's secessionist president, Moise Tshombe, of having been a "traitor and Quisling" in league with "certain white elements in Rhodesia who want Katanga to become a province of the Rhodesian Federation with Tshombe as a puppet."

The News and Observer
P. 1 Fri. 9-15-61
Raleigh, NC

U. N. SECRETARY GENERAL HAMMARSKJOLD ARRIVES IN THE CONGO . . . Greeted By Saluting Officer and Gen. Joseph Mobutu at Leopoldville.

Fight Halts, Katangans In Mutiny

The Montgomery Advertiser
Sun. 9-17-61

Foreign Officers Defied By Troops, Cease-Fire Won

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) The United Nations announced Saturday night that U.N. Irish troops holding out at Jadotville in Katanga got a cease-fire and that Katangan soldiers mutinied against their foreign officers.

About 150 Irish U.N. troops had been holding out for six days in Jadotville, where they had been sent originally at the request of the Belgian government to protect Belgian civilians.

A spokesman at U.N. headquarters said a report from the Congo centering on Saturday's activities there stated:

"In the late evening hours the Congolese (Katangan) soldiers in

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agreement th e West is determined to sta fast if the Communists show n disposition to negotiate reasonably—even tho h this may mean shooting to save West Berlin.

While the Western strategists talked, press reports arrived of still another incident in the Berlin air corridors where a Soviet jet MIG fighter whizzed close to an American airliner.

This incident and others underlined a sense of gravity which pervaded the three-day conference right through the final day.

The diplomats are gloomy about prospects for getting by the explosive Berlin dispute without serious trouble if the Kremlin does not display less intransigence than it has so far.

WIDE RANGE

On the other side of the diplomatic coin, the Western strategists considered a wide range possible solutions to the German problem in a review of what might be brought to an East-West conference.

The Soviets so far have indicated only that they are willing to talk about a peace treaty for East Germany, which the West

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reconciliation talks be pushed a rapid conclusion.")

A U.N. pilot returning to Leopoldville from Kamina in northwest Katanga said the 500-man Irish-Swedish garrison had withdrawn before powerful Katanga attacks to a small perimeter around the base's airport control tower.

The pilot said the Katangans, backed by armored cars, have forced the garrison to abandon other buildings on the base.

"It will be difficult to hold out much longer," said a radio message from Kamina. "The firing is heavy."

Advertiser

The message by a Swedish officer said "it will be hard to hold out" much longer if reinforcements do not arrive quickly.

All radio contact was lost with embattled Irish defenders of Jadotville—a force that originally numbered 150 men—shortly after U.N. helicopters managed to ferry the survivors fresh food and ammunition.

Sun. 8-17-56

An Irish officer said this did not mean the garrison had surrendered "but they can only take so much."

Withering Katanga machine-gun and mortar fire pinned down a relief column of 300 Irish and Indian troops at the Lufira River 15 miles from Jadotville, a copper and cobalt mining center 60 miles northwest of Elisabethville.

Officers called this the bloodiest battle of the fight touched off Wednesday by U.N. efforts to force Katanga back under the rule of the Congo's central government in Leopoldville. They said casaulties were heavy on both sides.

Several Swedish pilots told reporters in Elisabethville they had refused to take further supplies to Jadotville by helicopter late in the afternoon "because the mission was too dangerous."

The airmen, who were not identified, claimed their helicopter engine was not functioning properly and that it was too late to undertake a mission before dark. A Swedish U.N. officer overheard the pilots and ordered them not to make any further statements.

In Elisabethville, Katanga police and soldiers moved about freely.

Katanga Is Given New Deadline By U.N. to Oust Whites in Army

The New York Times P.1

By Re

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 28—The United Nations set a new deadline tonight for the expulsion of about 100 white mercenaries still serving in the Katanga army.

Fri. 9-29-61

A senior United Nations official said the President of the secessionist province, Moise Tshombe, had been given "a matter of days" to carry out the expulsion order.

New York

The deadline was announced as 150 troop and police reinforcements were sent to Kipushi, where about twenty persons, including one European, were killed in tribal fighting yesterday and today. Kipushi is a mining town fifteen miles west of Elisabethville, the provincial capital.

Reports of the fighting reached Elisabethville as Mr. Tshombe met with Mahmoud Khiari of Tunisia, the senior United Nations official who helped to arrange the cease-fire in Katanga between United Nations and Katangan troops. The truce was declared last Thursday.

Mr. Khiari, a Tunisian, was reported to have put heavy pressure on Mr. Tshombe for the immediate expulsion of the white troops in his armed forces.

About twenty white mercenaries have been deported by the United Nations since the cease fire, but others have been returning in recent days.

The United Nations issued a previous ultimatum on whites in Katanga Aug. 28, when it ordered the expulsion of the 500 white officers who were believed to be serving in the army at that time.

The fighting, which lasted almost twenty-four hours, halted all work at the copper mines near Kipushi, which lies on Katanga's border with Northern Rhodesia.

The New York Times

A Kipushi official said the fighting was believed to have followed the arrival in Kipushi of fifty Baluba tribesmen from a United Nations refugee camp outside Elisabethville. The official said the tribesmen attacked Katangan soldiers at a roadblock.

9-29-61

Armed police patrolled the streets of Kipushi today while white doctors treated the injured, many of whom suffered serious wounds in fierce hand-to-hand fighting with machetes.

Kipushi Fighting Fierce

By DAVID HALBERSTAM

Special to The New York Times.

KIPUSHI, the Congo, Sept. 28—Fierce tribal fighting between Baluba tribesmen and other Katangans continued today. At least twenty-two persons were dead and an estimated total of 100 or more Africans were wounded in the clashes, which erupted yesterday.

The fighting was linked to the recent strife between the United Nations and the secessionist province of Katanga.

The Baluba in this area have been under the protection of the United Nations and are considered traitors by the Katangans. The tribesmen have become an increasing menace both to the Katangans and to the white Belgians and other Europeans in this area.

The scene of the fighting was this small mining town fifteen miles west of Elisabethville, the provincial capital. The town remained a Katangan military stronghold throughout the recent fighting between United Nations forces and the Katangans.

The strife between the United Nations and Katangans broke out Sept. 13 when United Nations troops took over in Elisabethville in an attempt to restore the province to the control of the central Congo Government in Leopoldville. A truce was declared in effect early last Thursday.

About 600 Baluba live in the African quarter of the mining camp at Kipushi. White Europeans here say that the fighting broke out after about twenty armed Baluba from the United Nations refugee camp at Elisabethville made their way here and attacked a road block.

Others said the fighting was purely a matter between the Baluba in the town and the Katangans in the town.

The fighting started about late yesterday afternoon and continued until early this afternoon. Early today Godefroid Munongo, Katanga's Minister of the Interior, arrived and attempted to restore the order.

He asked for all Katangan citizens—not the military or the police—to put down their weapons and he said that the police would handle the situation.

Early reports put the death toll at fifteen Baluba, one European, a Greek, three policemen and two soldiers. The hospital was thronged with bleeding, limping Africans and frightened women.

Pistols and rifles were used in the fighting but the battle was fought mostly with sticks nd machetes and axes. The European was apparently killed by Baluba as he fled with a group of Katangang.

This little town was the first site of the trouble that many had feared—an outbreak of tribal violence that was the by-product of tension between the United Nations and the Katangans.

Mining Is Halted

All mining in Kipushi stopped when the fighting brokke out.

There has been a growing fear here of the Baluba problem. Right now the Baluba are a menace on the outskirts of Elisabethville.

There are 30,000 of them living in the most appalling conditions. Only in the last three days have they begun to receive food to end the threat of mass starvation.

They now threaten the United Nations troops, who enter the camp only by armored car. Inside the camp many Baluba have been killed by a radical group of Balubu youth.

The Baluba refugees fled to the camp after the United Nations demanded that the President of Katanga, Moise Tshombe, dismiss Mr. Munungo. The United Nations charged that Mr. Munungo had terrorized the Baluba and plotted against its troops.

Mr. Tshombe declined to dismiss Mr. Munungo and Mr. Munungo then ordered mass arrests of Baluba in Katanga.

U. N.'s Role in Congo

The New York

Forced Unification of Country Is Opposed as Unwarranted

Times P 10 E

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I am moved to write you regarding the festering Congo crisis which has again erupted into yet another impasse. Having been born within a stone's throw of the center of the present Katanga troubles, I have more than the average American's interest in African affairs. I wish to question certain fundamental issues which seem to go unnoticed in this current unwise and unfortunate crisis.

New York

I was under the impression that self-determination of national groups is a fundamental, inalienable right. It is startling to notice that most of the nations presently engaged in Katanga are from just those countries which are recent benefactors of the recognition of this right of self-determination. How, then, do they morally justify their suppression of the Katangans' desire for their own self-determination?

These same self-styled neutrals do not seem overly concerned about the breaking up into independent countries of different national groups within the former French possessions. Apparently what is good enough for Mali is not good enough for Katanga. After all, the Belgian Congo, like most colonial possessions, was nothing but a geographic expression. It is extraordinarily naïve and lacking in knowledge of Africa to maintain that the geographic boundaries imposed by Europeans were based upon ethnic considerations.

Sun 9-24-61

Not Homogeneous

It is startling to see the U. N. exert force to "unite a country," a country which is no more homogeneous than the Continent of Europe. Heretofore this same organization and essentially the same neutral group have been busy insuring the division of numerous countries. The lack of direct Communist pressure in the Congo has permitted the neutrals, since they operate in a sphere of Western influence, to act differently. They can now play the role of the imperialist and, in the name of self-righteousness, attempt to impose their own solution by force.

It is all right for Gizenga in Stanleyville to retain foreign "advisers" from the other side of the Iron Curtain, but a *casus belli* for the Katangans to retain their foreign advisers, apparently, because they are largely Belgians. Do we really believe that every Belgian should be driven from the Congo? This certainly seems to be the U. N. policy.

Unfortunately, it is we Americans who are footing the bill for the action in the Congo. Perhaps the lessons we are learning, or perhaps learning, as an outcome from our Congo experience will caution us in our dealings and our attitude toward other African groups now agitating for immediate independence.

CHARLES J. HUBBARD.
Shelburne, Vt., Sept. 18, 1961.

Congolese Order East Germans Out

The Newark Courier

P.1

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—The Congolese government Friday gave newly arrived East German diplomats notice to get out.

Sat. 9-30-61

A Foreign Ministry communique said they had not been invited and added that the government "does not consider it useful now to establish diplomatic relations with East Germany."

The East Germans formerly were accredited to the rebel leftist regime in Stanleyville and came to Leopoldville with other Communist-bloc diplomats after Antoine Gizenga joined Premier Cyrille Adoula's central government here.

Charleston

According to government sources, official acceptance of Soviet diplomats who came to Leopoldville from Stanleyville also is being delayed. They have been advised it would be preferable if they first returned to Moscow and applied for accreditation through normal diplomatic channels.

So far, only the Yugoslav mission has been officially accredited, of the diplomats formerly represented in Stanleyville.

The Adoula government eased up Friday on the anti-British line it adopted during the Katanga fighting. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the government noted "with satisfaction" a recent statement by Britain's Lord Privy Seal Edward Heath that London considered Katanga should be reintegrated with the rest of the Congo by peaceful means.

Congo Premier Hits New Truce

Atlanta Constitution P 18

Mon. 10-16-61

By DAVID HALBERSTAM

(Copyright 1961 by the New York Times Co.)

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo — Premier Cyrille Adoula expressed dissatisfaction Sunday with the cease-fire agreement between the United Nations and Katanga. He said it strengthened the position of President Moise Tshomb of the secessionist Congo Province.

Adoula criticized the agreement during a brief radio speech. He said he was apprehensive about any agreement that reinforced Tshombe.

Cyrille Adoula

The premier said the central government reserved the right to use its own means to end the Katanga secession. Central government spokesmen have emphasized that they do not feel bound by the new cease-fire agreement.

Adoula made his remarks after spending two hours Sunday morning with Sture Linner, who heads the U.N. operation in the Congo.

GENEROSITY SURPRISES

U.N. officials here said privately that they were somewhat surprised by the generosity of the concessions made to the Katanga regime. They have withheld public comment, however, pending the return of U.N. negotiator Mahmoud Khiari from Katanga.

Apparently the only communication the U.N. here has had from Khiari is a brief note saying that the agreement was signed after a long and difficult bargaining session. Khiari added that he would explain the agreement upon his return to Leopoldville.

The U.N. negotiator is expected to arrive here Monday or Tuesday. Originally it was thought that he would attend the Monday exchange of prisoners in Elisabethville, the Katanga capital.

KATANGESE COMING?

It was not known whether a Katangese delegation would accompany Khiari here. A delegation is expected soon to arrange possible talks between Tshombe and Adoula.

Essentially the cease-fire agreement returns the city of Elisabethville to its Sept. 12 status, or to the conditions that prevailed prior to the U.N.'s military and political moves against the Tshombe government on Sept. 13.

The central government is believed to be annoyed at the cease-fire agreement for several reasons. Leopoldville officials assert that the overall document gives considerable concessions to the Katangese and appears to recognize a U.N. military failure in Katanga.

There is also criticism here because the document allows the Katangese to restore their north Katanga garrison to their earlier strength and because it says that the cease-fire will not be violated if the Katangese fire at an "external enemy," presumably the central government army. The central government has always maintained that it has the right to invade secessionist Katanga.

Although observers here said that Adoula was disturbed by the cease-fire document, they did not regard his speech as a sign of a serious break with the U.N.

Katanga Troops Battle U. N. Soldiers In Congo

Atlanta Daily World Fri 9-15-61

By WILLIAM ANDERSON
(United Press International)

LEOPOLDVILLE (UPI)—Counterattacking Katangese troops led by white mercenaries battled United Nations forces throughout Katanga Province Thursday in steadily intensifying battles that threatened the U.N. hold on the secessionist province.

Atlanta Daily World

Heavy casualties were reported in Elisabethville and at Jadotville 65 miles to the northwest where 500 Irish U. N. troops were reported surrounded and under heavy attack by mortars and machineguns. Fighting als oflared up at the former Belgian army base at Kamina.

Fri 9-15-61

Sweden's Sture Linner, top permanent U. N. official in the Congo, said French and Belgian officers were leading Katangese troops and gendarmerie in fighting swirling through the streets, alleys and buildings of Elisabethville.

Atlanta Ga.

UPI correspondent Ray J. Moloney, in an Elisabethville eyewitness account filed from Bancroft, Northern Rhodesia, said the United Nations had miscalculated the fighting capacity of the Katangese and that the battles were growing in intensity.

MAY EVACUATE PERSONNEL

Diplomatic reports from Elisabethville Thursday night said the U. N. command had asked non-essential civilian personnel to stand by for possible evacuation by plane — a move that could presage a full scale U. N. offensive.

The same reports said U. N. troops captured 20 European officers serving with the Katangese forces and were flying them to Leopoldville.

Moloney said the European population's hatred of the U. N. forces had reached extremely high pitch and that the call went out from some of the Europeans to kill all U. N. personnel — civilian and military.

Moloney said Indian troops had set up machinegun posts in a Red Cross Hospital and that unconfirmed reports circulated that 20 of the Irish troops encircled at Jadotville had been captured and executed.

FIRE ON REFUGEE CAMP

Diplomatic reports said the Katanese had fired mortar shells and machineguns into a refugee camp outside Elisabethville where 40,000 Baluba tribesmen men, women and children were concentrated and that heavy loss of life was feared.

Reports also said a Fouga jet trainer of the Katanga air force bombed a Swedish camp near Elisabethville Thursday afternoon. It was not yet known if there were casualties.

Reports received in Leopoldville said there were at least 180 casualties in the Katanga fighting, but it was not known how many were killed and how many were wounded. The reports said there were 150 Katangese casualties and 30 among the Indian, Irish and Swedish U. N. troops.

U. N. Secretaryy General Dag Hammarskjold met in Leopoldville with his local staff and with Central Congolese Premier Cyrille Adoula. He would make no comment on whether he knew in advance of the U. N. action in Katanga or whether he or his representatives there Connor Cruise O'Brien gave the orders.

U.N. FLIES TROOPS TO KATANGA

Jackson Daily News

Sat. 9-16-61

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (UPI) — The United Nations rushed planeloads of Indian, Malayan and Swedish troops to Katanga today to reinforce hard-pressed U.N. forces trying to bring the province under central government control.

Jackson Miss

Casualties mounted by the hour with the highest estimates ranging around the 1,000 mark for total dead and wounded.

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold decided to fly back to New York on schedule today despite the bitter battle. He must be on hand for the opening of the General Assembly Tuesday which is sure to provide a forum for a heavy debate on the Katanga operation.

Ireland, which appeared to be suffering the heaviest casualties among the U.N. forces, threatened to pull out of the Congo altogether.

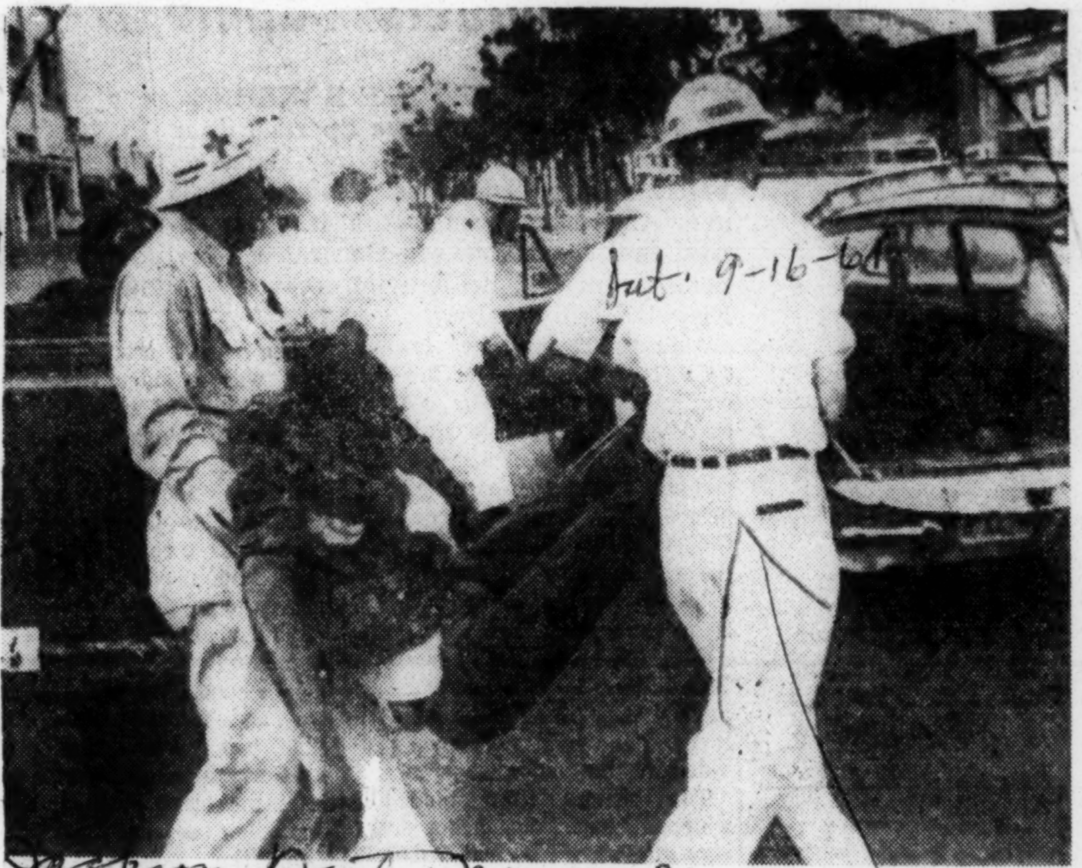
SENDS FOREIGN MINISTER

Irish Premier Sean Lemass sent his foreign minister, Frank Aiken, to the Congo Friday night after reports that Katangese soldiers had killed possibly as many as 57 of 155 Irish soldiers they surrounded in Jadotville.

Lemass said the 1,000 troops Ireland donated to the U.N. force were sent "to preserve order" and not "to impose any particular solution on the Congo."

He said he would await an on the spot report from Aiken before making any decision. An Irish diplomat, Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, is in overall charge of the U.N. Katanga operation.

The United ations continued to issue optimistic reports but its casualty figures and reports by eyewitnesses to the fighting in Elisabethville indicated the battle was far from won.



Sat. 9-16-61

Jackson Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

AID CONGO WOUNDED—European Red Cross workers carry a wounded Katanga soldier from the fighting area in Elisabethville during fighting between United Nations forces and supporters of secessionist Premier Moise Tshombe. U.N. forces were on the defensive today as savage fighting continued for control of the Katanga capital in The Congo. — Daily News-AP Wirephoto.

U.N. Groups Jolted Over Congo; Security Council Call Weighed

The New York Times

P.C 3 Dat. 9-16-61

By **ROBERT CONLEY**

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 15—The savageness of the fifhting in Katanga Province jarred diplomats here today as they began arriving for next week's opening of the General Assembly.

Talk in the corridors and in the lounges mentioned a possible meeting of the Security Council on the explosive turn of events after United Nations troops struck in Katanga in an effort to return the province to the control of the Congolese Central Government.

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold might, observers thought, decide to report to the Security Council when he returns from the Congo next week. He is expected here Monday in advance of the opening of the Assembly Tuesday.

India, with more than 5,000 troops in the United Nations force in the Congo, has upheld the military action at Elizabethville and elsewhere in Katanga in accordance with a Council resolution of Feb. 21. That resolution authorized the use of force "in the last resort" to prevent civil war in the Congo.

The British were openly skeptical of the action and other quarters said the organization may have acted rashly and on poor advice.

At the same time, there were aerious questions here on the statue of President Moise Tshombe of Katanga.

These questions centered on whether Mr. Tshombe was still in full control of the secessionist Government or whether European mercenaries and settlers, mostly Bedgians, were seeking control in a manner similar to that attempted by the French "colons" in Algeria.

United Nations authorities reported from Elisabethville late in the day that they were not in touch with Mr. Tshombe, after he had been reported yesterday as ready to work out a cease-fire.

Jean-Marie Kibwe, Katanga's provincial Vice President, was quoted here as having said yesterday that he had assumed command of the armed forces "since President Tshombe is temporarily incapacitated." The report said Mr. Kibwe broadcast over the Katanga Radio, controlled by the United Nations, an appeal to Katangese people to "cease all obstinate resistance."

Soon afterward the Radio Katanga station was reported to have been knocked out in the fighting. Another station in the Elisabethville area began to broadcast attacks on the United Nations in Mr. Tshombe's name and leaflets to the same effect was reported to have been scattered in the city.

The UN in the Congo

Birmingham Post Herald P.6 Dat. 9-16-61 Birmingham, Ala.

Incomplete and somewhat conflicting reports from the Congo argue the wisdom of suspended judgment on action in Katanga Province by United Nations troops. There are many variations of several reports.

By one report, the UN moved in to prevent civil war because of fear that the Central Congolese Government intended to take military action to end Katanga's separatist movement.

By another report, UN troops moved in at the request of the Central Congolese Government to continue the months-old effort to bring Katanga into a unified Congo.

The UN position is that its action was justified by the mandate given it by the Security Council last February to support the Central Government and seek a unified Congo, and "to prevent occurrence of civil war in the Congo, including arrangements for cease-fires, the halting of all military operations, the prevention of clashes, and the use of force, if necessary, in the last resort."

Whether the province has been subdued is uncertain but the Central Government of Premier Cyrille Adoula appears to believe it has been. Adoula has appointed a high commissioner for Katanga in the person of Egide Bochley-Davidson.

This adds nothing to confidence in Adoula. Bochley-Davidson is widely considered favorable to Communism. He is a follower of Antoine Gizenga who is vice premier of the Congolese Government and successor to the influence of the late Commie-loving Patrice Lumumba.

Whatever the faults of Moise Tshombe, president of Katanga, he was emphatically anti-Communist and kept the pro-Communists out of his territory. In his overthrow there is danger they will be let in and the appointment of Bochley-Davidson adds to that risk.

The UN action, it seems to us, places great reliance on the strength of Premier Adoula and his apparent devotion to true Congolese independence.

If he can create a stable regime out of the shaky compromise with the left-wingers, which now is in effect, then the subjugation of Katanga will appear constructive. Inclusion of this rich province is vital to development of a solvent state.

If he cannot, then this intervention by the UN has risked new subversion of the Congo by the Soviet Union.

URUNDI TENSE AFTER SLAYING

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

Premier Killed at Dinner; Father Asks Support for King

P.2 Sun, 10-15-61

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo, Oct. 14 (UPI)—Prince Louis Rwagasore, prime minister of the United Nations trusteeship territory of Urundi, was shot to death Friday night by an assassin who hid in the trees surrounding a restaurant where he was dining.

PRINCE RWAGASORE
Premier of Urundi

Prince Rwagasore was shot in the throat while dining with cabinet members and friends on the terrace of the Tanganyika Restaurant in Usumbura, capital of Urundi, according to reports from Usumbura. The assassin escaped.

Unconfirmed reports reaching Leopoldville from Usumbura said several other persons on the restaurant terrace were injured.

Rwagasore, 30, founded and headed the Uprona National Union and Progress Party, which won 58 of the 64 seats in Urundi's first election for a legislative council Sept. 18.

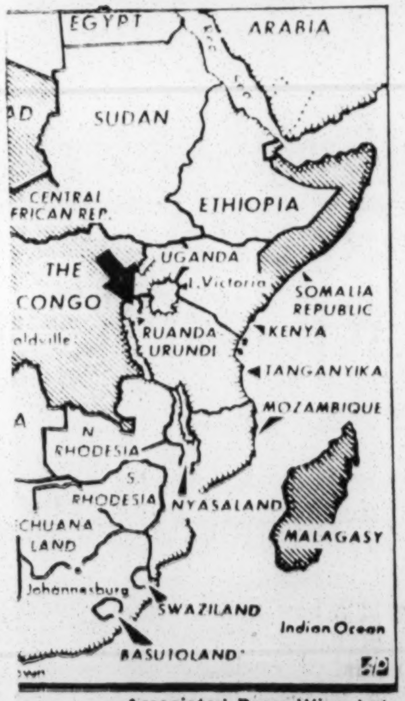
* * *

URUNDI and the adjacent territory of Ruandar are administered by Belgium under a U.N. trusteeship. The two trusteeships border the Congo's Kivu Province on one side and British-administered Uganda and Tanganyika on the other.

King Mwami Mwabutsa, father of the prince, and former provisional Premier Joseph Kimpey broadcast over Urundi radio to the nation to rally around the king. The king urged non-violence.

Reports reaching Leopoldville said Usumbura was calm Saturday, but that European residents there were uneasy at rumors spreading through the African quarters that Europeans were responsible for the assassination.

Prince Rwagasore's Uprona Party demands immediate independence. He campaigned on a nationalist platform, appealing to the population "to shake off foreign domination and slavery." Under present schedule independence is to be granted next year.



Associated Press Wirephoto
RUANDA-URUNDI
Arrow Locates Small Country

18a 1961 CONGO SEPTEMBER

U.N. Force Failing

Tshombe Charges Massacres by U.N.

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

ELISABETHVILLE, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Five thousand howling Baluba warriors attacked a few hundred United Nations soldiers at Kamina Saturday and overran most of the sprawling military base in a hail of heavy machinegun and automatic rifle fire.

President Moise Tshombe unleashed savage new attacks against the U.N. on three fronts—Kamina, Elisabethville and Jadotville. He accused the U.N. forces of using "bestial methods" and of massacring unarmed civilians and police. Sun. 9-17-61

Elisabethville was gripped in a sweaty fear. European whites huddled in their homes in fear the chaos in Katanga Province would set off a general African uprising against the white population. Many whites were fleeing to neighboring Rhodesia.

* * *

THE FIGHTING broke out again in Elisabethville when both sides issued apparently irreconcilable armistice demands.

Ireland's external affairs minister has flown to the Congo—but not to pull out Irish troops from U.N. forces, he says. Story, Page 2.

Tshombe demanded in a radio broadcast that the foreigners leave immediately. The U.N. Command said it was in Katanga to stay. Atlanta, Ga.

Heavy fighting also was reported at Jadotville, 65 miles northwest of Elisabethville. There, a contingent of 155 Irish troops fought off repeated attacks by Katangese soldiers. Reports of casualties among the Irish were contradictory, but heavy losses were feared.

In the heaviest fighting around Kamina, the 5,000 Baluba tribesmen—aided by the Katanga army—attacked approximately 150 Swedes and a small detachment of Indians with bombs and rockets. The U.N. forces were driven back toward the airfield control tower.

* * *

UNITED NATIONS planes were still using the Kamina air base late Saturday, but the planes were reported under fire from attackers on the ground. Passengers were equipped with parachutes as a safety measure after a long French-made Fouga jet attacked the airfiel Friday.

(The Swedish Defense Ministry said in Stockholm Saturday night it had not received reports the tribesmen, reportedly led by white officers, had overrun the base. But a spokesman said earlier the situation there was grave.)

Reports of the Katangese victory were broadcast by "Radio Free Katanga" which was seized by Tshombe's forces from U.N. troops on the outskirts of Elisabethville in the second day's fighting for the city. The same reports came from officials of the huge Union Miniere Mining Co. in Katanga.

* * *

TSHOMBE claimed his forces had taken many prisoners and destroyed many armored vehicles. He also said his forces destroyed two airliners at Elisabethville airport and occupied parts of the big Kamina base.

Tshombe repeated his radio broadcast statements that he "prepared to discuss an armistice on condition the United Nations withdraws its troops from Katanga so that the country may live in peace and prosperity."

The Katanga president said his government, army and people were ready to fight to the last man though they were willing to agree to an armistice.

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution
Sun.
9-17-61
p. 1

United Press International Photo

U.N. REPRESENTATIVE IN ELISABETHVILLE
Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien Discusses Fighting

Brutal New Chapter In The Congo

V. 4 A
Mon. 9-18-61

Since in the land of the blind the one-eyed man is king, Katanga President Moise Tshombe has stood out in the enveloping Congo darkness.

He's played rough but, as we've noted before, it's a rough league in which nice guys finish last, if not in the stewpot.

Tshombe wanted no part of the Congo chaos and declared the independence of his rich province. It was a rational move, even though it doomed the rest of the Congo to poverty. In the past year, Katanga has been relatively peaceful with business as usual, by Congolese standards.

The secession was intolerable to the Soviet bloc and the neutrals; Tshombe had declared his alignment with the West and continued to rely on the advice and assistance of white Belgians, including mercenaries.

The UN action to quash Katanga and force it to join the rest of the Congo, thereby dooming it to the same predictable fate, is an extraordinary move. It has been rationalized by the weak argument that since the Congolese army threatened to take over Katanga, and thus start a civil war, UN action was necessary to prevent this from happening.

In other words, the UN is now doing what the ragtag, rapacious Congolese army wanted to do. That bunch of wild, undisciplined barbarians will follow UN troops into Katanga to "keep the peace"—they who plunged the Congo into anarchy after independence.

The UN military command in Katanga has ordered the summary execution of any Katangans found with weapons or caught on the streets after the 8 p.m. curfew. The government of the Rhodesian Federation, in protesting this drastic take-over, scored when it called the action "the law of the jungle." Of course, it is the jungle, but the UN may have gravely erred in playing by these rules. The Rhodesian statement said UN secretary general Dag Hammarskjold had

no possible shadow of right to use force to take over the government of a country, however much members of the United Nations might have disapproved of the actions of the elected government [of Katanga] or of the desire of the government and people of that country to retain their political independence.

Korea is hardly an apt precedent. There the UN went to war to stop outright communist aggression. In the Congo it has now moved not against those threatening attack but the intended victims.

Hammarskjold is a superb statesman and unimpeachable in his dedication to peace, but in thus implementing the UN as a "dynamic instrument," in his words, he is directing a highly questionable military operation.

Of course Tshombe's threat to kill 10 UN troops (mostly captive Irish soldiers) for every Katangan summarily dispatched for violating UN directives is a grisly, savage reaction and the fighting Saturday was brutal. But it is not without provocations; Tshombe accepted the UN offer to fight according to the law of the jungle, which he knows better than the UN command.

It is an ugly situation, the more so because the successful subjugation of Katanga will vastly increase the power of the leftist coalition government of the Congo—a consummation the Kremlin is hoping for.

In sum the UN is playing a dangerous game by improvised rules. The world hopes for a peaceful settlement of the Congo mess, but whether the forceful integration of the only relatively stable section will achieve it is doubtful.

Katangan Troops Overwhelm Irish Garrison At Jadotville, Dublin Savs

The Montgomery Advertiser

Mon. 9-18-61

P-1

DUBLIN, Ireland (AP) — The Irish government said Sunday night it received word that Irish troops in the embattled Katanga Province town of Jadotville in the Congo had been overwhelmed by "vastly superior forces" of Katangans.

The government statement said the report of a drastic change in the situation at Jadotville was sent by Lt. Gen. Sean McKeown, Irish commander of U.N. Congo forces, through U.N. headquarters in the Congo capital of Leopoldville.

U.N. officials had announced earlier that 500 Negro troops besieging the 150-man Irish garrison at Jadotville mutinied against their white officers Saturday and joined the Irish in a truce.

The government quoted McKeown's message as saying that the switch in fortunes at Jadotville occurred late Sunday afternoon.

The message added: "It now appears that the garrison has been overwhelmed by vastly superior forces. I shall tell you about the casualty list later."

NDOLA, Northern Rhodesia, (AP) — U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold and Katanga's President Moise Tshombe met for more than an hour in this copper belt frontier town Sunday night to discuss a cease-fire in the bloody fighting between rebellious Katangans and troops of the U.N. Congo command.

The two then drove to Kitwe, 30 miles northwest of Ndola, for what informants said would be the crucial phase of the truce talks.

Separate planes brought Tshombe and Hammarskjold to Ndola, 130 miles southeast of the Katanga leader's battle-scarred capital of Elisabethville.

4 HOURS LATER

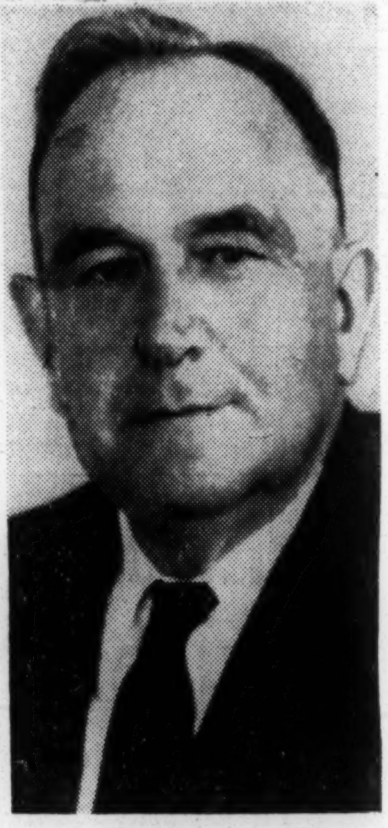
Tshombe flew here from a small airstrip just inside the Northern Rhodesian border. Hammarskjold's chartered DC4 plane from Leopoldville landed about four hours after Tshombe's arrival.

The two conferred at the Ndola airport control building. Police guarded the building and reporters were barred. With the principals were Lord Alport, British high commissioner in the Central African Federation, of which Northern Rhodesia is a part, and a representative of the Northern Rhodesian government.

Food for Katanga Pledged by Rhodesia

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Sept. 16 (UPI). Rhodesian federal Premier Sir Roy Welensky Saturday promised food and medical aid to Katanga President Moise Tshombe in his fight with the United Nations.



Associated Press Wirephoto

SIR ROY WELENSKY
Promises Food, Medicine

Tshombe, in a message dispatched to Welensky by two of his cabinet ministers, appealed to the free nations of the world to force the United Nations to "stop spilling blood" in Katanga.

Sun. 9-17-61

The message said Katanga would consider an armistice if the U.N. forces withdrew but "the government, army and all the population of the independent state of Katanga are determined to fight to the last man and last round for their independence and freedom."

Atlanta, Ga.-

THE TWO MINISTERS who flew here from the Katanga border with Tshombe's message were Foreign Minister Evariste Kimga and Postal Minister Alphonse Kiela.

P-1

Welensky read the message at a news conference in which he sharply attacked the U.N. action in Katanga.

"What was clearly planned as a sharp show of force leading to the immediate collapse of Tshombe's government has developed into a bitter struggle between the people of Katanga and the United Nations," he said.

"The unpaltable truth is that the U.N. has used force—brutal and bitter force—to try to subjugate a small area of the Congo whose people and leaders had the courage to stand up for their co victions in the face of one of tl largest, most vocal, best orga ized pressure groups the wor has ever seen.

The Atlanta Constitution

Sun. 9-17-61

"Before it is too late I ma one last appeal to the conscien of the Free World. Stop the u called for violence which has be started by angry and embitter men. I call upon the countri of the Free World to demand cease-fire in Katanga."

18a 1961

CONGO

United Nations now doing what Lumumba wanted to do

Afro American P 9

Sat 9-23-61

By CHAS. P. HOWARD SR.
(SPECIAL TO AFRO)

Baltimore, Md

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—What the United Nations refused Patrice Lumumba, the First Prime Minister of the Congo, the right to do, today, they are doing themselves, and with considerable bloodshed and loss of life.

As this is being written (Thursday) the results are not yet decisive, though the United Nations forces seem to have the upper hand.

Reaction here seems mixed. However, majority opinion seems to lean toward the premise that, sooner or later, it had to be done so we might as well get about the job.

Since the first Security Council Resolution in July, 1960, the United Nations has been committed to a "United Congo".

Although, no country, not even the Belgians, who were Mr. Tshombe's strongest supporters, would recognize Katanga as an independent country, nevertheless he persisted in his contention that Katanga was an independent country and he defied all opposition.

* * *

IT SHOULD be noted however, that, although lacking official recognition for the independence of Katanga, Mr. Tshombe had strong backing from Prime Minister Verwoerd of the Union of South Africa, Sir Roy Velensky of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, President Youlou of Congo (Brazzeaville), as well as several members of the former French African State of the Brazzaville Group.

Mr. Tshombe's star has been descending by stages. Besides his "secession" from the Congro Republic, Mr. Tshombe's prestige took a deep dip when Prime Minister Lumumba was murdered after being turned over to him by President Kasavubu, Mr. Ilio, Mr. Bumboko and General Mobutu.

It is not the custom of African politicans to murder their opponents as is often done in South American and some other parts of the world.

Congolese leaders outside the Kasavubu camp have informed Tshombe that they can never forgive him for the murder of Lumumba.

* * *

MR. TSHOMBE posed as the "friend of the West" and the last "bastion in Africa against communism." However, it is pointed out here that Mr. Tshombe called on the Soviet Union to give him help, (which they refused) when he had differences with the West, and his anti-communism mask was whisked away.

The conclusion is inevitable that along the road somewhere the Belgians became disillusioned with Tshombe, and didn't back him as fully as formerly. Even a man with control of $50,000,000 tax money needs local friends, though Mr. Tshombe apparently didn't think so.

Nevertheless, the decision of the United Nations to bring Katanga back into the fold by force laves a lot of unanswered questions. Was the move with or without the O.K. of Mr. Hammarskjold? What about the timing? Why was Mr. Hammarskjold "in the air", on the way to the Congo when the offensive began? Why didn't General Mobutu and the Congolese Army participate in this attack?

Reports from the UN Command as to why fighting broke out are conflicting. Conor Cruse O'Brien, Chief UN representative in the Katanga Province, is quoted in Reuters as saying "the UN had acted to prevent a civil war between Katanga and troops of the Central Government.

"He said the Congo National Army had planned to invade Northern Katanga." O'Brien is quoted elsewhere by the same source as saying "fighting broke out at the Post Office when Katanga soldiers refused to surrender their arms."

Later he said, according to Reuters, "the Katangans fired first." Observers here note, "that when Lumumba's army threatened to invade Katanga last year a 30-mile corridon was thrown up to prevent the advance of the Congo army.

Secretary - General Hammarskjold in a heated session of the Security Council last year told that body in substance, that he would not attempt the re-unification of the Congo by force and if that body voted for him to do so he would refused.

When and why did he change his mind?

Did General Mobutu refuse to march his army (the Congolese National Army) against" his dear friend" "Moise Tshombe? It should be remembered that Mobutu released Tshombe from Kasavubu's jail in Leopoldville. Or is General Mobutu conserving his army to fight Gazanga's army in Stanlayville later?

Imformed sources here raise the question "why was it necessary to resort to military action to restore the Katanga Province to the Central Government."

They point out that Mr. Linner, as head of the Operation in the Congo, could have directed Union Miniere du Haute Katanga and the other mining and tax paying operations to cease paying their taxes to the Katanga Government and pay them to the Central Government where they were legally due.

These mining interest failing to comply would find themselves facing numerous weapons available to Mr. Linner and the United Nations.

Once the tax money was no longer available to Mr. Tshombe he would not have been able to pay hired mercenaries and soldiers the high salaries he was paying them. These salaries are reported here as $400 per month for "white soldiers" and as high as $1000 a month for officers.

Tshombe's civilian aids were receiving comparably higher salaries. Once these high rewards were cut off Tshombe would have folded quickly. Therefore these sources raise the question "who is the United Nations saving the Katanga Province for?" Was there a reason for not letting the Congo soldiers march in and re-take Katanga as their own?

Some of these questions are likely to be raised and answers sought in the coming session of the General Assembly.

U. N. Claims Full Control Of Katanga

Washington Post

Sun 9-24-61

Strong Opposition Incited by Whites, Commander Says

Washington D.C.

By Dennis Neeld

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Sept. 23 (AP)—Lt. Gen. Sean McKeown claimed tonight his U. N. troops now have the Katanga situation completely under control. He blamed white residents of Elisabethville for much of the hostile activity now stemmed by a cease-fire.

The Irish chief of the U. N. Congo Command told newsmen the U. N. forces were never in danger of defeat in their eight-day battle against President Moise Tshombe's army and he believes the operation has been successful up to the present.

"We still have what we started with—four intact battalions with armour," McKeown said

His greatest single loss was an Irish company of 155 men captured by Katangans at Jadotville. The General looked tired and drawn. Several times he passed a hand wearily over his eyes.

Washington Post

"There is no doubt there was a violation of the local cease-fire concluded between the Irish commander and the local Katanga officer," McKeown said. "The Irish were led into some trick or trap, but we have few details of what actually happened."

Speaking of stories that Indian U. N. troops committed atrocities, the General said emphatically:

"I can flatly deny charges of Indian brutality. They displayed the finest discipline in very difficult and aggravating conditions."

Sun 9-24-61

A U. N. spokesman announced that the cease-fire ordered Wednesday midnight was being observed almost everywhere. But in Elisabethville, the capital, there was still sniping around the edge of U. N. camps housing 30,000 or more Baluba refugees. The spokesman said U. N. troops, withoholding their own fire, had been ordered to put a stop to the shooting.

McKeown said that some time before the Katanga battle erupted Sept. 13 he had asked the U. N. to supply him tanks and jet fighters. But these had been refused him, he said, because they considered offensive weopons and the U. N. mission was one of peace.

"I think the deccision was right at the time," he added.

But he admitted that the one form of attack which the United Nations could not cope with in Katanga was the bombing by Tsmombe's two-jet air force.

The general said nearly every white person living in Elisabethville was armed and nearly all were against the U. N.

"Every white was a source of information on the movement of U. N. troops and this greatly embarrassed our activities," he said.

Two Priests Questioned

Among those arrested on suspicion of passing information to the Katangese were two white priests found with maps under their robes, it was reported. The priests were questioned and released.

Katangans were ready for action when the U. N. troops moved out Sept. 13 to force the Province back under Leopoldville's rulee and McKeown reported "we are trying to get to the bottom of the security leak."

The General said all but 104 of Katanga's 500-odd white officers have now been expelled by the U. N. and he believs it will be possible to get rid of the rest by peaceful means.

McKeown said the U. N. has eight jet fighters on order from Sweden and Ethiopia and six Canberra jet bombers coming from India. The fighters should be arriving within a few days, he said.

In his rundown of the battle, McKeown said the fighting consisted mainly of sniping attacks on U. N. troops by Katanga soldiers and white men, some in unform and others in civilian clothes. There also was mortar shelling of U. N. positions directly entirely by whites, he said.

"A peculiarity of the battle," he said, "was the fact that there was never any actual physical assault on the U. N. positions."

"This sort of attack was particularly difficult to deal with," he said. "The sniping attacks could have been dealt with ruthlessly by shelling, but this would have resulted in great loss of life and we wanted to avoid that.

"As it was a very big number of Katangans were killed and that is a factor of the battle I very much regret."

Minimum of Retaliation

The U. N. Commander claimed there was minimum retaliation by the United Nations on all occasions. He paid tribute to his troops for what he called their "patience, restraint and refusal to be dragged into bloody battles."

The General said the one form of attack the U. N. could not deal with was the jet strafing. Destruction of the Katangese jet base was considered, but turned down "as a matter of high policy," he said.

Asked why it was necessary for his troops to occupy the Elisabethville post office and radio station, he replied:

"They were occupied because they were the organs through which propaganda and incitement against the U. N. were being spread."

Norwegian Col. Bjorn Egge, chief U. N. Intelligence Officer, told newsmen he has reason to believe that the 180 or more prisoners held by the Katangans are being "treated very well."

Tshombe And Dag To Meet

Birmingham

Post-Herald

Mon 9-18-61

DUBLIN, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Irish government said tonight that Irish troops in beleagured Jadotville had been attacked by "vastly superior forces" and that their position had changed drastically.

A government announcement said the report was flashed to Dublin from Leopoldville by Gen. Sean McKeown, Irish commander of UN Congo forces.

UN officials in the Congo announced earlier that 500 Negro troops besieging the 150-man Irish garrison at Jadotville had mutinied against their white officers and joined the Irish in a truce.

By DENNIS NEELD

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP) — Truce talks were set up Sunday to arrange a Katanga cease-fire. United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold sped from Leopoldville to Northern Rhodesia for a face-to-face meeting with Katanga's President Mose Tshombe.

Birmingham

The site was Ndola, a Rhodesian copper belt industrial center 130 miles southeast of Elisabethville, the battle-scarred capital of Katanga.

The break came in the fifth day of warfare set off by U.N. efforts militarily to force the rebellious, mineral-rich province back under the rule of the Congo's central government in Leopoldville.

Hammarskjold, here on his third visit to the Congo, took a personal hand, in the knowledge the Katanga bloodshed could create a furor in the U.N. General Assembly opening Tuesday in New York.

A special U.N. plane took him to Ndola.

British diplomats acted as middlemen. Britain's undersecretary of state, Lord Lansdowne, made the arrangements in Ndola. The British consul in Elisabethville had relayed word that Tshombe wanted to talk.

The United Nations announced Sunday morning that Tshombe had agreed to meet with Conor Cruise O'Brien, Irish chief of U.N. operations in Katanga, at the Rhodesian copper-mining town of Bancroft. But U.N. spokesmen refused later to say whether such a meeting had taken place.

Even as hopes rose for a general cease-fire, a Katanga jet fighter that U.N. troops call "the Lone Ranger" again bombed and strafed the Elisabethville airport. A parked U.N. plane was damaged.

Tshombe's pledged fight to the death had suffered a setback at the key town of Jadotville.

The United Nations said the 500 Negro troops besieging a 150-man Irish garrison in that cobalt and copper center 60 miles north of Elisabethville had mutinied against their white officers late Saturday and joined the Irish in a truce. They gave the hungry garrison food and cooperated in establishing patrols to keep order.

Mon

9-18-61

The local cease-fire arrangements called for removal of roadblocks where Katanga machine guns and mortars had stalled a U.N. relief column of 300 Irish and Indian troops from Elisabethville at the Lufira River, 15 miles south of Jadotville.

Birmingham

Orders went out also for the grounding of two Katanga jet fighters which had been bombing and strafing U.N. positions in Elisabethville, Jadotville and Kamina, 200 miles farther north.

But the subsequent raid on the Elisabethville airport suggested Katanga's little air force would disregard this. The jets, unopposed in the air because the U.N. Congo command has no fighter support, are believed based at Kolwezi, 90 miles west of Jadotville.

Sniping and mortar firing persisted in Elisabethville, and the United Nations acknowledged there were several casualties. No figures were announced.

Lt. Gen. Sean McKeown, Irish commander of all U.N. troops in the Congo, flew there from Leopoldville for a first-hand look at the situation. His troops remained in control of the airfield, the post office and certain other facilities. Disrupted water and electric power supplies were restored.

A fight persisted for control of Kamina, the main U.N. military base in Katanga. The 500-man garrison of Irish and Swedes remained under attack by superior forces—Katanga troops under white officers and tribal warriors of Kasongo Niembo, chief of a minority Baluba sect.

The garrison was reported hamhamered back to positions about the Kamina airport control tower Saturday, and it radioed urgent calls for reinforcements, heavy weapons and ammunition. A Katanga armored train shelled the base.

The United Nations said Kamina buildings containing millions of dollars worth of supplies and equipment have been looted.

An optimistic note was sounded, however, in a report to Dublin by Ireland's foreign minister, Frank Aiken, who is in the Congo to check personally on the U.N. operation.

"The attack led by armored cars has been halted and the U.N. force is in complete control," Aiken said.

18a 1961

CONGO

Anti-Tshombe Biggest Peril to Katanga Peace

The Washington Post

P. A25

Sun. 9-24-61

Washington D.C.

By Smith Hempstone

Chicago Daily

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga, the Congo, Sept. 23—The greatest danger to peace in Katanga is neither the Katangan gendarmerie nor U. N. forces but thirty-five thousand anti-Tshombe refugee tribesmen bottled up in camps north of this battle-scarred city's Bel Aire suburb.

About two-thirds are Balubas, the rest representative of other Katangan tribes. But certainly Balubas form the core of what U. N. Representative Conor Cruise O'Brien terms 'my great problem.'

Balubas are a quick, intelligent tribe orignating from neighboring South Kasai. Because Kasia is poor Balubas moved to Katanga at the turn of the century when Belgium took over administration of the Congo.

They adapted quckly and soon rose to high positions in both civil service and commerce. This caused serious resentment among Katagans who regard Balubas as "foreigners."

Refused to Accept Tshombe

When Katanga declared its independence last July, Baluba civil servants demanded the same terms as Belgian expatriate officers. Resentment flared and many lost their jobs.

Katangan gendarmerie battled Balubas who refused, as most of them did, to accept Tshombe as their leader.

Anti-Baluba antagonism built up this spring when the U. N. moved into Katanga in force.

Katangan spokesmen accused the U. N. of intriguing with Baluba leaders in an effort to create a counter-balance to Tshombe. Katangan Balubas are ardent proponents of a united Congo and hence disloyal in Katangan eyes.

The situation came to a head late last month when the U. N. sent trucks into Elisabethville's native quarter and, according to Tshombe's government, urged Balubas to take shelter in camps outside the city where they were promised food. Most took advantage of this offer.

Marked Tribe as Enemies

This marked the whole tribe as enemies of Tshombe and most who remained were slaughtered by gendarmerie toughs among the young Katangans. When fighting broke out in Katanga last week, U. N. found itself unable to feed Balubas and other refugees. Earlier this week the restive tribesmen wer without food for two days and without water for one. The U. N. did what it could and the Katangan government donated some supplies. But it was not enough.

Sanitary conditions in camps are non-existent and fear of epidemics looms. U. N. octors helping Balubas are ept busy treating the woundd and with delivery of about 0 children born in camps aily.

Each day some excited and iungry Balubas surge out of amps, searching for food. So far they have been turned back by rifle fire from Katangan gendarmerie and white civilians.

United Press International

United Nations troops patrol the streets in Elisabethville, Katanga, in an armored car as white civilians were reported fleeing their homes on the fringe of the nearby Baluba refugee camp, in face of rumors of Baluba terrorism.

Situation Worsens

O'Brien claims white civilians snipe at Balubas in an attempt to provoke a major outbreak, which apparently they hope could be directed against the U. N.

This seems unlikely if only because the first people who would die at the hands of Balubas would be white civilians. The second target would be Katangan gendarmerie with U. N. personnel far down the hate list.

The situation worsens daily and Katangans, according to O'Brien, have threatened to bomb refugee camps with their lone Fouga Mystere jet if Balubas try to enter the city.

Katangan gendarmerie were reporteed to have withdrawn their posts from around Baluba camps but O'Brien said this was not true, although he has requested them to do.

Whites Are Fleeing

Six hundred white families which inhabit Bel Aire suburbs near the Baluba camps are fleeing into the city carrying few belongings. At least one white man has been hacked to death and several wounded by Baluba raiders.

(Hempstone reported in a separate dispatch that he and two other correspondents were attacked and nearly killed by a group of Balubas as the newsmen attempted to make their way by jeep from the city to the Baluba camps.)

O'Brien says he is considering repatriating all refugees to the Baluba area in North Katanga and South Kasai. But aside from the fact that South Kasai is already feed with [illegible], this would be tremendous logisticl operation for the U. N.

Refugees have refused to leave camps by train since they know they would be slaughtered by hostile tribes. The only way would be to fly them out and the U. N. lacks necessary transport planes.

Paradoxically, the Baluba leader of South Kasai, "King" Albert Kalonji, is a fair-weather friend of Tshombe and North Katanga Baluba Chief Kasongo Nyembo, staunch ally of the Katangan President, is directing five thousand of his warriors in an attack on the U. N.-held Kamina base.

18a 1961

CONGO

Truce Halts 8-Day Battle

Birmingham Post-Herald

P.1

Thurs, 9-21-61

BY COLIN FROST
AP Staff Writer

NDOLA, Northern Rhodesia, Sept. 20—President Moise Tshombe of Katanga announced tonight a provisional cease-fire effective at 12:01 a.m. tomorrow, between his troops and UN forces battling in the secessionist Congo province (Katanga time is 7 hours ahead of Eastern Standard).

* * *

Tshombe said the agreement is subject to affirmation at United Nations headquarters in New York.

Birmingham Ala.

It came two days after the death of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold in a plane crash near this Katanga-UN peace negotiation site which left the United Nations leaderless and in deep crisis.

A staff at the New York headquarters handled details of the Congo peace efforts under Hammarskjold and remains in operation.

(In a eulogy of Hammarskjold, before the 99-nation General Assembly in New York, U. S. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson commented: "The cease-fire in Katanga i sa fitting epitaph to this servant of peace.")

Hammarskjold's body lay in state in a church not far from the negotiations between Tshombe and a UN team headed by Mahmoud Khiarri of Tunisia; acting for the secretary-general who died short of his goal of peace for the Congo.

The halt in hostilities was ordered after eight days of savage battles. They began when UN forces sought to take over the mineral-rich secessionist Katanga and return it to the less prosperous central government of Leopoldville.

Terms Of Agreement

Tshombe said the agreement signed by himself and Khiari set forth six points:

1. An immediate cease-fire.

2. It is to start at one minute past midnight in all territories of Katanga.

3. A mixed commission of four men is to be set up without delay with full powers to control the ceasefire agreement and to seek means of settling relations between the United Nations and the Katanga authorities. This includes an agreement on the location of United Nations troops in Katanga.

4. No troop movements are to be permitted for reinforcing garrisons or positions. This includes the movement of ammunition and weapons of all kinds. Including aircraft and tanks.

5. Both sides retain their freedom to make their own arrangements for their supplies of food.

6. An exchange of prisoners under control of the four-man commission appointed under Point 3.

A parallel announcement by the UN negotiators was to be made at a conference immediately following Tshombe's.

Lord Alport, British high commissioner in the Rhodesian Federation, tried to get the two sides to make the cease-fire announcement at the same conference, but they would not agree.

Tshombe, smiling broadly, announced the cease-fire in the Ndola airport manager's office where for two days he had been negotiating with Khiari, UN chief of civil operations in the Congo.

Tshombe said the agreement will continue while both sides wait for New York's approval.

The talks had snagged earlier on Tshombe's reiteration of a condition previously rejected by the United Nations—the immediate withdrawal of UN troops from his province. He said then:

Birmingham Post-Herald

"We consider that, in the interests of the United Nations and of the entire world, UN forces should be withdrawn at once."

Katanga and UN delegates talked inconclusively for five hours yesterday in a Ndola airport office and spent more than an hour together today.

The body of Hammarskjold lay in state nearby in St. Andrew's United Church, where Ndolans of all Protestant denominations worship.

Thurs, 9-21-61

The coffin was draped in the flag of his native Sweden. It was flanked by flowers from peoples of many nations whose quarrels Hammarskjold tried to ease. Tshombe paid his respects with a wreath of white lilies.

Developments in this sun-baked center of the Rhodesian copper belt and in the neighboring Congo, however, gave little indication of tension.

—Rhodesians loaded a train with food and medical supplies for the embattled Katangans across the border.

—The UN office in Leopoldville—with no reference to Katangans or UN civilian casualties—said 13 soldiers of the UN Congo Command have been killed 63 wounded and 25 are officially listed as missing in the week-old war. The announcement said nothing about 158 Irish soldiers known to have been captured at Jadotville.

—Premier Cyrille Adoula of the Congo's central government, to which the United Nations is trying to return Tshombe's mineral-rich land, accused "capitalist powers" of backing the secession and blamed them for Hammarskjold's death. Congolese demonstrators shouted anti-Western slogans outside the British and Portuguese embassies in Leopoldville.

—Russian diplomats, forced out of Leopoldville in an army coup by Gen. Joseph Mobutu a year ago returned and started house-hunting. They want a building with at least 40 rooms for a new embassy.

—A Katanga broadcast monitored in Usumbura, capital of the Belgian trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi, declared UN troops abandoned their headquarters in Elisabethville under a Katanga attack and, leaving some Indians in the building's yard, regrouped outside the city.

Situation In Katanga Now Quiet

The News & Observer

P.1

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP) — Lt. Gen. Sean McKeown claimed his U.N. troops now have the Katanga situation completely under control. He blamed white residents of Elisabethville for much of the hostile activity now stemmed by a cease-fire.

The Irish chief of the U.N. Congo Command told newsmen Saturday the U.N. forces were never in danger of defeat in their eight-day battle against President Moise Tshombe's army, and he believes the operation has been successful up to the present.

"We still have what we started with—four intact battalions with armor," McKeown said.

Sun 9-24-61
Raleigh N.C.

Greatest Loss.

His greatest single loss was an Irish company of 155 men captured by Katangans at Jadotville.

The general looked tired and drawn. Several times he passed a hand wearily over his eyes.

"There is no doubt there was a violation of the local cease-fire concluded between the Irish commander and the local Katanga officer," McKeown said. "The Irish were led into some trick or trap, but we have few details of what actually happened."

Speaking of stories that Indian U.N. troops committed atrocities, the general said emphatically: "I can flatly deny charges of Indian brutality. They displayed the finest discipline in very difficult and aggravating conditions."

A U.N. spokesman announced that the cease-fire that was ordered Wednesday midnight was being observed almost everywhere. But in Elisabethville, the capital, there was still sniping around the edge of U.N. camps housing 30,000 or more Baluba refugees. The spokesmen said U.N. troops, withholding their own fire, had been ordered to put a stop to the shooting.

Aerial Attacks.

He admitted that the one form of attack which the United Nations could not cope with in Katanga was the bombing and strafing by Tshombe's two-jet air force.

The general said nearly every white person living in Elisabethville was armed and nearly all were against the United Nations.

"Every white was a source of information on the movement of U.N. troops and this greatly embarrassed our activities," he said.

Among those arrested on suspicion of passing information to the Katangese were two white priests found with maps under their robes, it was reported. The priests were questioned and released.

Katangans were ready for action when the U.N. troops moved out Sept. 13 to force the province back under Leopoldville's rule. "We are trying to get to the bottom of the security leak," McKeown said.

The general said all but 104 of Katanga's 500-odd white officers have now been expelled by the United Nations and he believes it will be possible to get rid of the rest by peaceful means.

STARVING BANDS DANGER IN CONGO

The Times-Picayune

Tshombe Vows to Crush Rampaging Balubas

Sat 9-23-61

By ANDREW BOROWIEC

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga (AP) — U. N. and Katanga authorities Friday launched separate efforts to feed more than 30,000 starving Baluba tribesmen, a new threat to Katanga's precarious peace.

P.1

Hunger has been a major factor in the appearance of marauding bands of Balubas spilling out from their big refugee camp a mile from the heart of Elisabethville.

President Moise Tshombe of this breakaway Congo province has vowed to crush the rampaging Balubas by force.

Special U. N. representative Conor Cruise O'Brien said, "we are trying every hard to supply the Balubas." He charged that Katanga officials are trying to block U. N. efforts.

O'Brien admitted that the U. N. had had difficulty in controlling the camp, originally established for protection of Baluba refugees from Kasai province.

New Orleans La.

RED CROSS SUPPLIES

During the day trucks of the Katanga Red Cross manned by Belgian personnel reached the camp with some supplies. The Belgians emphasized the U. N. played no part in the operation.

It was obvious the supply problem had developed into another point of friction between U. N. officials and the Katanga government, largely acting through Belgian and other European advisers.

Gray-uniformed Katanga police fanned out through the city in late afternoon to block the Balubas from coming into Elisabethville.

O'Brien said Katanga soldiers again fired into the camp, wounding an undetermined number of tribesmen.

Tshombe has declared that if necessary, he will send 1000 police to surround the camp and halt the violence by the fierce tribesmen that added to terror gripping this capital during eight days of U. N.-Katanga fighting.

STAKE ATTACK

The Balubas have attacked blacks and whites, injuring five or more Europeans. Tshombe claims 40 Katanggans have been killed.

Tshombe also accused the United Nations of breaking its day-old truce with his warriors and demanded that the U. N. vacuate its hardwon position at the city post office.

O'Brien said, "we have no anxiety about the military situation." He added that U.N. troops intend to remain at their position. "If attacked, we will answer with fire," he said.

(In Leopoldville, the central government of Premier Cyrille Adoula threatened to strike out on its own to end Katanga's secession. Adoula was reported to have used strong terms at a secret parliament session and afterward to have warned the U. N. that his government would not use its own resources in bringing Tshombe to heel.)

Tshombe, who has returned to his presidential palace from Ndola in Northern Rhodesia where he negotiated the cease-fire with the United Nations, said United Nations forces must

evacuate the post office, seized in eight days of fighting, or "insecurity will return." The United Nations violated the cease-fire, he charged, by bombarding Albertville in northern Katanga.

The Times-Picayune

Scores of Katangan troops milled outside his modernistic residence and grinned and waved at a U.N. armored convoy of Malayan and Swedish soldiers as it passed. The U.N. soldiers waved back.

Sat 9-23-61

"That's the Congo," said a Belgian member of Tshombe's staff. "Tomorrow they will cut each other's throats."

By DENNIS NEELD

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—The Congolese central government, angered by the U.N. cease-fire with President Moise Tshombe, warned the United Nations Friday it may be obliged to resort to its own resources to end Katanga's secession.

The warning came after a secret five-hour session of Parliament during which Premier Cyrille Adoula was reported to have spoken in the strongest terms.

The United Nations was told Adoula's government viewed the cease-fire agreement with "extreme concern."

As the deputies were meeting, three planes requisitioned from the Belgian-owned Air Congo Co., were reported flying troops from the army garrison at Thysville to Luluabourg near the northern Katanga border.

MOBUTU WARNING

Gen. Joseph Mobutu, commander in chief of the Congolese army, went on the radio and told his troops: "Be ready to execute any mission that might be entrusted to you."

Mobutu appealed to Tshombe's soldiers not to obey the white officers commanding them.

The U.N. position on any move by the Congolese central government to end Katanga's secession by force was made clear shortly after Adoula's new government of national unity was formed last month.

Aspokesman told newsmen then military action by Leopoldville authorities to unite the Congo would be viewed as a "police measure" and the United Nations would not interfere.

Western diplomats in Leopoldville believe the new statement by Adoula's government was prompted by stepped-up pressure on the premier by Lumumbist elements in his Cabinet, led by Vice Premier Antoine Gizenga.

They believe the followers of former Premier Patrice Lumumba are pressing Adoula to take hasty measures that may be doomed to failure. Failure would discredit the premier and the Lumumbists would gain strength by comparison.

REPORTS DENIED

Many Westerners do not rule out the possibility of a token invasion of Katanga by the Lumumbist troops of Gen. Victor Lundula from Stanleyville. Reports that Lundula's troops already are on the march and have captured the town of Nyunzu were denied by U.N. sources.

"Gizenga's followers in the government appear to be operating extremely skillfully and almost certainly they are getting some expert advice," said one Western diplomat Friday.

In the Western diplomatic community, it was noted that the new push by the Lumumbist politicians coincided with the arrival in Leopoldville of several Communist diplomatic missions, including that of the Soviet Union.

The United States has placed four big transport planes at the disposal of the United Nations. A Globemaster arrived Thursday night and three Hercules are expected shortly.

18a 1961

CONGO

SEPTEMBER

Congo Acts To Absorb Gizenga Troops

P. 1C

By HENRY TANNER

(Copyright 1961 By The New York Times Co.)

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo—The Congolese National Army Sunday appeared to be taking the first tentative steps toward unification of its command.

The Atlanta Constitution

A delegation of high-ranking officers representing Gen. Victor Lundula, commander of units in the Stanleyville area, arrived in the capital early Sunday. The officers said they expected Lundula to join them here shortly.

Mon 9-25-61

Lundula had been commander of troops controlled by the now defunct Soviet-backed regime of Antoine Gizenga. When Gizenga accepted the vice-premiership in the new Central Government of Premier Cyrille Adoula, Lundula remained in Stanleyville and refused to integrate his troops with the Congolese army.

Lundula's personal position remains uncertain. He was stripped of his rank by President Joseph Kasavubu and has not been reinstated.

Atlanta BJ

It is believed that Lundula's decisions to send a delegation here was prompted by the recent fighting in Katanga Province. Lundula has been pressing for an invasion of Katanga by Congolese forces. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu, the commander in chief, is believed to be highly reluctant to start such a venture.

The Central Government a few days ago announced that it was taking "certain measures" to end the secession of Katanga, using force if necessary.

Over the weekend a company of troops was flown to Luluabourg, 200 miles from the Katanga border.

Other units are reported to be about to board boats on the Congo River for a river and train trip to Luluabourg. Their journey will take several weeks.

Foreign observers refuse to take seriously the possibility of a Congolese army invasion of Katanga in the near future.

They cite the enormous distances and the difficulties of transport and organizaion. They also recall that a year ago former Premier Patrice Lumumba failed to reach the Katanga border in an offensive that had logistical support from the Soviet Union.

Observers believe that the military preparations by the Central Government are partly the result of a desire of Premier Adoula to placate opposition by left-wing extremists in his cabinet and in Parliament and to "save face" after the failure of the U.N. intervention in Katanga. The Central Government had assumed "full responsibility" for that failure.

Another reason it is believed, is a desire to bring pressure on Katanga President Moise Tshombe and to induce him to end his secession.

Jason Sendwe, second vice premier in the Central Government and leader of the anti-Tshombe opposition in Northern Katanga, Sunday appealed to his followers to refrain from violence or "acts of vengeance" against the Tshombe regime.

Sendwe also has thousands of followers in the area around Elisabethville, the Katanga capital. These are the Baluba tribesmen who filled the U.N. refugee camps during the recent fighting. The number of persons in the camps has been estimated at 40,000 by the United Nations.

Tribes Pose New Threat In Katanga

The Montgomery Advertiser

P. 1

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga, (AP) — United Nations and Katanga authorities launched separate efforts Friday to feed more than 30,000 starving Baluba tribesmen, a new threat to Katanga's precarious peace.

Sat 9-23-61

Hunger has been a major factor in the appearance of marauding bands of Balubas spilling out of their big refugee camp a mile from the heart of Elisabethville.

President Moise Tshombe of this breakaway Congo province has vowed to crush the rampaging Balubas by force.

Special U.N. representative Conor Cruise O'Brien said, "We are trying very hard to supply the Balubas." He charged that Katangan officials are trying to block U.N. efforts.

Mobile [illegible] 1

HARD TO CONTROL

O'Brien admitted that the United Nations has had difficulty in controlling the camp, originally established for protection of Baluba refugees from Kasai Province.

During the day trucks of the Katanga Red Cross manned by Belgian personnel reached the camp with some supplies. The Belgians emphasized the United Nations played no part in the operation.

It was obvious the supply problem had developed into another point of friction between U.N. officials and the Katanga government, largely acting through Belgian and other European advisers.

SURROUND CAMP

Gray-uniformed Katanga police fanned out through the city in late afternoon to block the Balubas from coming into Elisabethville.

O'Brien said Katangan soldiers again fired into the camp, wounding an undetermined number of tribesmen.

Tshombe has declared that if necessary, he will send 1,000 police to surround the camp and halt the violence by the fierce tribesmen that added to terror gripping this capital during eight days of U.N.-Katangan fighting.

The Balubas have attacked blacks and whites, injuring five or more Europeans. Tshombe claims 40 Katangans have been killed.

Tshombe also accused the United Nations of breaking its day-old truce with his warriors

United Press International

A young African, reporting events at the ceremony at which Col. Joseph D. Mobutu was promoted to major general, has tape recorder well in hand. Scene is Leopoldville.

Associated Press Radiophoto

Belgian soldiers, seized when they went over the border from Ruanda-Urundi into the Congo's Kivu Province, being guarded by Congolese soldiers. Belgian activities have been a subject of complaint by officials of the Congo.

COUNCIL IS ASKED TO MEET ON CONGO

The N.Y. Times

7 Nations Backing Lumumba Seek U.N. Session—Brutal Treatment Charged

~~New York~~

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 27 — Seven governments have made a joint request for a meeting of the Security Council to take up "alarming recent developments" in the Congo.

The seven, all supporters of Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned former Premier, also protested to the Council that Mr. Lumumba and some of his officials had been treated brutally.

The request was circulated today in the names of Ceylon, Guinea, Ghana, Mali, Morocco, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. The eleven-member Council is expected to take up the Congo issue again next week, probably Tuesday or Wednesday.

1-28-61

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, meanwhile, continued his efforts to recruit new troops for the United Nations force in the Congo to replace those being recalled by the United Arab Republic, Morocco and Indonesia.

P. 3

Troop Pleas Made

Mr. Hammarskjold was reported to be sounding out some members of the French African community, among them Senegal, and also Mexico, the Sudan, Ethiopia, Iraq and some other African and Asian countries.

The announced withdrawals would cut the present force of 18,900 men to about 13,000. Mr. Hammarskjold has warned that reduction of the Congo force might force the United Nations to pull out of the Congo.

He has also warned that the situation in the Congo might then disintegrate further and lead to the involvement of the major powers—a prospect that the United Nations has sought to avoid.

Adlai E. Stevenson, chief United States delegate to the United Nations, underscored at his news conference today the gravity of the Congo crisis. He said that he regretted the withdrawal of troops and that he hoped replacements would be found speedily.

Warns on 'Interference'

Mr. Stevenson also stressed the need to keep the Congo situation "free of outside interference in whatever form and from whatever quarter." He said:

"I think the best safeguard toward this end is an effective United Nations presence there supported by all the member states of the United Nations and especially by the smaller states, whose cause the United Nations is particularly suited to defend."

Mr. Stevenson was asked to confirm news reports from Washington that the United States favored a replacement Rajeshwar Dayal of India, Mr. Hammarskjold's special representative in the Congo.

He said he had no such information and he added: "We support the efforts of the Secretary General to restore order in the Congo by whatever means he chooses."

In their request for a Council session on the Congo, the seven nations contended that negotiations to promote political harmony among the Congo's dissident elements could not make progress so long as Mr. Lumumba and his leading supporters were imprisoned and thus unable to express their views or to take part in the talks. Their request added:

"Our governments strongly believe, therefore, that the continued illegal incarceration of Mr. Lumumba will only increase disunity and render extremely difficult the preservation of the Congo's territorial integrity and the establishment of law and order."

Mr. Hammarskjold and his advisory committee on the Congo also have maintained that political negotiations cannot be conducted while Mr. Lumumba and others are held prisoner. This view was reiterated in a recent letter to President Joseph Kasavubu, which warned that any political solution reached without the participation of Mr. Lumumba would be "unstable."

Ileo Warns Congo Parley

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Jan. 27—Premier-designate Joseph Ileo warned the national round-table conference of Congolese leaders today that a failure in its efforts to solve the Congo crisis would force the United Nations to take "very grave decisions."

Mr. Ileo, who has been nominated by President Joseph Kasavubu to succeed Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned former Premier, did not elaborate on what actions the United Nations might take. But he said world peace would be endangered if order were not restored. The United Nations "does not want to dominate the Congo," he declared.

Meanwhile, it was rumored that supporters of President Kasavubu were planning to stage a demonstration tomorrow against Rajeshwar Dayal, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's special representative in the Congo. In two recent messages to Mr. Hammarskjold Mr. Kasavubu has demanded that Mr. Dayal be recalled because of his "partiality" to Mr. Lumumba.

Conference Stalls

Mr. Ileo has been named to head a provisional government that would take over from the interim military regime. He is in charge of organizational work for the conference, which adopted a temporizing pace today.

The parley seemed a long way from its avowed purpose of revising the Congo's constitution and seeking a way out of the political crisis.

The first working session of the conference since it opened Wednesday was held today, but the participants decided to "wait" for delegates who had been delayed.

Secessionist Katanga Province appeared in no hurry to join the talks, which President Joseph Kasavubu said were aimed at restoring unity to the Congo through the writing of a federative constitution.

Tshombe Delegates Absent

President Moise Tshombe of Katanga was reported earlier this month to have promised to participate in the conference. The organizers of the parley said Wednesday that representatives from Katanga were present.

The official list of delegates issued today named three members of the Baluba tribe of northern Katanga, but listed no delegates from Mr. Tshombe's Elisabethville regime.

According to one report Mr. Tshombe sent word that he was prepared to send delegates to the conference only after a military alliance was concluded with the Leopoldville Government. Coordination talks between Mr. Kasavubu's Congolese National Army and Mr. Tshombe's forces are under way.

MOBUTU TO MEET U.N. FORCE'S CHIEF

The N.Y. Times

Congo Leader and McKeown to Discuss a Neutral Zone Near Lumumbist Area

New York

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Feb. 20—Rajeshwar Dayal, chief United Nations representative in the Congo, announced today that Lieut. Gen. Sean McKeown, Commander in Chief of the United Nations forces here, was scheduled to meet tomorrow with Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu, the Congolese Army commander.

Tues. 2-21-61

The meeting will take place in the Bumba area, on the western border of Eastern Province. General McKeown is expected to appeal to General Mobutu to permit the establishment of a neutralized zone between Congolese troops under the control of the central government and those of Gen. Victor Lundula, commander of the Lumumbist forces in Eastern Province.

When Mr. Dayal was asked who was in control of Bukavu, the capital of Kivu Province, where former supporters of Patrice Lumumba have been in sharp conflict, he answered that the situation there was so confused that it was impossible to say who was in control.

Mr. Dayal said that if General McKeown had a successful meeting with General Mobutu, he would seek a similar conference with General Lundula.

General Mobutu has had troops in the Bumba area for the last ten days, poised for a "major offensive" against Stanleyville, seat of the pro-Lumumba Government of Antoine Gizenga. The offensive has been delayed from day to day.

The army chief and General Lundula, without waiting for the United Nations' good offices, already have had contacts through envoys.

Officers Seek to Avoid War

These contacts were intended to explore the possibility of creating a neutral zone, informed sources here said. Neither General Mobutu, General Lundula or the higher-ranking officers serving under them are eager to send Congolese soldiers into battle against other Congolese.

There have even been reports, thus far unconfirmed, that General Lundula's forces have evacuated several communities and crossroads in an area where the opposing forces had been facing each other. The withdrawal is said to have been made as a gesture of goodwill intended to show General Lundula's interest in establishing a neutral zone.

A reference to "crimes against the Baluba nation" in a cablegram sent today by André Kabaye, Interior Minister of secessionist South Kasai, announcing the execution of six political prisoners sent there from Leopoldville, is generally interpreted here as an allusion to the offensive waged by Lumumbist military forces against Baluba tribesmen last fall.

Mr. Lumumba, who was then Premier, sent the army into action in August in support of the Lulua tribe in its warfare against the Balubas. The army drove deep into Baluba country before Mr. Lumumba was deposed by President Joseph Kasavubu.

Mr. Kabaye in his message listed no specific charges against the six executed prisoners. He said, however, that the United Nations should show interest in the "tens of thousands of Balubas killed" by Lumumbists in South Kasai and in the "Balubas that had been killed" by the Stanleyville regime.

Tshombe Voices Defiance of U.N.

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Feb. 20 (UPI)—President Moise Tshombe of Katanga threatened today to oppose the United Nations, with arms if necessary. He accused Guinea and Ghana of touching off violence in the Congo on orders from Moscow.

Mr. Tshombe warned the United Nations against trying to disarm the rival Congolese armies and denounced suggestions that all Belgian technicians be expelled from the country. The Katanga President made his charges in a note to the United Nations and at a news conference. He accused the United Nations of plotting a "new colonial regime to be imposed and maintained by foreign armies."

The Congo Zoo, Island Of Civilization

P. 4

The Montgomery Advertiser

The United Nations Education Scientific & Cultural Organization is reported "shocked" by the poor response to its appeal for volunteer teachers for the Congo.

Sat. 2-11-61

The lack of interest is especially distressing, UNESCO officials said, since telegrams and letters have poured in from all over the world demanding to know what provisions had been made for feeding animals in the Leopoldville zoo and the pets left behind by fleeing Belgians.

Montgomery, Ala

This should not be so bewildering if UNESCO officials stop to consider how much better the Congo's animals have behaved since independence than the Congolese themselves.

Then too, there are the reports that Lumumba forces are going strong and may spring their chief any day now. Before his capture, Lumumba and his boys, with their raping, pillaging and killing, made even the wildest animals look pretty tame. There is no reason to suppose Patrice has been civilized by the inhuman treatment he has received at the hands of anti-Lumumba forces.

By comparison with either side, the Congo's animals are decent folk who have managed to cast considerable doubt on the direction evolution is taking. Small wonder more people are worried about their fate than are willing to jeopardize their lives to teach in a savage land.

Schools' Plight in Congo Is Revealed by Educator

Washington Post Tues. 4-11-61

P 8

Washington, D.C.

The chaos of the Congo has not quelled the desire of thousands of Congolese children for an education, Basile Mabusa said here yesterday. Although more eager to learn than ever before, many of them cannot because of a dearth of teachers and facilities, he said.

Mabusa

Mabusa, Minister of Education for the Province of Leopoldville, said that in the city of Leopoldville there won't be room for 4000 of 7000 primary school graduates who will be ready to enter secondary school next fall.

Many of these students, without a school to attend, Mabusa said, will roam the city streets adding to the ranks of the disillusioned and increase the social and political disturbances.

Many Teachers Return

Mabusa said that he had succeeded in convincing a large number of the European teachers, who fled in terror, to return to the country. Throughout the disturbances, he added, the schools in the province did not close. But the native teachers, two-thirds of them not qualified professionally, were overworked.

Mabusa is in this country for 21 days under State Department auspices. Without more foreign aid added to that provided by the United Nations, he said, his country could not meet its urgent educational needs.

"When I go into the hinterlands," the French-speaking Mabusa said through an interpreter, "mothers and fathers cry and beg me to build more schools. But our government does not have the money."

eLopoldville's Plight

Mabusa explained that in the city of Leopoldville, only two thirds of the 120,000 children can attend the already overcrowded primary schools. And this number receives half-day classes on a split-shift basis.

He added that these figures double for the entire province and the remaining five provinces have the same proportion of children out of school on the primary level. Mabusa is also president of a 300,000-member teacher organization of the entire Congo.

In a request for United States aid last week, Mabusa said Leopoldville needed 740 new primary school teachers, 113 primary schools, 14 post primary schools, 25 kindergartens, and a program to accelerate the training of uncertified teachers.

18a 1961

CONGO

TROOP CUTBACK IMPERILS U. N. IN CONGO

Pro-Lumumba Nations Aim to Create a Power Vacuum by Withdrawing Contingents

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Jan. 28—The military nightmare that has been haunting United Nations staff officers in the Congo for quite some time is now coming true. In the next few days and weeks sizable contingents will be withdrawn from the international army here.

Its harrassed command remains responsible for "law and order" while civil war fronts are hardening, political factions are building up their private armies and even air forces, and foreign intervention is becoming undisguised and massive.

Next week the United Arab Republic contingent of about 500 men will be flown out of the north of Equator Province in United States Air Force Globemaster and Hercules planes. The 750 Guineans in the north of Leopoldville Province will be shipped home by United States navy transports Feb. 2. United States assistance in the repatriation of these troops was promptly and, it may be said, gladly offered.

The N.Y. Times

New York

Jan 1-29-61

P. 4

Moroccan Troops

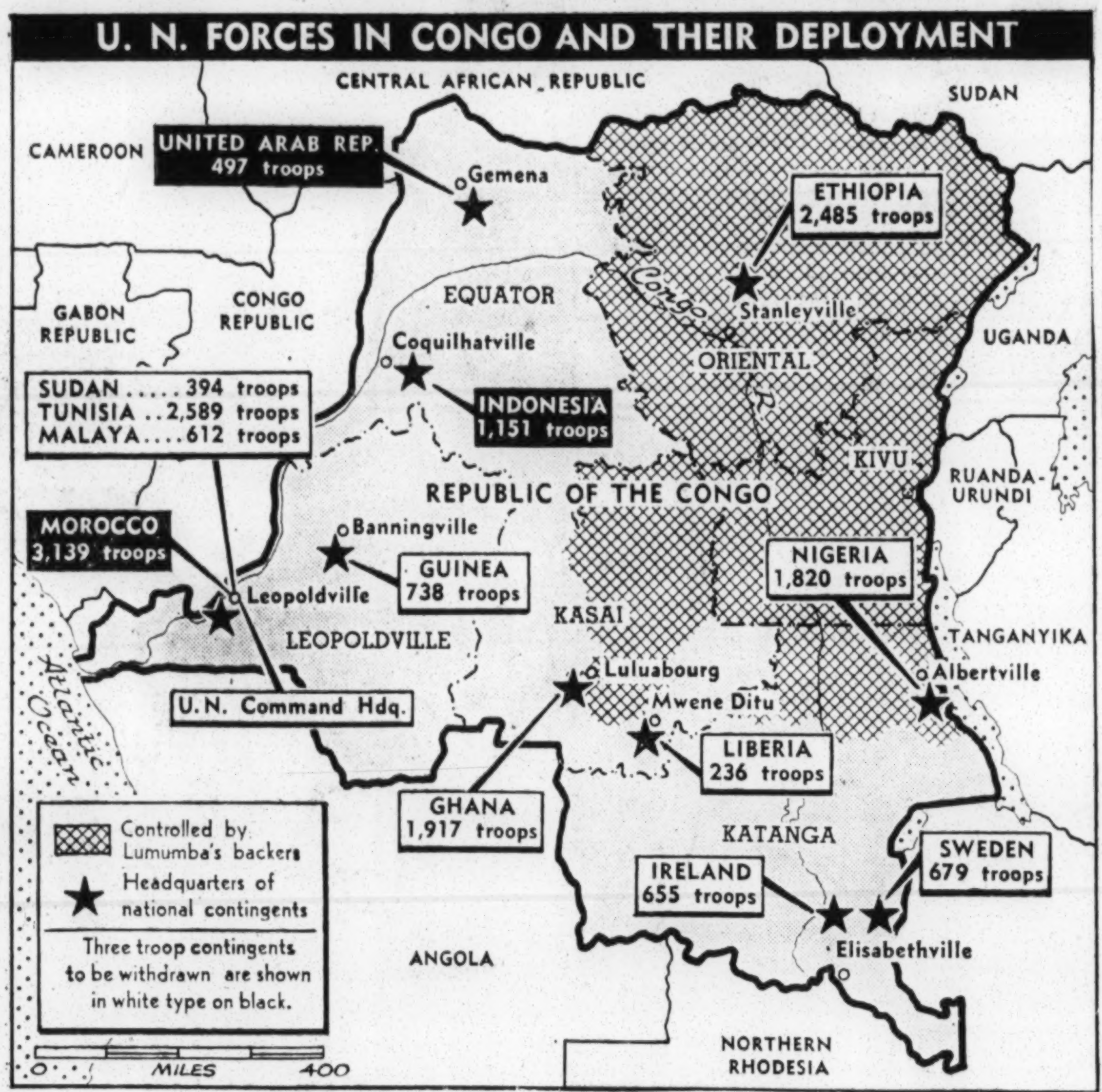
The United States Air Force will fly home also the 3,139 Moroccan soldiers if Rabat insists on recalling them all. They are stationed in the Lower Congo and in Katanga, and hitherto were the strongest national unit. Indonesia has served notice that she will not replace her 1,151 troops in Equator, Katanga and Kivu Provinces when they have completed their six-month tour of duty in February.

The remaining combat troops of the world organization's Congo force consist of Ethiopians, Ghanaians, Irishmen, Liberians, Malayans, Nigerians, Sudanese, Swedes and Tunisians. Other small units serve in communications, ordnance and military police, as hospital personnel and in the staff structure.

How long Ghana and the Sudan will leave their troops here is uncertain. Both governments are under pressure from the extremists in Cairo, Rabat and Conakry to recall their contingents as a sign of displeasure over the United Nations policy in the Congo, accused of propping up the Government of President Joseph Kasavubu.

Actually the blue-helmeted army has not prevented the forces supporting Patrice Lumumba, the captive ex-Premier, from extending their rule over vast areas formerly controlled by the anti-Lumumba Leopoldville or Elisabethville regimes.

The troop withdrawals and withdrawal threats are plainly aimed at weakening the United Nations army and creating power vacuums that the Lumumba forces and their foreign backers might fill. An example is North Equator, into which troops sent from neighboring Oriental Province have been infiltrating even before the U. A. R. contingent moved out.


U. N. FORCES IN CONGO AND THEIR DEPLOYMENT
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
SUDAN
CAMEROON
UNITED ARAB REP. 497 troops
Gemena
ETHIOPIA 2,485 troops
EQUATOR
Congo
Stanleyville
GABON REPUBLIC
CONGO REPUBLIC
Coquilhatville
ORIENTAL
UGANDA
SUDAN.....394 troops
TUNISIA..2,589 troops
MALAYA....612 troops
INDONESIA 1,151 troops
KIVU
RUANDA-URUNDI
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
MOROCCO 3,139 troops
Banningville
GUINEA 738 troops
NIGERIA 1,820 troops
Leopoldville
LEOPOLDVILLE
KASAI
TANGANYIKA
Atlantic Ocean
Luluabourg
Albertville
U.N. Command Hdq.
Mwene Ditu
LIBERIA 236 troops
GHANA 1,917 troops
KATANGA
SWEDEN 679 troops
IRELAND 655 troops
Elisabethville
ANGOLA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
Controlled by Lumumba's backers
Headquarters of national contingents
Three troop contingents to be withdrawn are shown in white type on black.
0 MILES 400

Bare Minimum

Prior to the African-Asian pull-out the United Nations had close to 19,000 soldiers in the Congo of whom barely 16,000 were combat troops. The military leaders of the international force say these figures represent the minimum strength with which they can reasonably undertake to fulfill their mandate.

With the troop withdrawals in the foreground of discussion, little has been said publicly about the efficiency and the morale of the troops that remain. Hardship, boredom and racial friction are beginning to tell on some of the contingents.

The Indonesians who are going and the Malayans who are staying have revealed themselves as splendid troops, competent especially in the jungle. The Nigerians were involved in heavy fighting in Katanga and Kivu from their arrival in the Congo late in November and seem to have developed what has been described as a guilt complex for having had to shoot and kill so many Africans. Serious cases of insubordination involving Nigerians and some of their British officers were officially reported. This week there was disciplinary trouble also in the Ghanaian unit in Kasai.

Meanwhile, the United Nations force in the Congo continues its complex job. It guards such vital installations as airports, power plants and mines, helps police the cities, interposes itself between the warring Congolese factions and tries to prevent lawlessness and violence. Every day brings new problems and demands instantaneous decisions.

Faced with the prospect of losing at least a fourth of its effectives, the Leopoldville headquarters of the United Nations force hopes that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold may succeed in finding replacements somewhere. His soundings in India and in other states seem to have found an unenthusiastic response so far. As the Congo crisis drags on and appears heading for ominous complications, governments appear under no urge to become freshly involved at so late an hour.

Abandoned Areas

Failing the arrival of new troops, the United Nations force will inevitably have to abandon some areas and some tasks, leaving them wide open to the Congolese factions and their foreign allies. During the last two months the command of the international army has already withdrawn many of its outposts from plantations and other isolated spots. In the provinces dominated by Lumumba followers the United Nations force plainly was unable to protect Europeans from violence and in effect, if not expressly, encourages their evacuation.

In the Baluba country of North Katanga the United Nations detachments have retrenched in a few zones that they can defend and are negotiating with the tribesmen and the pro-Lumumba soldiery about the passage of trains and the use of roads. Similiar situations may be expected as the international army thins out.

Cairo for Lumumba

In open defiance of the United Nations resolutions banning unilateral aid to Congolese factions, Cairo has publicly called for material support of the Congo's "legal" Government—the Lumumba camp. There is plenty of evidence that weapons and other supplies are flowing from the U. A. R. into Oriental Province by air and land.

The menace from the north has stirred anti-Lumumba forces in the Congo's south to coalesce. This week talks were going on between the military aides of President Kasavubu, President Moise Tshombe of Katanga and President Albert Kalonji of South Kasai.

The troops loyal to President Kasavubu consist of several thousand Congolese National Army soldiers including an armored brigade. They have recently been agitating for more pay and better rations, and got most of what they demanded. Now scores of freshly imported Belgian officers will bolster this force.

Foreign Soldiers

Foreign officers command the estimated 3,000 Baluba militiamen of autonomous South Kasai. President Tshombe has an army of at least 5,000 men and has started hiring a "foreign legion." His air force of fifteen assorted planes is already strafing and bombing the invaders of his province's north, and more aircraft are to be purchased.

At this juncture an African replica of the north-south splits in Korea and Vietnam seems to be shaping up. It is widely felt in Leopoldville that the United Nations command is already resigned to the Congo's partition into a pro-Lumumba and an anti-Lumumba bloc, and would like to reach this solution, if solution is the right word, without full fledged civil war.

Hammarskjold Asks for Wider Power in Congo

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 2-2-61

By LINDESAY PARROTT

(Copyright 1961 by The New York Times Co.)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold Wednesday asked the Security Council to widen his powers in the Congo so that he could bring to an end factional fighting among groups in the Congo national army.

p. 2

At the same time, he warned the 11-nation body that if the security force in the new African republic was weakened by withdrawals of national contingents, he might find it necessary to call for an end to the Congo operation—economic as well as military.

REPROVES MEMBERS

He also reproved some unnamed member nations for failing to honor their pledges to keep their hands off the Congo and leave its pacification to the U.N.

Hammarskjold spoke before a council session called to hear complaints from President Joseph Kasavubu of the central government, from the Soviet Union and from various Asian and African nations that have criticized U.N. policy.

Unless the U.N. force in the Congo—now reduced to about 14,000 men—is strengthened, he said, "it can be seriously questioned whether the situation any longer would permit a useful United Nations contribution."

STEVENSON WARNED

Adlai E. Stevenson, new head of the U.S. delegation, made his first appearance before a U.N. body when the council met at 3 p.m. Wednesday. He got a surprisingly warm welcome from the Soviet Union.

Valerian A. Zorin, the Soviet chief representative, asserted that he was sure that Stevenson would do "much better" than his predecessors to help the council to fulfill its function of the establishment of world peace and security.

Stevenson took pencil notes rapidly while Zorin made his remarks. He replied in a brief address that some delegates considered somewhat guarded.

BACKS U.N. CHIEF

He repeated that the United States means to place its influence behind Hammarskjold, whose position is challenged by the Soviet Union. He urged that the United Nations must be "properly financed." The Soviet Union has declined to pay a share of the expenses of the U.N. force in the Middle East and is expected to take the same stand on the troops in the Congo.

He "devotedly hoped" that the council would uniformly direct its efforts toward peaceful solutions of controversial problems.

Some observers here considered Hammarskjold's address to the council as the strongest he has made on the tangled affairs of the Congo since the crisis began there last summer.

If present trends continue, said the secretary general, there looms "the threatening possibility of civil war."

Congo Blasts Arabs For Gun-Smuggling

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By PAUL HOFMANN

(Copyright 1961 by The New York Times Co.)

LEOPOLDVILLE—Congolese leaders Wednesday exhibited arms and ammunition manufactured in communist Czechoslovakia that they said the United Arab Republic had supplied to the forces supporting Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned former premier.

Thurs 2-2-61

Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu, commander in chief of the Congolese national army, stated that the war material was seized by his troops in clashes with pro-Lumumba soldiers near the border between Equater and Oriental provinces between Jan. 24 and 27.

p. 2

Justin Bomboko, civilian head of the army-appointed governing commission, asserted the material constituted proof of the UAR's "meddling" in Congolese affairs aimed at creating "another Korea."

Charging United Nations responsibility in the arms traffic, Bomboko reiterated the Leopoldville regime's demand for the recall of Rajeshwar Dayal of India, special representative in the Congo of U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

"Dayal will never again be received" by President Joseph Kasavubu, Bomboko announced. He and Mobutu declared that collaboration between Congolese authorities and the world organization was possible only after Dayal's withdrawal.

The two leaders of the Leopoldville regime took the U.N. force to task for its failure to guard the frontiers between Oriental province, which is controlled by pro-Lumumba forces, and the Central African Republic, the Sudan and Uganda, while it had troops deployed along all other borders of the Congo.

Bomboko and Mobutu charged that war material was flowing into the Lumumba camp across the unguarded borders by air, overland and on river barges. U.N. military leaders stated recently that measures were being taken to seal off the Congo's northeastern frontiers to halt "gun-running."

U. N. & Congo

The N.Y. Times

New York

Within the next few days a fear that has plagued the U. N. Command in the Congo will become a reality. Important elements of the U. N. force are quitting in protest against U. N. policy. The danger is that the withdrawals will jeopardize the future of the U. N. Congo operation.

The U. N. army of 19,000 includes some 16,000 combat troops mainly from the Afro-Asian nations. The troops are largely responsible for whatever law and order exist in the Congo today. U. N. soldiers patrol and police Congolese towns and cities, preventing looting and violence. The U. N. army, moreover, by interposing itself between the rival Congolese factions, has prevented all-out civil war.

Sun. 1-29-61

But in carrying out those duties, the U. N. Command has been caught up in the internal power struggle between President Joseph Kasavubu and his followers and ousted Premier Patrice Lumumba and his. The Soviet bloc and most Afro-Asian members of the U. N. strongly support Mr. Lumumba; the Western bloc and its supporters oppose him.

p. 2

The Lumumba forces within the Congo and in the U. N. contend that their man is the "legal" head of the Congolese Government and that the U. N. should have used force to keep him in power. They have bitterly criticized the U. N.'s attempts to remain neutral in the conflict.

Since the Kasavubu regime imprisoned Mr. Lumumba early in December, his supporters have become increasingly militant. Mr. Lumumba's former Vice Premier, Antoine Gizenga, has set up a government in Stanleyville, capital of Oriental Province, and his forces have extended their control to almost half of the Congo. Moreover, some U. N. members—notably the United Arab Republic and Russia—have sent arms and other supplies to the Lumumba forces in violation of U. N. resolutions banning unilateral aid to Congolese factions.

FIGHTS REPORTED IN CONGO'S NORTH

The N.Y. Times

Toll in Factional Strife Said to Be Heavy—U.N. Force Has No Troops in Area

New York

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Jan. 29.—Serious fighting between Congolese military factions was reported today from the north. A large but unspecified number of soldiers were said to have been killed and wounded on both sides.

Mon. 1-30-61

Troops airlifted from here by Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu, commander of the Congolese National Army, appear to have penetrated into Eastern Province, stronghold of the forces supporting Patrice Lumumba, imprisoned former Premier. Bloody clashes occurred at Basoko and Buta, according to fragmentary information reaching here.

p. 5

Previous reports from the area have indicated that the pro-Lumumba forces in Eastern Province were gaining strength and getting assistance from abroad by air and overland.

The United Nations command said it had no troops in the area but had learned of fighting in Basoko through Congolese Army sources.

Lumumba Forces Move

Basoko is a Congo River town about 150 miles northwest of Stanleyville, capital of Eastern Province. Buta is 200 miles north of Stanleyville. It was not known here whether General Mobutu's troops landed on the small airstrips of the two towns or marched on them from some staging area.

While pro-Lumumba forces were opposing the invaders of Eastern province, other detachments sent from Stanleyville were reported in the zone of Bumba and Lisala, in Equator Province. The United Arab Republic contingent of the United Nations force was withdrawing today from that part of the province.

About 500 United Arab Republic soldiers are to be repatriated in the next few days by United States Air Force transport planes. The first of these aircraft arrived in the Congo today with food and seeds for the famine area in South Kasai.

Replacements Unavailable

Lieut. Gen. Sean McKeown of Ireland, new commander of the United Nations force, said he had no replacements for north Equator.

Continued concentrations of pro-Lumumba troops were reported also from northeast Kasai. There was speculation here whether these forces intended to attack independent South Kasai, which is strongly anti-Lumumba and has its own militia, or to attempt a thrust toward Luluabourg, capital of North Kasai, where pro-Lumumba feeling is prevalent.

President Joseph Kasavubu, in a letter to Rajeshwar Dayal of India, United Nations chief in the Congo, reiterated a formal demand that the international force disarm "rebel" formations. A United Nations spokesman denied a report that Mr. Kasavubu had told the United Nations Conciliation Commission that the force must be withdrawn from the Congo.

Members of the eleven-nation African-Asian team said Mr. Kasavubu had criticized many aspects of the United Nations operations here but appeared fundamentally willing to cooperate. The Conciliation Commission is scheduled to leave the Congo Feb. 18 for Geneva, where it will draw up a report on its findings.

Before its departure the commission hopes to see Mr. Lumumba, who is held in a penitentiary near Jadotville, Katanga. Moise Tshombe, President of the separatist Katanga government, and Mr. Kasavubu were said to be in agreement that the group could visit the deposed Premier, but arrangements still have to be worked out.

18a 1961

CONGO

TSHOMBE DEMANDS U.N. OUST INVADERS

The N.Y. Times

New York

Threatens Military Action to Repel Lumumba Forces

Wed 1-11-61

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Jan. 10—Moise Tshombe, President of secessionist Katanga, has threatened military action against the armed invaders of the northern part of his province unless United Nations troops evict them.

P.1

The ultimatum demanding action against the invaders — troops of the Congolese National Army supporting Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned former Premier — was backed by the strength of Mr. Tshombe's force of 4,000 policemen. The police are led by Belgian officers.

[In New York, it was announced that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold would cut short his visit to Africa and return to the United Nations for the Council meeting on the Congo asked by the Soviet Union.]

The Katanga crisis coincided with serious unrest today in the army garrison and provincial police force in Leopoldville. Some detachments threatened to mutiny unless demands for increased pay were met.

P.6

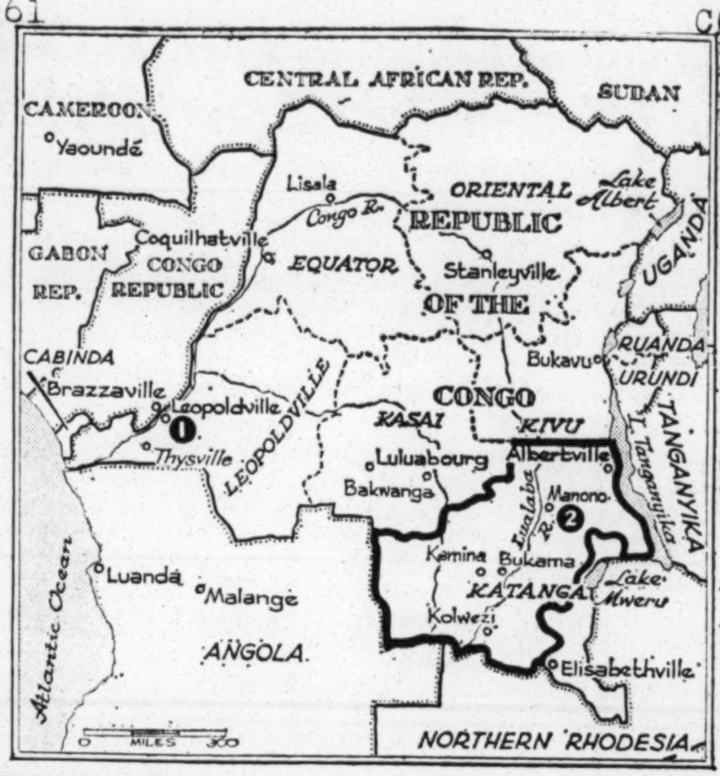
United Nations forces in and near Leopoldville were alerted to stand by for possible trouble and the United Nations command installed barbed-wire fences at the approaches to Ndjili airport near here.

The Leopoldville Government ordered the police armory closed after the disappearance of a sizable quantity of rifles.

Mr. Tshombe was understood to have told United Nations officials that the invading forces violated the neutral zones in northeastern Katanga. These areas weer established last October by an accord between the United Nations command and Mr. Tshombe.

New York

In their advance from Oriental, or Eastern Province, and Kivu Province, the pro-Lumumba forces were reported to have marched through and occupied what was to have been a military No Man's Land in the Baluba country of Katanga.



The New York Times Jan. 11, 1961

An unrest increased in the garrison in Leopoldville (1), Katanga Province was reported planning an attack on invaders who had set up headquarters at Manono (2).

Civilian leaders of the Baluba tribe arrived with the invasion force yesterday. They are setting up an administration in Manono that they describe as the provincial government of the new state of Luluaba.

Prominent members of this group are Remy Mwamba, who was Mr. Lumumba's Minister of Justice, and Prosper Ilunga, who had represented the Baluba opposition in the Provincial Assembly of Katanga.

A United Nations spokesman here said the Katanga crisis was was being studied by military and legal experts. Pending such an appraisal the headquarters of the United Nations command here "reserves its comments and conclusions," he said.

Tshombe Critical of U. N.

In Elisabethville, the capital of Katanga, Mr. Tshombe intimated that he held the United Nations force responsible for the initial successes of the invasion. He implied that United Nations troops should have repelled the invading force.

Officials of the world organization recalled that Mr. Tshombe had insisted on having the provincial frontier guarded by his own policemen when the neutral zones were created.

These officials stressed that Mr. Tshombe's frontier troops seemed to have been unaware of the invasion and that the first report of it had come from Nigerian troops of the United Nations force stationed in the town of Manono. The town, a tin-mining center, is 150 miles south of the boundary between Kivu and Katanga.

Manono is in one of the two neutral zones where only United Nations troops are supposed to be responsible for law and order. The other neutral zone is near Bukama, southwest of Manono.

Contrary to first reports that put the number of invaders at 1,500, United Nations officials said today that the pro-Lumumba forces probably did not exceed 600 soldiers. Considerable reinforcements, however, were reported on their way to Katanga from Kivu and Oriental Provinces.

United Nations sources said the invasion had not been detected in its early stages because the troops moved by truck and, possibly, in barges up the Luluaba River through sparsely populated country.

The bulk of the pro-Lumumba soldiers were reported to be members of the Baluaba and allied tribes. They were welcomed in northern Katanga by Baluba tribesmen there who had rebelled against Mr. Tshombe's regime.

The invaders were said to have light armament and many were said to have been exhausted when they reached Manono.

Appeal to Europeans

Mr. Mwamba, Mr. Ilunga and their associates have been campaigning for the creation of a new state of Luluaba for three months. The new region would be composed of two-thirds of Katanga, including the regions of Kamina, Albertville and Kolwezi.

Before they joined the invasion force, Mr. Mwamba and Mr. Ilunga made their headquarters in Stanleyville, capital of Oriental Province and a Lumumba stronghold. They contended that they were acting in the interest of Congolese unity.

Mr. Mwamba and Mr. Ilunga appealed to Europeans in Manono to remain calm. They gave assurances that the mines there would be able to opearate as usual.

• Camera Press-Pix

Moise Tshombe, President of the secessionist Katanga Province of the Congo.

U. N. Aid Warns Tshombe

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Ian Berendsen, United Nations adviser in Katanga, warned President Moise Tshombe tonight against sending troops against the invaders in the north.

Mr. Berendsen said it was essential "to avoid any action which would aggravate the situation in Manono."

Mobutu Closing In On Lumumba Post

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

LEOPOLDVILLE (UPI)—Congolese troops of Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu were reported advancing steadily Sunday toward the pro-Lumumba stronghold of Stanleyville in Oriental Province. Last reports placed them with 12 miles of Stanleyville.

Jan 1-30-61

Reports reaching here said a clash between Mobutu's forces and troops supporting jailed ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba had taken place at the Congo River town of Basoko, northwest of Stanleyville.

P. 1

Mobutu was reported to have thrown two-pronged drive into Oriental Province after defeating pro-Lumumba troops in a fierce battle in the Equatorial Province town of Bumba.

The Congolese strongman's troops were reported Saturday to have captured Buta, 155 miles north of Stanleyville, after fighting in which at least 65 pro- Lumumba soldiers were killed and 165 wounded.

In Leopoldville, U.N. personnel were ordered to wear civilian clothes while off duty following a reported threat by the Congolese Army to shoot them on sight.

The tension flared following an incident in Leopoldville two days ago when a drunken Tunisian soldier of the U.N. force allegedly fired a machine gun at a Congolese patrol trying to arrest him. The Tunisian escaped but two Moroccans with him were arrested.

MOBUTU'S MEN CLAIM BIG VICTORY

The Atlanta Journal & Constitution

LEOPOLDVILLE, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu's central government troops claimed victory over pro-Lumumba forces in perhaps the heaviest fighting in the Congo since this African nation became independent last summer.

Atlanta, Ga.

Informed sources said Mobutu's troops intercepted a group of pro-Lumumba troops from Stanleyville, killed 65 of them and took 165 others prisoner.

Jan 1-29-61

The battle took place near the town of Bumba, just inside the frontier of Equatorial Province, where the Congo River crosses in from Oriental Province, stronghold of followers of jailed ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba.

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* * *

THE LUMUMBISTS had pushed down from the Oriental Province capital of Stanleyville. They were attempting to infiltrate the anti-Lumumba Equatorial Province when they were intercepted by Mobutu troops hurriedly reinforced from Leopoldville.

The bitter fighting was reported shortly after the United Nations commander here warned that the Congo was drifting toward civil war and that his diminishing troop force will be powerless to stop it unless reinforced.

Lt. Gen. Sean McKeown, just back from a week's tour of U.N. contingents, told newsmen "the situation is serious" but that a civil conflict was "still avoidable."

* * *

McKEOWN SAID the object of the U.N. troops was to prevent any clash between rival factions in the chaotic Congolese situation.

But he added that if the U.N. does not get troop replacements for contingents pulling out "it will be very difficult to prevent any clash."

UN fails to pass Congo resolution

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

By CHARLES M. HOWARD
AFRO U.N. Correspondent

Jan 1-28-61

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—The Security Council, after sessions extending over a three - day period, failed to adopt a drafted resolution on the "situation in the Congo" submitted by Ceylon, Liberia and the United Arab Republic.

P. 5

The vote was four in favor (Ceylon, Liberia, United Arab Republic, USSR), none against, with 7 abstentions. (Chile, China, Ecuador, France, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America).

Thus the "cold war" continues to be fought out in the United Nations and that body once again "does nothing" on serious African problems.

The meeting grew out of the use of the Belgian Trust Territory of Ruanda - Urundi to transfer Congolese troops under the command of Colonel Mobutu to the neighboring Congo privince of Kivu.

* * *

THE SESSION was called at the request of the permanent representative of the Soviet Union, Mr. Valerian A. Zorin, who, in his request dated Jan. 6, 1961 charged "fresh acts of aggression by Belgium against the Republic of the Congo."

He said that these fresh acts of aggression constituted a "serious threat to international peace and security."

In his statement before the Security Council the Soviet representative declared that the Security Council "must put an end to the 'colonialist' actions of Belgium and force the Belgian government to respect the will of the peoples of the world as reflected in the declaration on the end of colonialism, recently adopted by the General Assembly."

The Security Council, he said, "must condemn" the continuing Belgian aggression against the Congo and demand its immediate cessation."

Further, he said, "it must call upon Belgium to withdraw immediately all its military, paramilitary and civilian personnel from the Congo."

* * *

THE COUNCIL he declared, "must also recommend to the general Assembly that it consider, without delay the question of Belgian violation of the trusteeship agreement over Ruanda - Urundi, and deprive Belgium of its right to continue as administering authority of that trust territory.

"Its people must be granted immediate independence," he added.

Ambassador Walter Loridan (Belgium), speaking for his government declared, "Belgium emphatically rejects, as being without foundation, the slanderous Soviet accusations against his country."

These accusations were "a product of the Soviet delegation's imagination and were intended to serve as a "smoke-screen" for the true intentions of the USSR," he said.

Mr. Loridan reiterated his government's assurance that there was not a single Congolese soldier in Ruanda-Urundi now and that, contrary to Soviet allegations, there were only 1,200 Belgian troops in the trust territory.

This last observation was intended to refute the Soviet charge that the Belgian government had introduced into Ruanda - Urundi a regime of military occupation and had concentrated there "important military units and armaments in order to use them in a way that would permanently threaten the Republic of the Congo and other independent states of Africa."

* * *

THE DRAFT resolution called upon the government of Belgium as the administrating authority of the trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi to "immediately cease all action against the Republic of the Congo; to observe strictly its international obligations under the trusteeship agreement and to take immediate steps to prevent the utilization of the trust territory contrary to the purposes of the aforementioned resolutions; also calls upon the government of Belgium to withdraw immediately from the Republic of tre Congo all Belgian military, para-military personnel, advisers and technicians; recommends to the General Assembly to consider the action taken by Belgium as a violation of the trusteeship agreement for the territory of Ruanda-Urundi, adopted by the General Assembly on August 13, 1960.

* * *

IN PRESENTING the resolution, the Liberian delegation stated that it acted not only in its own behalf but as a representative of all African states as a member of the Security Council.

The Secretary - General of the United Nations, Dag Hammarskjold, who had cut short his visit to Africa and returned to the UN for the purpose of participating in these precedings, addressed a short statement to the council, he observed that the documents placed before the council on this question contained some of the most "violent" attacks yet made upon the Secretary General and his agents in the Congo.

However, he would not take up the Council's time now with explanations and corrections.

* * *

HE NOTED that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for the Congo had arrived in Leopoldville on Jan. 5 and he had met with its Chairman, JoJo Wachuku, and others of the commission.

He described the conciliation commission as the "third arm of the United Nations in the Congo," the others being the military and civilian assistance.

However he thought the work of the commission was "highly difficult" and, to succeed, would require "a fair chance" from all concerned, including the leaders of the Congo and all the members of the United Nations.

After the vote, Mr. Zorin (USSR) said, "the situation is quite clear." The "Power Constellation" in the Security Council was not closed and the matter must be pursued in the General Assembly.

18a 1961

CONGO

PEACE CALLED KEY TO CONGO ADVANCE

The N.Y. Times

Economic Resources Ample for Restoring Production, U. N. Group Reports

New York

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 11—The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa reported today that the economy of the Congo could be re-established if political security were assured.

Thurs. 1-12-61

The new republic has suffered from an empty treasury, a flight of capital, great unemployment and a lack of trained administrators. Offsetting this, however, in the economic outlook are the country's great natural resources, the commission found.

P. 4

The Congo's "physical machinery of production and distribution has by all accounts remained largely intact" despite tribal and factional fighting within the former Belgian territory, the report said.

Council to Discuss Congo

The political aspects of the Congo problem will be raised again here tomorrow, when the Security Council meets on a Soviet complaint against alleged Belgian cooperation in letting Congolese troops pass through Ruanda-Urundi. Troops of the Congo Central Government atempted last month to enter the restive province of Kivu from the trust territory administered by Belgium.

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold will arrive Friday to attend the Council session. He is cutting short his visit to South Africa, where the United Nations had asked him to look into the apartheid policy of racial separation. He visited the Congo on his way to South Africa.

Written to Guide Congo

The report on the Congo originally was written by United Nations observers as a guide to the Congo Government. It was circulated here as part of a larger report by the economic commission. That report said that although the new African states were facing considerable difficulties as a result of their break with the former colonial powers, a desperate economic crisis had been avoided.

The Congo report countered to some degree a belief that the Congo could not again become a working economic entity for many years.

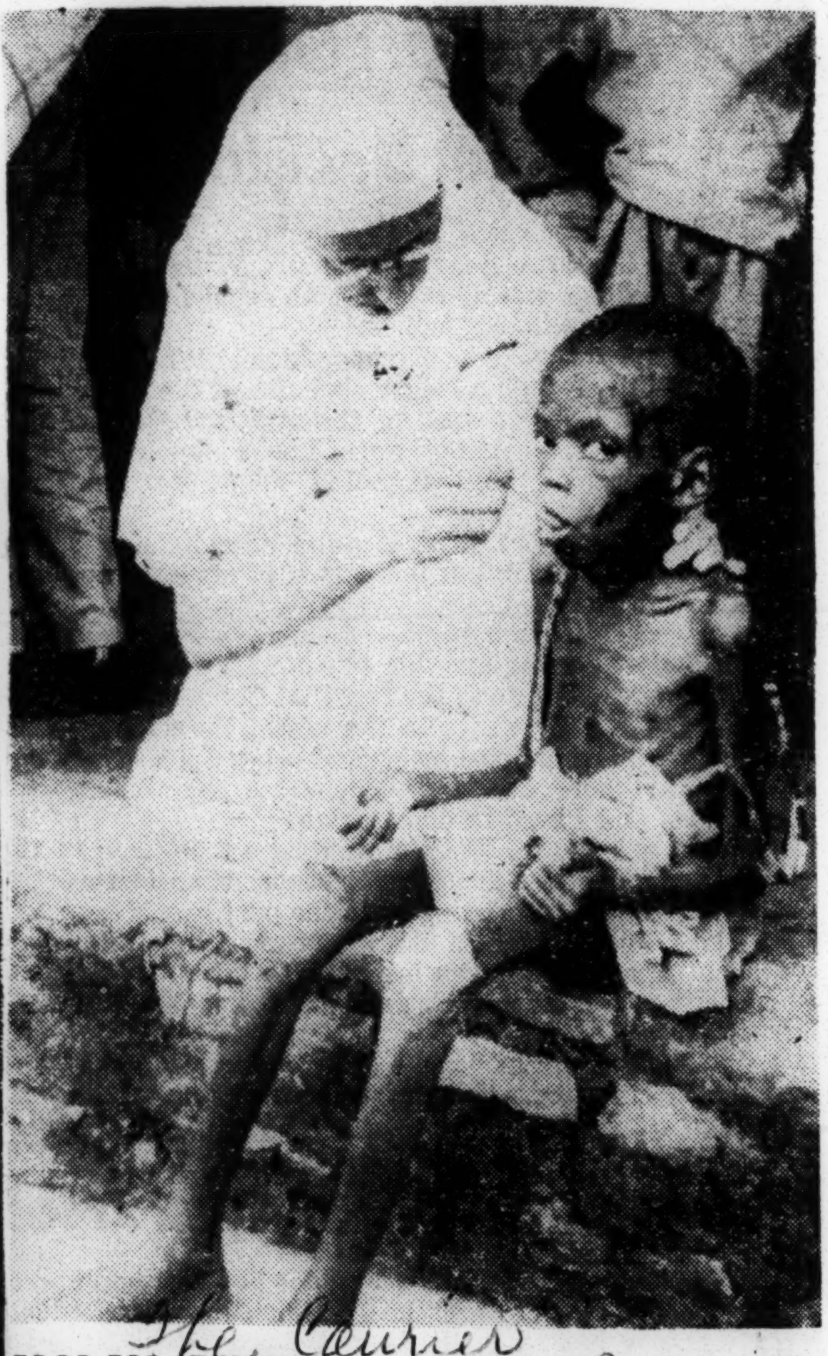
The commission conceded that many facts were missing about key economic factors in the Congo since independence last June 30. Observers, however, saw the report as the first solid attempt to assay the eventual economic position of the Congo if her political status could be assured.

The Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 1/14/61

PLANNING—Government officials from the Congo talk with King Vidor, the Hollywood producer, at the Moral Re-Armament World Assembly called "to plan a nation-saving action in 1961." Here King Vidor shows Mr. Kande and Mr. Kabamba, both chiefs of departments in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the picture album of the Hollywood premiere of the MRA film "The Crowning Experience," inspired by the life of Mary McLeod Bethune.



The Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 1/14/61

FOOD FOR HUNGRY—A young Baluba child is spoon fed by a Belgian nurse at a refugee camp in South Kasai at Bakwanga in the Congo. He is among some 300,000 Baluba refugees who are faced with starvation as a result of having to flee from tribal enemies into a barren and almost waterless area near the borders of Katanga Province.

U. N. CHIEF WARNS BELGIUM ON CONGO

The N.Y. Times

New York

Says Use of Ruanda-Urundi by Mobutu Units Entering Kivu Perils Europeans

Jan 1-8-61

Hammarskjold note and Dayal report are on Page 6.

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

P. 1

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 7—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold has warned Belgium that serious consequences might result from a repetition of the incident last month in which Congolese troops crossed the trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

The United Nations made public today the text of a note from the Secretary General to Walter Loridan, head of the Belgian delegation here. The note was dated Jan. 2, the day before Mr. Hammarskjold left for the Congo.

The note followed an earlier rebuke to Belgium by Mr. Hammarskjold for "facilitating" the entry of the Congolese soldiers into Kivu Province, by way of an airfield in Ruandi-Urundi.

The Secretary General's second communication followed the receipt of reports from United Nations representatives in the Congo that new contingents of Congolese soldiers were moving toward Kivu through the Belgian-administered territory and that arms for these troops were being shipped.

Rise in Tension Seen

The previous incident, with its "indication of Belgian participation," said Mr. Hammarskjold, has "led to a rise in tension which may undermine law and order and in particular endanger the European population."

The clash that followed the crossing of the troops also "has given rise to serious measures on the part of anti-army factions in Kivu Province," the note said.

These presumably are groups supporting Patrice Lumumba, eposed Pre sing Col. Joseph D. Mobutu Army Chief of Staff, and President Joseph Kasavubu.

"Although relative calm now prevails in the greater part of Bukavu [the central district of Kivu], it is felt that any fresh incident of a similar nature might bring about a highly dangerous state of panic," Mr Hammarskjold continued.

In view of these developments, he said, there is "urgent need" for a clarification of the Belgian position in Ruanda-Urundi. Belgian authorities previously informed the Secretary General that the Government had learned of the request for passage of the troops only after they had already landed at Usumbura Airfield.

Dayal Report Released

The United Nations Secretaria also made public today the text of a report dated Jan. 5 from Rajeshwar Dayal of India, Mr. Hammarskjold's personal representative in the Congo.

The Dayal report gave further details of the fighting at Bukavu Jan. 1, revealing that one unnamed member of the Ruanda-Urundi administration was killed.

Mr. Dayal said "absolute assurances" had been received from local Belgian commanders that there were no more Congolese troops within Ruanda-Urundi and that no more would be permitted to enter the territory.

P. 5

The report said the United Nations command had been able to avert a threat by Congolese National Army soldiers to destroy the Bukavu bridge on the border.

New York

U. N. Force to Be Revised

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Jan. 7—The arrival of the United Nations commander in the Congo heralds a reorganization of the 20,000-man international force.

Maj. Gen. Sean McKeown of Ireland is scheduled to start serving tomorrow as commander of the United Nations force in the Congo.

Brig. Indar Jit Rikhye of India will relinquish his post as military adviser at the Untied Nations Headquarters in Leopoldville by the end of this month to serve as an aide to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold in New York. The decision was made during Mr. Hammarskjold's visit here Thursday.

Collaborator

Brigadier Rikhye was regarded as the closest collaborator of Rajeshwar Dayal of India, Mr. Hammarskjold's special representative in the Congo. The 40-year-old brigadier was responsible for most of the military staff work at United Nations headquarters here during the tenure of Maj. Gen. Carl Carlsson von Horn of Sweden, General McKeown's predecessor.

General von Horn, who has been ill, left the Congo before Christmas. Since then Gen. Hammou Kettani of Morocco was acting commander of the international force here. It is assumed here that General Kettani will also soon leave the Congo.

Brig. Mengasha Iyassu of Ethiopia, chief of staff, is slated to go on home leave soon and may not return to the Congo.

The New York Times

Rajeshwar Dayal

The transfer of Brigadier Rikhye to New York and other staff vacancies make it necessary for the new commander to revise the staff structure of the international force in consultation with the governments contributing to it.

Led Talks With Congolese

General Kettani and Brigadier Rikhye were mainly in charge of coordination with Congolese military authorities. This coordination is complicated now by the consolidation in Oriental and Kivu Provinces of an army faction opposing Colonel Mobutu.

Renewed threats by the states participating in the conference of Casablanca to withdraw their contingents from the Congo force confronts General McKeown with the necessity of regrouping what troops remain available.

A new Irish brigade will be flown in by United States transport planes next week. The brigade is to relieve an Irish unit that has ended six months' service in Katanga Province.

The Irish will bring eight heavy armored cars. These will be the heaviest armored vehicles used here. The Malayan and Ghanaian units in the Congo are equipped with scout cars and other light armored vehicles.

The Congo Conflict Widens

The New York Times

New York

Jan 1-24-61

P. 28

The struggle over the Congo, in which intertribal strife is being exploited by Premier Khrushchev for his cold war against both the West and the United Nations, is entering upon a new complication. This is a growing intracontinental struggle over African leadership. In this struggle President Nasser, who sees in Africa the second circle of his projected three-circle empire, together with the Arab "nation" and Islam, is obviously trying to seize the initiative from President Nkrumah of Ghana and others.

At President Nasser's insistence, and over the more cautious approach of President Nkrumah, the African "neutralists," meeting recently at Casablanca, threatened to withdraw their troops from the United Nations Congo command unless the United Nations disbanded the Congolese National Army of President Kasavubu and restored to power both the imprisoned ex-Premier Lumumba and the dispersed Parliament. Now President Nasser has jumped the gun and has notified the United Nations that he will withdraw his 497-man contingent by Feb. 1.

At the same time, again under his influence, the Afro-Asian Solidarity Council sitting in Cairo proclaimed the pro-Lumumba regime in Stanleyville, headed by Communist-trained Antoine Gizenga, as the "legitimate" Government of the Congo and requested all Governments withdrawing their troops from the United Nations command to put them at the disposal of that regime. It created a thirteen-nation committee, including Soviet Russia, Communist China and the United Arab Republic, to coordinate "all material aid," including "volunteers," already being siphoned through Cairo.

Under such pressure the other Casablanca states—Morocco, Ghana and Guinea—may well have to follow suit and withdraw their troops lest they be left behind in the leadership race. The United Nations should be able to survive this blow by replacing the withdrawn troops. But it cannot ignore the fact that President Nasser is not only the first to desert the United Nations. He also defies United Nations resolutions barring any United Nations intervention in the Congo's factional fight and calling on all states to refrain from providing arms or other military assistance to anybody in the Congo except "upon request of the United Nations and through the Secretary General."

The special irony in this situation is that President Nasser's country has just been elected to the Security Council and is at the moment presiding over it.

18a 1961

CONGO

Congo Chief Hints Move on Katanga

The Christian Science Monitor

64

By Reuters

Léopoldville, Congo

A Central Government move against secessionist Katanga loomed Thursday as Cyrille Adoula, labor leader, took office as Premier of the Congo.

Thurs 8-3-61

Mr. Adoula, former general secretary of the General Confederation of Congolese Workers, was invested as head of a new government Wednesday in a secret session of the Congolese Parliament.

Boston Mass

He promptly told Parliament that his government was determined to end the secession of Katanga "in the very near future."

Katanga President Tshombe, cooperating with the Belgian-backed Union Minière, led his mineral-rich province into secession only 11 days after the Congo obtained independence from Belgium last year.

Mr. Adoula, in an hour-long inaugural speech to both houses of Parliament, said Katanga's secession has "caused great harm" to the Congo and "deprived the state of a great part of its budgetary resources."

He declared: "Neither Tshombe, nor certain of his ministers, nor the Union Minière, nor the Belgians who are behind the secession of Katanga, will be able to keep the Congolese people from recovering their heritage."

Mr. Adoula denounced Mr. Tshombe, calling him a "provocateur." He said that it had been necessary to arrest him three months ago at the Coquilhatville politicians' conference "to teach him respect for the will of the Congolese people."

Mr. Adoula said Belgium should stop involving itself in the Congo's internal affairs and called for an unequivocal Belgian policy "tending to respect our sovereignty and national union."

In Elisabethville, the Katanga Cabinet held a special meeting under Mr. Tshombe and issued a cautious communiqué offering "warm congratulations" to Mr. Adoula.

"Katanga confirms its desire to collaborate with the rest of the former Belgian Congo to find a peaceful solution to the Congolese problem by negotiations," the communiqué said.

The new Premier said the Congolese national debt was rising alarmingly and warned that if exports do not pick up, "our reserves will continue to diminish to the point where it will no longer be possible to import the most indispensable goods or maintain the present level of life of the Congolese masses."

He appealed for multilateral technical assistance to the Congo "without excluding in advance some foreign country because of political conditions."

Observers, meanwhile, speculated on whether the Communist bloc would recognize the new government. So far it has recognized only Antoine Gizenga —nominated as Vice-Premier in Mr. Adoula's Cabinet—as Premier in succession to slain Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Cyrille Adoula

New Premier of Congo

Sigh of Relief at UN

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

United Nations officials have breathed a slight sigh of relief at the news that the Republic of the Congo, after a year of chaos, at last has a central constitutional government.

While much of New York has been vacationing at the beaches, top UN officials all the way up to Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold have been following step by step the elaborate lengthy attempt to form a single representative government in the Congo. Word of victory finally came through Wednesday.

A UN spokesman cautiously pronounced the new government headed by Cyrille Adoula as a step forward in the right direction and welcomed it as something called for by the UN Security Council. But the relief here at UN headquarters was unmistakable. A Congo Parliament after nine months had finally been able to act.

Reassessment Likely

Formation of the central government undoubtedly will be the signal for reassessment of the UN presence in the Congo. Looking to a possible shift in emphasis Mr. Hammarskjold immediately called in his Congo advisory committee. At present the UN is considerably in debt over the Congo operation, with $100,000,000 required through Oct. 31 and approximately 30 to 35 per cent of that sum not yet in sight because of refusals to pay made by the Soviet bloc, France, Belgium, and Portugal.

If the story of the meeting of the Congolese Parliament as reported here is correct, it is one for the history books.

In the fact of opposition from Congolese politicians, United Nations officials for days held almost hourly contact with leaders of all Congolese factions in an effort to convince them that the session was an absolute necessity. Western diplomats are said likewise to have kept after the Congolese leaders in the face of mounting Soviet support for the Gizenga regime as the legal Congolese government.

Dramatic Affair

The parliamentary meeting on the grounds of Louvanium University outside Léopoldville was a dramatic affair. Press and public were excluded. Unlike the founders of the American republic who rode to Philadelphia on horseback the Congolese descended on Louvanium in helicopters.

So tense was the Congo atmosphere that 1,600 blue-helmeted UN troops guarded the Parliament site, which was entirely surrounded by electrified cables.

An important prod in bringing the opposing Congolese politicians together was a promise of $10,000,000 in economic assistance which UN aides insisted was made to the Congo as a whole. The money is to be used for vital imports and public works to reduce unemployment in the newly independent nation.

Two-Week Session

The parliamentary meeting at Louvanium lasted about two weeks. The two houses were reported to have finally voted unanimously with one lower-house abstention in favor of Mr. Adoula as head of the new central government. Mr. Adoula is a former general secretary of the General Confederation of Congolese workers.

He is considered a "moderate" and not anti-Western. He has announced that his government will pursue a policy of "positive neutralism" in foreign affairs.

Now that effective authority appears on its way to being reestablished in the troubled Congo, the UN begins to look ahead to the day when it can concentrate on the technical aid that was its original aim for this new country in the heart of Africa.

New Congo Premier to Confer With Gizenga in Stanleyville

NY Times

Tues 8-15-61

Adoula to Go Tomorrow Amid Reports Leftist Regime Is Staying Separate

New York

By **DAVID HALBERSTAM**

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 14—Cyrille Adoula, the new Congolese Premier, will fly to Stanleyville Wednesday for what appears to be a showdown meeting with Antoine Gizenga, who has headed his own Congolese government.

The meeting is taking place at a crucial time in the history of this young strife-ridden republic.

Mr. Gizenga ostensibly dissolved his government after the formation of the Adoula Government here, yet there have been disturbing signs in the last few days that he has no intention of joining forces with the new government, and instead, is seeking outside aid.

The Premier will meet also with Gen. Victor Lundula, head of the Stanleyville army. He and Mr. Gizenga are the leaders of the faction widely recognized by the Communist nations and the more Left-wing African nations. The two men are the inheritors of the forces of the late Patrice Lumumba.

The announcement of the Adoula trip was made at a hastily called news conference here today. A spokesman said the Premier would be accompanied only by Christophe Gbenye, his Minister of the Interior, who is a former associate of Mr. Gizenga, and by another Cabinet officer, a secretary and an ordnance officer.

This then is an act of considerable personal courage for Mr. Adoula in a divided country where the various factions are given to arresting and mistreating the leading figures of state of their rivals. Mr. Gizenga had been unwilling to visit Leopoldville, ostensibly because he wall ill but, according to other sources, because he was unwilling to take the risk.

The Adoula party will leave early Wednesday and will spend the night in Stanleyville, returning on Thursday. There is a possibility, according to Government spokesmen, that Mr. Gizenga will return with Mr. Adoula.

Officials here are becoming increasingly disturbed, meanwhile, by fragments of news from Stanleyville. These have indicated that the Gizenga forces intend to keep a separate identity.

Today the official news agency reported an outspoken attack on the Adoula Government published in a Stanleyville newspaper. The article was written by Bernard Salumu, leader of a group known here as pro-Lumumba strong-arm men.

In addition, the Stanleyville radio broadcast an attack upon "the Flemish menace" in the Adoula Government—a reference to Belgian advisers in this former Belgian colony.

Furthermore, general Lundula's chief of staff is said to have visited Cairo and there have been repeated reports from reliable sources, denied by United Nations officials, that several shipments of arms have been flown to Stanleyville from Cairo.

As far as is known in Leopoldville, the Gizenga ministries, supposedly dissolved, are still operating. Several foreign missions, including those of the Russians and the Chinese Communists, are still operating.

Associated Press

Premier Cyrille Adoula

Congo Premier Adoula Called Obvious Choice

Evening Star 8-5

Thurs 8-3-61

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 3 (AP).—Cyrille Adoula, approved as Premier for a unified Congo, is a moderate in politics and personality. He is a Socialist labor leader who rose above party labels to win the trust of both followers and opponents of the late Patrice Lumumba.

Washington D.C.

Firmly anti-Communist, an equally firm believer in African nationalism independent of East and West, Mr. Adoula is a sober man who understands and respects legality. Of all the Congo's politicians, he has long been the obvious choice to repair the schism left by Mr. Lumumba.

Two men could scarcely be more different than taciturn, shy Adoula and dynamic, demagogic Lumumba. But in a land where persuasive public speaking carries more weight than logic, Mr. Adoula is known for his blunt, unyielding oratory in debate.

In Modern Circles

Mr. Adoula gives his age as 39, born on September 13, 1921, though some reference works erroneously list him as two years younger. Born and brought up in Leopoldville, he has always moved in modern westernized circles instead of the village and tribal circles of most other Congolese politicians.

A bank clerk much of his life, he became an active Socialist member of the vast General Federation of Congolese Workers in 1956. Two years later he helped found—along with Patrice Lumumba and Joseph Ileo—the Congo's first national political party, the Congolese National Movement.

Mr. Adoula was reckoned among the more moderate nationalists in the year immediately preceding independence, breaking with Mr. Lumumba in mid-1959. He sat as a Senator from Equator Province, his family home, in the first parliament after independence, but was not a member of the Lumumba cabinet.

Remained Silent

During the constitutional crisis of last September, when Mr. Lumumba harangued parliament to his defense against President Joseph Kasavubu' ouster order, Mr. Adoula remained silent, abstaining from the crucial votes. Mr. Ileo, who followed Mr. Lumumba as Premier, named him Interior Minister last February, a post he still holds. He also picked up the Ministry of Defense when President Moise Tshombe of Katanga declined to participate in the government.

CYRILLE ADOULA

Mr. Adoula lives a quiet life with his second wife and five children in a modern Leopoldville house. Unlike his more voluble colleagues, he is reticent and pensive in conversation, constantly puffing on a slim cigar, getting warmed up only when urging the need to restore law and order throughout the turbulent republic.

Mr. Adoula has always stood for a united Congo, above all. This policy has won him the respect of the Lumumbist rebels under Antoine Gizenga, at a time when they were denouncing other Leopoldville politicians as having surrendered the ideals of nationalism.

New Government in the Congo

New York Times

After more than a year of chaos, massacre and civil war limited only by United Nations intervention, the Congo has at last a chance for a better future under a new Goverment that shows promise of being able to master the situation. The emphasis is still on chance and promise, which bloom and fade in the Congo overnight; but both have now a more solid basis than at any time since the country leaped into independence unprepared.

P 20 C

The new Government is headed by Premier Adoula, a moderate Socialist but anti-Communist labor leader, who as Defense and Interior Minister rose above personal squabbles and won the confidence of all factions. He was designated by President Kasavubu, the silent strong man of the Congo, and won a near-unanimous vote of confidence from a reassembled Parliament representing all the factions except that of President Tshombe of Katanga. His Government has thus an unchallengeable legal basis conforming to United Nations demands.

Tu 8-1-61

Mr. Adoula's parliamentary triumph was a victory for both President Kasavubu and for the United Nations, whose local representatives regard him as the man most likely to succeed. By the same token it was a crushing defeat for self-styled Lumumbist "Premier" Gizenga of Stanleyville, whose regime is recognized by the Soviets and their African followers as the "legitimate" Government of the Congo and who seemed slated for the post after winning initial parliamentary victories.

N.Y.

But Premier Adoula has dedicated himself to the task of reuniting the Congo and has taken two steps toward that end. He has formed a Government of national unity by allotting Cabinet posts to virtually all factions, making Mr. Gizenga his First Vice Premier and Mr. Sendwe, President Tshombe's rival in Katanga, his Second Vice Premier. He has likewise announced his determination to end Katanga's professed secession by all means, if necessary by force.

Two questions remain. One is whether Mr. Gizenga will accept the post or defect. He promised to accept any parliamentary decisions, and his own delegation voted for Mr. Adoula, but both he and the Soviets have prepared a basis for defection in case of defeat by protesting against alleged United Nations failure to protect the parliamentarians, despite their strict isolation. General Mobutu's declaration that the national army would not permit the country to be "handed over to men guided by foreign influences" may be grist to their mill. The second question is how to overcome the still equivocal attitude of the Tshombe regime, which, after failing to get special consideration, boycotted the parliamentary session but now congratulates Premier Adoula and offers to "negotiate" a settlement.

The final answer may lie in the hands of General Mobutu, who has pledged loyalty to President Kasavubu but has been also dealing with President Tshombe. If he truly backs the new Government, Katanga might find it advisable to return to the fold in peace for its own sake, for the sake of the Congo and for the sake of all Africa.

18a 1961 CONGO MISSIONARIES

Staff Photo

PEACEFUL NOW, the J. Kemp Hobson family has not always known such tranquillity. They were evacuated last year by air from their Presbyterian mission at Mboi, in the Congo, when the riots started there. Here, from left, are Grace, 6; Mrs. Hobson, Ruth, 3, and Mr. Hobson. He plans to return to the Congo in June.

Missionary Speaks

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky,

Congolese 'Not Opposed To Whites—Just To Their Running Government'

By TOM KARSELL

The Congolese are not opposed to white people, they are only opposed to white people running their government.

That is the opinion of the Rev. J. Kemp Hobson, a veteran of 40 years' service as a Presbyterian missionary in the Congo.

"The Congolese know they need the white man as an adviser in many areas," Mr. Hobson said here yesterday. "But they are bitterly opposed to having white people run their government."

Mon. 3-20-61

Mr. Hobson, his wife, and two small daughters, are in the United States on furlough from their post at Mboi, in the Congo, from which they were evacuated—with only 32 pounds of baggage—last July when unrest in the Congo threatened the 42 American and European Christian missions there.

p. 14

'There Are People Who See This Need'

Mr. Hobson and his wife believe the Congolese, with the aid of United Nations advisers may set up a truly democratic government.

"There are people in the Congo who see this need. They are not the ones you read about in the newspapers, but there are some there," Mr. Hobson said.

In fact, he is more optimistic about the situation in The Congo than he is about the restive native population of the Union of South Africa, where he expects a political explosion in 1963.

Natives there, Mr. Hobson noted, have said they would use peaceful steps until 1963 and then take whatever action necessary to gain full equality.

Mr. Hobson expects to go back to the Congo in June. But Mrs. Hobson and their two daughters, Grace, 6, and Ruth, 3, will probably stay in Bristol, Tenn., until peace is restored.

Mr. Hobson thinks the Christian churches have a great role in the future of the Congo and notes there are 30,000 Congolese children in Presbyterian mission schools alone.

The Presbyterian Church also maintains hospitals, agricultural schools, and trade schools, in addition to churches and religious instruction, he said.

Attacked By African Wielding Spear

No armchair critic, Mr. Hobson has been in the thick of Congolese fury. He nearly lost his left hand in 1959 when an enraged African attacked him with a spear.

He and an official of the Belgian Government, who was with him at the time, were both severely wounded by the native as they sought to prevent him from killing an African schoolteacher in the village of Mboi.

Mr. Hobson is here for a series of talks at Second Presbyterian Church, 3701 Old Brownsboro Road, which partly sponsors his work in Africa. He spoke last night and will speak again tomorrow and Wednesday evenings.

The Hobsons are staying here with Col. and Mrs. George Cheschier. Nita Yuma.

18a 1961

CONGO

UNITED NATIONS

U. N. Urged to Use Force To Prevent War in Congo

The N.Y. Times
New York N.Y.
Feb 18-61

U. A. R., Ceylon and Liberia Ask Firm Action to Bar Clashes—Others Call for Sanctions Against Belgium

P.1

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 17—One Asian and two African nations urged the United Nations tonight to "use force if necessary" to prevent civil war in the Congo.

The proposal was made in a draft resolution circulated to the Security Council by the United Arab Republic, Ceylon and Liberia.

The Council adjourned until 10:30 A. M. Monday after some nations asked permission to consult their home governments on the new development.

Except for the frank call for the use of force, the resolution had not been unexpected. Earlier in the lengthy debate on the Congo, various nations had called for the application of sanctions against Belgium for her alleged activities in her former colony. Sanctions, under the United Nations Charter, may mean military as well as economic measures.

The pertinent section of the three-power resolution urged the Council to "take all appropriate measures to prevent the occurrence of civil war in the Congo, including arrangements for a cease-fire, the halting of all military operations, the prevention of clashes and the use of force, if necessary, in the last resort."

The resolution did not describe how the United Nations might accomplish the task. The United Arab Republic, like some other African states, has already withdrawn its troops from the United Nations force in the Congo.

As the debate on the Congo continued, there were two other major developments.

The United States delegate, Adlai E. Stevenson, announced that the United States would investigate a report that an American-operated airline, with headquarters in Luxembourg, had flown knocked - down French-built trainer jets into Katanga.

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"If the report is true," he said, "the company's action is contrary to the interests of the United States, and we have in mind taking whatever legal action my be called for against those responsible."

Mr. Stevenson noted that he had told the Council earlier that "the United States intends to use its utmost influence within the framework of the United Nations to see that there is no outside interference in the Congo from whatever source."

A spokesman for the United States delegation said later that the United States meant its ban against arms to the Congo to apply to every nation.

A French delegation statement had started an investigation into the shipment of equipment to the Congo, which had "no authorization."

A spokesman for Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold denied a statement made last night by Thomas Kanza, a pro-Lumumba representative, at Cambridge, Mass., that the United Nations Secretariat had known in advance that the former Congolese Premier had been killed.

The spokesman called the statement "completely unfounded." He said the Secretary General knew of the killing only after authorities of Katanga Province announced it.

Foreign Troops Are Target

The three-power draft resolution on the Congo came in two sections. The first sought the immediate evacuation from the African republic of all Belgian and other "foreign military and political advisers not under the United Nations command."

It asked all states to take "energetic measures" to see that such personnel should not be replaced.

The resolution called for an "immediate and impartial investigation" into the circumstances of Mr. Lumumba's death.

The draft, however, in contrast with a Soviet proposal already before the Council, did not demand an end of the United Nations force and made no mention of the Secretary General. The Soviet proposal would have him removed from office.

In its second section, the new draft asked for a new session of the Congo Parliament under "protective measures." It called for the "discipline and control" of Congolese Army units and "full cooperation" by all members in the implementation of the resolution.

The Council heard two new suggestions from George S. Padmore of Liberia. He proposed that the United Nations consider calling a meeting here of all Congolese factional leaders.

They would meet with the Secretary General and the Security Council "with a view to settling the dangerous situation and restoring peace and order in the Congo."

The Liberian plan also asked that all rival Congolese factions "be required by the United Nations to cease all military, political and other activities in the Congo for the present, under a truce required by the Security Council for at least sixty days."

Some differences arose about the report of United Nations Conciliation Commission in the Congo, which was sent yesterday to Secretary General Hammarskjold and discussed by him with his advisory committee of African nations. The text of the report has not been published, but its contents are known.

Mr. Hammarskjold said that, in discussion before the advisory committee, "it emerged very clearly that the views on the circulation of this document were very split indeed."

The committee will meet again with the Secretary General at 11 A. M. tomorrow.

Off World News Fronts

New U.N. Report On Congo Trouble

The News & Observer
Raleigh N.C.
Mon 2-20-61

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP) —A U. N. report from the Congo said Sunday Premier Joseph Ileo's government has secretly deported at least seven political prisoners to Albert Kalonji's secessionist Mining State and three of them were rumored to have been killed.

The report came from Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold's special representative in the Congo, Rajeshwar Dayal of India, who expressed "grave anxiety" about the "perils to which deported persons are exposed."

P.2

Hammarskjold published the report on the eve of further Congo debate in the Security Council. It raised the specter of a new Lumumba case and could hamper U. S. efforts to get Security Council recognition for President Joseph Kasavubu, who recently named Ileo head of a new provisional government.

It also cast a shadow on a recent suggestion from the U. N. Conciliation Commission in the Congo that Ileo's government become the basis for a coalition uniting all political factions.

peak of $505 billion in the April-June quarter.

Chains, Knives Are Wielded In Outbreak

B'ham Post-Herald
B'ham Ala.

Hall Is Cleared After Staged Demonstration

BY JACK V. FOX

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 16 (UPI) — A screaming group of men and women, most of them American Negroes protesting the slaying of Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, broke up briefly a meeting of the Security Council today and fought guards with their fists and chains in a wild melee in the corridors.

Rioters broke through the back doors of the chamber on signal as U. S. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson was making his first major UN speech.

Thu 2-16-61

Negroes already seated in the public gallery immediately joined the wild demonstration. They shouted "viva Lumumba" and "Hammarskjold murderer." Others stomped their feet and one man ran down an aisle toward the horseshoe-shaped table where the 11 delegations sat before he was halted. Official sources in Washington said the demonstration was Communist inspired.

P.1

Pro-Lumumba demonstrators—most of them Negro—converged on the outside of the green glass headquarters building as well and clashed briefly with white students demonstrating in support of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

Police Separate Groups

Police quickly separated the two groups, mounted patrols forcing them back behind barricades along First-av, which marks the boundary between New York and the officially international territory of the United Nations. Some of the signs carried by the Negroes denounced "colonial gangsters."

Ben Davis, the American Communist Party's Negro national chairman, was spotted by police among the demonstrators and forced to leave the area. Police said the demonstrators told them they didn't want him in line.

Davis, who said he was present to support the human rights of Negroes, was pushed away by three officers as he shouted denunciations of "police brutality" and kept asking: "Why are you punishing me and no one else?"

A patrolman replied: "You have to get out of here, Ben."

UN officials ordered the entire building closed. Visitors on guided tours or waiting to get in for the Congo debate were cleared from the public sections. It was the first time in UN history such action had been taken.

18 Guards Injured

Eighteen guards were injured in the fighting, none gravely. New York Daily Mirror photographer Stanley Hall was knocked unconscious from a blow by a rioter armed either with brass knuckles or a chain wrapped around his fist.

UPI Photographer Joel Landau was cut severely in the forehead by the same man. One demonstrator lost several teeth by a blow in the mouth and others of the mob suffered minor injuries.

One Negro drew a knife on a guard but was disarmed before he could use it. Another man, swinging a chain, was floored by four UN guards.

U. S. diplomatic officials in Washington, describing the demonstration as Communist-inspired, linked it with mob violence against Belgian Embassies in Moscow, Cairo and Warsaw over the death of the deposed Congo premier.

There were some whites among the group of Negroes. Photographer Landau saw one white man in the mob, carrying a copy of the New York Communist newspaper, The Worker, and smoking a cigZaret in a black holder.

Six men and four women were taken to a security office in the building. They were told to "take it easy" and given water and cigarets. After a short time they were escorted out of the building and across First avenue opposite UN where pickets were marching with pro-Lumumba placards.

Three Negroes Arrested

Three Negroes were arrested by New York police for disorderly conduct after they began shouting at passersby and refusing to move along. A short time later another demonstration began and about 25 pickets were herded off into a group by mounted police. The demonstrations obviously were well planned and timed.

P.2

They began about 11:40 a.m. All the 400 seats in the public gallery of the Security Council were filled and there was a long line in the corridor of people waiting to get in.

One of the Negro demonstrators identified himself as Dan Watts of

New York, a Negro and chairman of the "Liberation Committee for Africa" movement. He said the demonostrators were virtually all "American citizens of African descent."

Watts said the incident was set off by what he called Adlai Stevenson's "hypocritical tears" in defending Hammarskjold.

He said the violence broke out because the UN guards "turned on Afro-American women and tried to eject them forcefully."

A UN official said it was "the most serious incident of this kind ever to occur at the United Nations."

No charges were brought against any of the demonstrators by the UN. None was detained or questioned by the UN. It was known the organization was determined not to make martyrs of them.

U.N. MISSION BIDS CONGO'S FACTIONS NEGOTIATE PEACE

The N.Y. Times

New York, N.Y.

Conciliation Group Calls for Federal System Under 'Broad' Government

Fri. 2-17-61

ILEO REGIME IS BACKED

p1

African Delegates Divided Over Hammarskjold as Council Debate Goes On

By **LINDESAY PARROTT**

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 16—The United Nations Conciliation Commission on the Congo has recommended sweeping changes there, including the possible establishment of a federal system. It also called for a conference of factional leadings.

The commission's report was discussed this afternoon by Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold and his advisory committee on the Congo. The committee is made up of states that have sent military contingents to the United Nations force in the Congo. The Conciliation Commission consists of the main African states involved.

[A dispatch from Leopoldville said that the commission has recommended that the United Nations recognize the legality of the Congo Government headed by Premier Joseph Ileo.]

Observers Encouraged

While no official announcement was made here of the commission's report, some observers believed that it was a step which might break the long deadlock over the recurring crisis in the Congo.

The new development came late today, as the Security Council continued its long debate on the Congo. In the debate, some African nations attacked the Secretary General, in line with the Soviet Union's policy, and others defended him.

The galleries were closed to spectators, after yesterday's outbreaks.

The Conciliation Commission's plan for peace in the Congo calls for, among other things, a "summit" meeting among the rival Congolese leaders, perhaps at a spot outside of Africa, where tensions might be lessened.

The plan was understood to be acceptable to President Joseph Kasavubu and Mr. Ileo. Both were believed to be in consultation with other Congolese leaders.

Among those consulted were Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu, head of the armed forces of the Kasavubu Government, and Moise Tshombe, President of the secessionist Katanga Province.

Antoine Gizenga, head of the pro-Lumumba Stanleyville regime, was not included.

p2

Whether the commission's plan will be laid before the Security Council was not known. Some members of the advisory committee, well-informed sources said, were reluctant to see the program made public, at least immediately.

Others wished it circulated immediately. Neither Secretary General Hammarskjold nor the United States delegation has expressed a view on the report.

The plan, however, might represent the "consensus" Adlai E. Stevenson, the United States representative, has been trying to reach on the Congo. Plainly, it would not match the ideas of the Soviet Union, which has called for the recognition of the Stanleyville regime as the sole legal government of the new republic, the ouster of Mr. Hammarskjold and of the United Nations force in the Congo.

Broader Regime Urged

The commission's conclusions were reached after a series of conversations with Congolese leaders. They included recommendations for the "broadening" of the national Government of Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Ileo, with the inclusion of other leaders.

The commission called also for a halt in military operations "in progress in Katanga and those about to be launched in other provinces," sources here said, "in order to avert the imminent danger of civil war."

The report added: "Under the present conditions only a federal form of government can preserve the national unity and territorial integrity of the Congolese state."

The commission sought also the implementation of measures that many states have suggested here—the disarmament and retraining of the scattered bands of the Congolese army, the reconvening of the Congo Parliament and an amnesty for arrested political leaders.

The Congolese National Army thus would be "insulated" and set in shape for reintegration and retraining, possibly under the United Nations.

U. N. Protection Required

Meanwhile, all member states would again be instructed to keep their hands off the Congo, with enforcement measures to be applied by the United Nations, if required. Any parliamentary session or round-tab meetings of Congolese leade would be under United Natio protection.

The commission's report sa that the group would leave tl Congo shortly and go to Genev to reach its final conclusion.

Report Called Preliminary

The commission, headed b Jaja Wachuku of Nigeria, made clear that its report was a preliminary one, sent to the advisory committee and to Mr. Hammarskjold now because of the urgency of the current Council sessions on the Congo.

It attempted to set forth only "certain principal conclusions" on which all members had agreed, it said. The principal points were:

¶That the Fundamental Law, or temporary Constitution, be maintained.

¶That the newly-formed Ileo regime be broadened, so as to make it "a government of national unity."

¶That attempts to reach a solution in the Congo by military operation should be immediately checked.

THE WORLD

The N.Y. Times

Congo Puzzle

New York N.Y.

Sun. 2-5-61

p E4

In the Congo, at United Nations headquarters in New York and in Washington last week there was general agreement on one point: that as President Kennedy put it at his Wednesday news conference, the situation in the Congo "has deteriorated sharply." The deterioration was largely due to mounting conflict, both in the Congo and in the U. N.

The Congolese are fragmented and the Congolese army has broken up into four major factions, each fighting for a separate regime. There is anti-Communist President Joseph Kasavubu's force of about 7,500 men under the command of Gen. Joseph Mobutu, backed by the West. There are the forces supporting the imprisoned ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba, about 7,000 men, backed by the Soviet bloc and most Afro-Asians. President Moise Tshombe, the secessionist, pro-Belgian leader of Katanga, has some 5,000 troops. And Albert Kalonji, another secessionist leader, controls about 1,000.

These forces are engaged in constant though limited conflict. Last week there were serious battles between the Lumumba and Mobutu forces in the eastern part of the country, and between the Lumumba forces and President Tshombe's army in Katanga.

Lumumba on Rise

The Lumumba forces appear to be growing more powerful; their popularity is based on their claim that only Mr. Lumumba will keep out the Belgians and the other "white colonialists." Militarily, the Lumumba forces have been strengthened by arms aid from some of the Afro-Asian nations despite U. N. resolutions calling for non-intervention.

President Tshombe, too, is getting outside aid—from Belgian army officers and businessmen who work closely with his regime. And President Kasavubu is employing Belgian nationals in his Government.

diplomatic relations with Belgium—relations which were severed last summer when Belgian troops intervened in the Congo. The pro-Lumumba forces both in and outside the Congo would doubtless regard a diplomatic rapprochment between Brussels and President Kasavubu as proof of Belgian "plotting" to subject the Congo republic's independence.

The U. N. army of 19,000 has prevented all-out civil war by interposing itself between the rival Congolese forces. But recently some of the pro-Lumumba Afro-Asian nations have declared their intention of pulling their troops out of the U. N. army in protest against the U. N.'s policy of neutrality. Last week the United Arab Republic and Guinean contingents quit the Congo and Morocco and Indonesia prepared final withdrawal orders for their troops. When they left, the U. N. force will have shrunken to 13,000 men.

The New York Times

On Wednesday, at a special meeting of the U. N. Security Council in New York, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold warned that the depleted U. N. army would be forced to withdraw from some areas and might eventually be forced to quit the Congo altogether. He pointed to the prospect of a bloody civil war "tearing the country to pieces and bringing civilian life to a standstill." To prevent such a war he asked the Council to give him new powers to disarm all Congolese soldiers. He also called for an end to "outside interference" in the Congo.

Sun. 2-5-61

p

First reaction to the Secretary General's proposals was negative. Soviet delegate Valerian Zorin renewed the Communist attack on Mr. Hammarksjold's Congo policy and said Russia hoped the new United States Administration and its new delegate to the U. N., Adlai Stevenson, would "reappraise" U. S. policy and support Russia's position. The pro-Lumumba Afro-Asian nations talked of drafting a resolution calling for the disarming of the Kasavubu-Mobutu forces and the restoration to power of Mr. Lumumba. The anti-Lumumba nations made plain their opposition.

U. S. policy was in fact being restudied. In Washington and in New York during the week the Kennedy Administration held a series of consultations with other nations. There were reports that the Administration had come up with a new formula which might pave the way for Big Power agreement on the Congo.

Formula for Compromise

The formula was said to include the following steps: (1) the release of Mr. Lumumba from prison and his eventual inclusion in a new and broader Congolese government; (2) a general agreement by all the powers involved not to intervene with arms or other aid except through the U. N.; (3) the disarming of all Congolese troops, as Mr. Hammarskjold had proposed; (4) the reconvening of the Congolese Parliament, which was suspended by General Mobutu last September.

According to some reports, India has expressed interest in the new United States approach. Some circles predict that Russia, also, might be willing to go along with it—if only in order to show the U. S. that it wants to lessen tensions.

The next step is to make public the U. S. formula and that will be done by Ambassador Stevenson in his maiden speech at the U. N. this week.

18a 1961

CONGO

He was a Headache to Statesmen

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.

Lumumba Was Recognized As Talented Opportunist

Tues. 2-14-61

By The Associated Press

Goateed Patrice Lumumba was a firebrand political leader whose unpredictable conduct made him a constant headache to statesman. P. 7-A

When he began his brief term as the first premier of the Congo last June 30, he was hailed by many as the messiah of his country's freedom.

He became immediately embroiled in controversy, however, and it marked his life to the end.

He invited United Nations forces to help restore order after the Congolese army mutinied and thousands of Belgian administrators and technicians fled in panic, leaving the country near collapse.

But after the troops began arriving his feelings shifted. One day he favored the move. The next he threatened alliance with Russia.

Until his death, though, even during his later imprisonment, the slender 6-foot-2 Lumumba stood out as a force to be reckoned with in any solution to the Congolese problem.

★ ★ ★

PRESSURE FOR his release was mounting at the time his escape was announced.

An immaculate dresser who leaned to conservative blue suits and bow ties, Lumumba showed extraordinary power to shift at will from a charming, smiling conversationalist to a violent angry orator.

His critics charged his powers of vituperation were partly responsible for the Congo's violence against whites. He never attempted to conceal his hatred of Belgians.

Lumumba could be impressive in his reasonableness one day and stubbornly hostile to reason the next. Many of his diatribes against U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold rivaled Russia's best effort in that direction.

Patrice Lumumba
. . . a firebrand

In the somewhat flabby political firmament of the Congo, he stood out because of his almost religious determination to rule that country as a whole.

To many, he was regarded as an opportunist of rare and unexpected talents for a comparatively uneducated African.

Europeans who knew him well said he would accept assistance from anyone, including, the Communists, but very little could be expected in return.

★ ★ ★

LUMUMBA WAS born July 2, 1925 in the Sankuru district of the Congo's Kasai Province. He married a girl from his section of the jungle who subsequently bore him four children.

Although he received only a rudimentary education in Belgian schools, he later took correspondence courses in law and literature.

At 19 he became a post office worker in Stanleyville after attending a training school. His ability was recognized, but later he was convicted of embezzling $2,500 and imprisoned for three years.

He emerged as an agitator for nationalism and said he had used the $2,500 to keep up his activities in the movement.

His political work, however, shortly sent him back to jail once again. He claimed Belgian guards beat him during his prison stay.

Lumumba won the premiership of the Congo on the eve of its independence day, but he was unable to rally all the tribes behind him and frequently was under attack for not being able to halt disturbances.

★ ★ ★

LUMUMBA BEGAN to display signs of political instability when his new republic was less than a month old.

Although he had denounced the Western nations as imperialists and invited Soviet solidarity against them, he suddenly visited the United States to seek U.N. and U.S. support and demand that all Belgian troops leave his country.

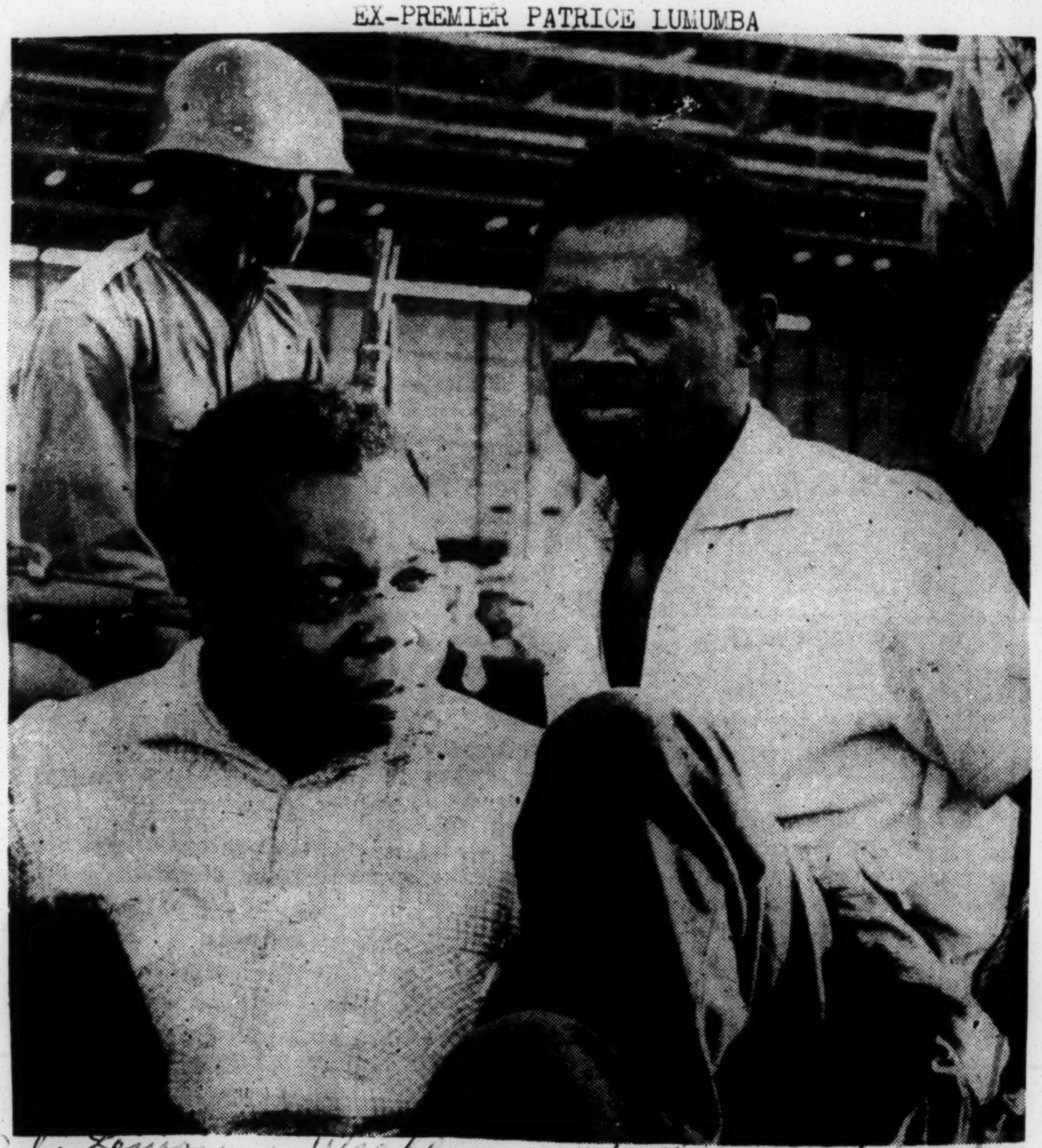
U.N. troops had little difficulty in disarming Congolese troops at first. But then, apparently under his orders, troops in Stanleyville rescued to be disarmed and the Congolese army started a gradual comeback.

Lumumba was dismissed last Sept. 5 by Congolese President Joseph Kasavuba, and a regime composed of army leaders under Joseph Mobutu was installed.

Lumumba remained in the premier's villa, guarded by U.N. troops until November, when he slipped out and headed for Stanleyville. His supporters had set up a regime there backed by the Communists.

Lumumba was caught in the interior by Mobutu forces and returned to Leopoldville for trial on charges of inciting the army to mutiny.

EX-PREMIER PATRICE LUMUMBA



Louisiana Weekly
Sat. 2-18-61

FORMER CONGOLESE PREMIER LUMUMBA SLAIN - Monday, the Katanga government announced that Premier Patrice Lumumba, along with two of his aids were killed by natives of Katanga. The death of Lumumba raised fears that the Congo was approaching all-out civil war. Pictured above is Lumumba during one of his recent arrests by Congolese soldiers under Col. Joseph Mabutu's command. With his is Joseph Mokito, his chief deputy. Late Monday, President Kennedy expressed great shock over the slaying of the deposed Congo Premier.

Relatives Mourn Lumumba

The News +
Courier
Charleston, S.C.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP). — Pauline Lumumba lay grief-stricken in a dark corner of an African house today, amid wails and tears from relatives gathered around to mourn her husband.

More than 200 kinsmen, close friends and colleagues of slain Patrice Lumumba, passed through the tiny house to pay respects in a traditional Congolese wake.

The women crouched on the hard floor, silent babies in their arms, tears flowing down their hard, wrinkled checks. The heavy air was pierced by shrieks of grief and agony.

Wed. 2-15-61

"Our strong leader is gone—our great father is no more," they wailed.

Mrs. Lumumba herself was still. Only an occasional gasp passed her lips, then she shook convulsively.

P.4-C

The women sat in straight rows facing each other. Their breasts were bare, a traditional gesture of mourning. Their brightly colored robes were wrapped around their legs.

Outside in the tropical sun the men sat, silent, sullen and motionless.

"There is nothing for us to do now," muttered Lumumba's brother-in-law. "He is gone. There is no one to take his place."

The relatives gathered from early morning at the house of Joseph Lutula, Mrs. Lumumba's brother and minister of agriculture in Lumumba's short-lived government.

Mrs. Lumumba heard the news of her husband's death over the radio Monday night. Friends said she was at first hysterical, then bitter, and now completely spent.

"We still know only what they have said on the radio," Lutula said. "We want to have his body—have they buried his body?"

"How could they have buried him?" muttered a cousin in disgust.

Did Lutula believe the Katanga government announcement that Lumumba had been killed by angry villagers, or did he suspect an execution?

"I don't know," Lutula said. "We don't know. He is dead. That's all we know."

Children Unaware Of Lumumba's End

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

CAIRO, U.A.R. (UPI)—Patrice Lumumba's three young children left their boarding school here Friday for an extended holiday at an undisclosed place, still unaware of the death of their father.

Sun. 2-19-61

Nawal Eldigwy, the school directress, said every precaution is being taken to prevent Francois, 9, Patrice 7, and Juliana 5 from hearing the news.

P.1

"The children do not know yet" she said. "And we'll see to it they do not know for some time.

Everyone in the city is talking about Lumumba today and the children are liable to hear it and it would be difficult for us to deny it."

She refused to say where the children were taken.

The three Lumumba children, who were brought here last summer, have been told that their father is alive and well in Leopoldville.

Mrs. Lumumba and a baby son remained in The Congo.

School sources said Francois had written a letter to his father Monday — the day that Lumumba's death was announced.

Copies of the letter in childish French, purportedly written by the boy, appeared in Cairo. Dated Feb 13, it said:

"Dear Papa Lumumba:

"I am well. I am very content at the baby home. I miss you. Reply to us very quickly, how are you doing and how are Roland the baby brother and Mama?

"I amuse myself very much. I eat well and work well. I embrace you and love you. Answer me.

"Hello to all my friends." "signed Francois Lumumba."

Obituary Of Lumumba

The Call
K.C., Mo.

By United Press International

Patrice Lumumba, whose violent death was announced Monday, was a man who stirred violent emotions in a brief but fiery career that saw him become the first premier of the independent Congo.

Fri. 2-17-61

In his 35-year span he was a beer salesman, a bank clerk, a post officer worker, a fighter for independence, and a master politician with oratorical powers that could sway the crowds.

P.1

He was frequently imprisoned—by the Belgians, by his political foes after independence, and once on a charge of common embezzlement.

Few could be neutral about Lumumba. He inspired violent hate or fierce loyalty.

Savior Or Agitator?

To his supporters he was a patriot who was the combined George Washington and Abraham Lincoln of the Congo. The word "Savior" was frequently applied to him by his followers.

To his foes he was an "agitator," "Communist," "dictator" "madman" or "thief."

But whatever his true colors, the goateed Lumumba was widely acknowledged to be courageous, shrewd, ambitious and a suave politician whose fast footwork made him elusive as quicksilver.

Born in 1926, Lumumba was 19 when he took his first job as a junior civil servant in the post office of his hometown of Stanleyville.

Eleven years later he had become chief clerk of the savings bank in Stanleyville. But his banking career ended when he was convicted of embezzling $2,100 from the bank and was sentenced to three years in jail.

Claimed He Was Framed

Belgian authorities released Lumumba after he had served a year and ordered him to repay the missing money. Lumumba said he was framed and that he took the rap for someone else.

Lumumba then moved to the capital city of Leopoldville where he worked first for a law firm and then sold beer for a Belgian-owned brewery.

P.4

It was then that he leaped into the fight for the Congo's independence from Belgium. In 1958, he formed the Congolese national movement, the first Nationalist party to draw support from all areas of the giant African colony.

In January, 1959, anti-Belgian rioting broke out in Leopoldville. The rioting spread to Stanleyville and by the end of the year Lumumba was back in jail.

Two months later he was released. He went straight to Brussels where he met with Belgian authorities in a conference that agreed to make the Congo independent.

Lumumba's Widow Is Flown By UN To Stanleyville

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, — (UPI) - The U.N. Command Saturday flew the widow of slain ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba to his Stanleyville stronghold at her request, presumably to become a symbol of his pro - Communist cause.

Sun. 2-19-61

But reports circulating in Leopoldville, the national Congo capital, said many pro - Lumumba troops in the Oriental and Kivu provinces were shifting allegiance to pro-Western army strongman Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu.

P.1

One report said Lumumba's own army chief, Gen Victor Lundula, had met Mobutu for talks in a secret spot.

P.4

There was no confirmation of the reports, which, if true, spelled trouble for Lumumba's Communist backed successor, Antoine Gizenga, in Stanleyville.

Mobutu himself was reported in Equatorial Province directing the military operations against the Gizenga troops.

Stanleyville, the capital of Oriental Province, has been Gizenga's main headquarters but his troops have reached out into Equatorial Province and into northern Katanga Province.

More Belgians in Leopoldville As City Loses Its Mood of Crisis

The New York Times

A Returning Visitor Finds Housewives and Children Again Much in Evidence, Stores Open and Traffic as Usual

New York

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Feb. 19—A visitor returning to Leopoldville after a four-month absence finds the European quarter of the city drastically changed.

2-20-61

A new atmosphere was apparent at the airport. The first persons encountered were a young Belgian couple out strolling with their small son, who was in swaddling clothes. To the accompaniment of the parents' alternately anxious and proud cries, the boy made valiant but only half successful attempts to walk.

p. 3

Last summer and fall no such scene could have been witnessed in Leopoldville.

There were no European children here then and few women. If, by some misfortune, a mother had not been able to leave the country with her small child, her fears were of violence by marauding soldiers or rioters and not that her little son might skin his knee on an outing.

Today, Belgian housewives are back in force with their children—at the city's one modern supermarket, or driving carloads of youngsters to school or to the swimming pool.

4,000 Belgians Back in City

Accurate statistics are hard to get. But it is estimated that 4,000 of the 20,000 Belgians who lived here before the Congo gained independence have returned. The beginning of their return dates from last October, when many Europeans gradually came to the conclusion that Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Premier, would be the loser in his duel with President Joseph Kasavubu.

Many stores that were closed ofur months ago have been reopened, although the shelves of most are almost empty. Some that were run during the crisis by Congolese or Portuguese employes while the Belgian proprietors were in Brussels or made fleeting visits once a week from Brazzaville, across the Congo River are now firmly back in the hands of their old managers.

Many stores are still closed, however, and in the fashionable residential section on the hill above Binza the most attractive homes are still empty, with grass growing in the driveways.

Cafes are more numerous and there are even a few dreary places that, with very little justification, call themselves night clubs.

The city streets, which were almost deserted during the days of crisis last eyar, are again filled with traffic, at least during the daylight hours. After dark, most of them are still empty, except for the main thoroughfare, the Boulevard Albert.

Even though United Nations forces patrol the city, it is not safe to walk in the side streets at night. Muggings and knifings are frequent.

U. N. Operation More Routine

The United Nations operation here also has changed.

What started as a heroic improvisation has become a fairly effective, if bureaucratic, routine operation.

The United Nations' civilian personnel have moved out of hotels and into private houses and apartments. They buy their food at the United Nations post exchange.

The United Nations military forces look different now, too. After seven months they have acquired an obvious confidence they did not have in the beginning. The tough Indonesians and Malayans who patrol the streets in small "ferret" armored cars have indisputably become the crack units of the international force.

At United Nations headquarters, Tunisian sentries now stand behind a black and white gate that swings open like the customs gate at a European border post.

Large groups of young Congolese still gather in front of the gate every morning in a vain hope of finding work. Unemployment is still high in the capital.

Urchins Hunt for Food

Downtown, behind the Stanley Hotel, Congolese urchins still rummage for food in restaurant garbage cans.

While the European quarter looks brighter than it did, the African section in the last few days has been darker than before.

The slaying of Mr. Lumumba has brought trouble between gangs of youngsters belonging to opposing tribes. As a result, the authorities have closed bars and cafes.

Saturday usually is a big night in the African quarter, with loud jazz and dancing in half a dozen open-air cafes. But last night not one of the dance halls was open. There were no lights anywhere, no automobiles and almost no pedestrians.

Army units were stationed in dark alleys next to the thoroughfares and soldiers rushed out with fixed bayonets as a lone car approached.

Leopoldville thus has settled down to a life that is almost, if not entirely, normal. Like a man with chronic rheumatism, it has learned to live with its pains.

POLISH MOB SACKS BELGIAN EMBASSY

The N.Y. Times

New York

Rioters Assault Diplomats in Protest on Lumumba —Files Are Burned

Times, 2-16-61

Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, Feb. 15—A mob of young Poles, protesting the death of Patrice Lumumba, sacked the Belgian Embassy today and assaulted diplomats who tried to defend it.

P. 1

The demonstrators fed a bonfire on the street outside the four-story building with papers and files thrown from the embassy windows.

Bricks and cobblestones shattered virtually every window in the building, which also houses the Netherlands Embassy. Furniture was broken and marred with crimson dye.

At the end of the twenty-minute foray, the four Belgian diplomats and local employes of the embassy were crimson stained with dye and shaken but uninjured.

Second Attack on Building

The mid-afternoon assault was the second "spontaneous" demonstration against Belgium in eighteen hours. Last night a mob of nearly 1,000, mostly youngsters from Warsaw Polytechnic Institute, hurled stones at the embassy building and shouted and orated against the "murderers" of Mr. Lumumba.

The Polish Government was actively encouraging today the spirit of indignation over the death of the Congolese politician. Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz sent a telegram of condolence to Antoine Gizenga, whom he addressed as Vice Premier of the Congolese Government.

The President of the Sejm (Parliament) denounced the slaying. Polish members of the Interparliamentary Union issued a statement of protest. The official press excoriated "colonialists" and "imperialists" in vengeful terms.

About fifty riot policemen were on duty at the Belgian Embassy in a residential section of Warsaw when the crown began forming at 1:30 P. M. witnesses said that most of the protestors arrived in buses. A number of Africans, Guineans and Malis who are enrolled in Warsaw schools, were with the demonstrators.

P. 1

The assault began with stone throwing and slogan shouting. After a few minutes a small group of demonstrators charged the wooden doors of the embassy. They were not obstructed by the police.

New York

An hour after the demonstration began the police moved to disperse the crowd. The rioters departed promptly and without protest.

In the late afternoon the Belgian Ambassador, Count Hadelin de Meeus, presented a strong formal protest to the Foreign Ministry.

By evening the police authorities appeared to be prepared to forestall any further demonstrations. A detachment of 200 riot policemen was in a side street near the Belgian Embassy and another strong unit guarded the Ambassador's house.

Extra guards were on duty at the United States and the British Embassies.

BELGIANS ATTACK THE U.A.R.'S EMBASSY

N.Y. Times

Students Retaliate Against Cairo Demonstration

New York, N.Y.

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Feb. 16—Belgian university students smashed windows in the embassy of the United Arab Republic today in reprisal for the burning of the Belgian Embassy in Cairo by Egyptian students yesterday.

Fri. 2-17-61

P. 1

A stone-throwing attack on the Arab embassy was made by 200 students from Brussels University in the late afternoon. The Brussels police were busy with the home-bound evening traffic rush and no policemen were in sight. The embassy is near the campus of the university.

A crowd of students streamed toward the embassy after the end of classes at 4 P. M. Standing in the street, they shouted "Down with Nasser!" and "Down with the U. A. R.!"

Some demonstrators began to throw stones. Several panes of glass were broken in the tall windows of the stone mansion that houses Cairo's diplomatic offices.

Once the police of the Brussels and the Belgian national forces had arrived, the students withdrew.

Police reinforcements continued to arrive until, by 6 P. M., more than 100 policemen were supported by two water-spraying trucks of the kind that helped to disperse demonstrators during the Socialist strikes early in the year.

P. 4

In the evening the students disappeared, but fifty policemen remained on guard around the embassy. On the campus of the university there was a new threat of trouble in a meeting of Leftist students addressed by Gules Chome, who was a lawyer for Patrice Lumumba when the Congo leader was jailed in Stanleyville in November, 1959, for making a speech that led to a wave of rioting.

One speaker at the meeting, not Mr. Chome, was cheered by a crowd of about 200 students when he said President Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province in the Congo "should have been killed instead of Lumumba."

Observers feared that the leftist group might try to match the attack on the United Arab Republic Embassy with more violence. An additional complication was that an anti-Leftist group of about forty students was standing outside the meeting talking about how to break it up.

A student who took part in the demonstration against the embassy was asked why he was there.

"Haven't you read the newspapers?" he replied. "That's why we are here."

Brussels newspapers published pictures today of the Belgian Embassy burning in Cairo.

Protests in Several Nations

BRUSSELS, Feb. 16 (Reuters) — There were demonstrations in several nations today as an aftermath of the slaying in the Congo of Partice Lumumba.

An estimated total of 15,000 persons gathered in East Berlin for a rally to protest against Mr. Lumumba's death.

About fifty unionists and members of a peace council marched to the Belgian consulate in Melbourne and a seamen's union official said Belgian ships might not be handled in Melbourne if Belgium continued her "interference" in the Congo.

Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold of the United Nations was burned in effigy at a meeting of 1,500 union members outside Ceylon's House of Representatives in Colombo, as were effigies of President Joseph Kasavubu of the Congo, Premier Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province and Maj. Gen. Joseph P. Mobutu.

Slogan-shouting students gathered before the Belgian consulate in Madras, India, but were halted by authorities as they tried to move on to the United States Information Agency building.

In Budapest, the Hungarian

Parliament's Foreign Affairs Comittee adopted a resolution condemning Mr. Lumumba's murder and calling for Mr. Hammarskjold's replacement as Secretary General.

Jemin Jeh Pad, people's daily was "obviously a carefully planned intrigue headed by the United States and Belgium."

Demonstrators Turned Away

Special to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Feb. 16—Riot squads of the West Berlin police broke up a Communist demonstration today near the Belgian Trade Mission. Police said three men had been arrested as ringleaders.

The spokesman said about 300 demonstrators gathered on the busy downtown avenue to march on the Belgian mission on a side street. The crowd was dispersed before it reached the Belgian building, he added.

Rioting Abates in Poland

Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, Feb. 16—Protest rallies denouncing the killing of Patrice Lumumba continued in Poland today, but riotous demonstrations appeared to have ended.

Lumumbists Attack U. N., U.S., Belgium

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Hundreds Arrested In Global Rioting

Thurs. 2-16-61

By The United Press

Rampaging mobs of demonstrators protesting the death of Congolese ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba struck with fire, rocks, and fists yesterday in widespread assualts on United States and Belgian embassies and United Nations buildings.

P/1

Scores of persons were injured and hundreds arrested.

The official Soviet Tass news agency charged last night that Lumumba was shot in the head by a Belgian captain of the Katanga armed forces.

Massacre Announced

The Katanga Government, in announcing Lumumba's death Monday, said he had been massacred Sunday by Katanga tribesmen in an unnamed village after escaping from a makeshift prison in Katanga Province.

The Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs. 2-16-61
P/1

Associated Press Wirephoto by Radio From London

TROUBLE SIGN . . . An Arab mob rips down the insigne from Belgian Embassy in Cairo during a demonstration over Patrice Lumumba's death. Members of the Embassy staff had left the building.

In its dispatch Tass quoted a Yugoslav news agency report from Leopoldville.

"It is reported that this executioner first killed the Minister of Defense and Youth Affairs, (Maurice). Mpolo," the agency said.

P/6

"When the president of the Congolese Senate, (Joseph) Okito leaned over him to see whether he was alive or dead, the captain shot him in the back of the head," it added.

"Sometime later Patrice Lumumba was also brought to the same spot and shot dead."

Cairo Embassy Burns

The Belgian Embassy in Cairo was swept by flames and Belgian buildings in other capitals were invaded by ransacking rioters.

Shots were fired into the U. S. Embassy in Ghana, and demonstrators smashed windows.

Two Americans were injured by flying stones in Cairo.

Many demonstrations, officials said, were Communist-inspired. They reached into the corridors of U. N. headquarters in New York; they spilled over onto the streets of New York and Washington.

In Cairo, more than 10,000 demonstrators attacked the Belgian Embassy, fired it into a sheet of flames, then stoned the American library and the U. N. information center and clashed with club-swinging police at the British Embassy.

Windows Smashed

Windows were smashed in the American library, and two Americans — a Marine guard and a U. S. Information Service employee—were injured.

In Accra, Ghana, hundreds of rioters ripped the U. S. seal from the front of the American Embassy and shattered a lamp in the Embassy with rifle shots. Other Ghanaian demonstrators uprooted plants around the Embassy and trampled the U. N. flag in the dust.

There were demonstrations in Paris, Warsaw, Calcutta, Dublin, Montreal, Naples, and Tehran.

In New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said Lumumba's most callous murder would have serious consequences, but he pledged India's support to the U. N.

25 Belgians Arrested

Twenty-five Belgian civilians were arrested and beaten yesterday by soldiers in the Lumumbist-controlled Kivu Province capital of Bukava in reprisal for the slaying Lumumba, U. N. officials reported.

Reports from the provincial capital of Kasai also said a Roman Catholic priest was shot and wounded by an unidentified Congolese assailant.

Europeans and other whites in the seething Congo were huddling indoors or seeking protection from U. N. forces.

Gizenga Recognized

The Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic Tuesday announced recognition of the Stanleyville regime headed by the Moscow-trained Gizenga as the legitimate government of the Congo. Guinea, Ghana, Yugoslavia, and East Germany followed suit yesterday.

Angry Blacks Move Against Belgium, U.S.

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

LAGOS, Nigeria (AP) — The Belgian and U.S. embassies were attacked Thursday night by thousands of angry Nigerians in protest against the slaying of Patrice Lumumba.

Fri 2-17-61

The attacks turned into general antiwhite rioting after police with tear gas frustrated repeated efforts to deposit a symbolic black coffin at the gate of the U.S. Embassy. The United States is blamed for Congo events in the propagandist-cast role of "imperialist" and for supporting U.N. Congo policies.

P/1

Cars driven by whites were overturned by demonstrators and dozens of whites were mauled, spat upon and stoned.

TARGET OF STONES

Every white pedestrian within sight of the swirling demonstrators was a target of stones.

A general warning went out to the white community to stay away from the city's center, where the neighboring U.S. and Belgian embassies are located.

A U.S. Embassy official said practically all ground-floor windows were broken in the U.S. Information Agency offices about half a mile away. He said neither building had been entered and no one was injured in them.

P2A

One report said an American was seriously injured in the upsetting of his car by an angry mob in downtown Lagos but the U.S. Embassy said it had no confirmation of such an incident.

REACHED OFFICE

The embassy said none of the staff of the embassy, the U.S. Information Agency or of the International Cooperation Administration had been injured. Anxious wives waited at home as men went to the embassy to discuss the situation with Ambassador Joseph Palmer.

Palmer managed to reach his office through the excited crowds by driving a small unrecognized car instead of in the official diplomatic car.

Nigerians said antiwhite feeling among the demonstrators was the bitterest ever known in Lagos where Africans generally are cordial to non-Nigerians. They explained that Lumumba's death had generated a wave of antiwhite feeling largely because Africans believed the Belgians were behind Lumumba's death.

The Congo In New York

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

The bash-in demonstration by Negroes at the UN Wednesday and the almost simultaneous stone-in demonstration by others of their race at the Belgian embassy in Washington are distressing proof that not all contemporary savagery is in the Congo.

The UN delegation came armed with knives, brass knucks, chains and other implements of parliamentary procedure. In a few minutes they inflicted more injuries probably than by all the white thugs in all the recent integration battles in the South.

Fri 2-17-61

Whether communist-backed or not, they served the communist cause beautifully. But few influential newspapers or politicians will impute these crimes to all Negroes generally or to other Negro demonstrators specifically.

P4A

Nor should they. But when a small number of violent Southern white men do far less, then blanket indictment of Southerners collectively is almost always forthcoming. Respectable segregationists are inevitably bracketed with kluxers; Negro sit-inners need fear no such association with the Muslim terrorists.

Yet, however more peaceful the followers of King may be than the demented black nationalists who bemoan Lumumba as a dead brother, there is more kinship between their methods — public demonstrations — than there is between cross-burners and decent Southerners. Perhaps that will become more evident to the rest of the nation as the sit-ins continue to imperil peace and order.

In any event, the King crowd should be aware of the hazards of this association now, as well as the fact that they too are serving the communist cause in Africa.

Washington merry-go-rouna—

The B'ham News

JFK supports indepedence for Africa

B'ham Ala

BY DREW PEARSON

Tues 2-14-61

p. 9

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — It isn't going to be shouted from the housetops, but the Kennedy administration has decided to pull a complete reversal of the Eisenhower administration in regard to Africa.

This was why Ted Kennedy, youngest brother of the president, made a little-noticed speech at the Overseas Press Club in New York, suggesting that the United States should reconsider its position toward Patrice Lumumba as premier of the Congo. Ted Kennedy had come back from a tour of Africa, and would not have made thate statement without consulting his brother.

Lumumba is now dead. But to understand the significance of the new Kennedy policy you have to go back to what happened in Africa under Eisenhower.

PEARSON

Best illustration took place after the independence of Guinea from France in 1959. The French were so irked at Guinea's vote for independence that they yanked out all the phones, removed all desks from government offices, transferred autos, trucks, and everything else that was removable.

The new republic was left helpless. So President Sekou Toure appealed to President Tubman of the much older African republic of Liberia to intercede with the United States for aid.

PRESIDENT TUBMAN did so. He urged that American aid be sent to Guinea immediately.

The Eisenhower Administration did not act. The request lay on a State Department desk for about two months. It was not ignored. It was carefully considered. But Eisenhower decided that to help newly independent Guinea would offend President de Gaulle.

Finally the Guineans got tired of waiting, requested aid from Russia. Within five days a plane arrived from Moscow loaded with Communist technicians. Three hundred Communist technicians are in Guinea today and it has virtually become a Russian satellite.

Later Eisenhower, waking up to what was happening in Guinea, invited President Toure to Washington for a formal state dinner, Oct. 29, '59, at the White House.

President Toure brought both his wife and his mulatto mistress, wanted both invited to dinner at the white House. U. S. protocol officers objected on the ground that the mistress had no official standing. She was included in the musicale after dinner, but not at the dinner.

At this point President Toure refused to go to dinner. Either his mistress must be included or he would not dine with President Eisenhower, he decreed.

"If you can give the lady an official position, she can be invited," astute Ambassador Wiley Buchanan finally advised.

So on the spur of the moment President Toure made his mistress secretary of state. She accompanied him and his wife to the White House.

Last Fall when the United Nations voted for or against colonialism in Africa and Asia, the State Department had wanted to line up against colonialism. So did the American delegation to the UN in New York. Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon was especially vigorous on this point.

BUT PRIME Minister McMillan of England made a personal appeal to Eisenhower and Ike then gave instructions to the American delegates at the UN to abstain. Our position was a great victory for Russia.

President Kennedy has now reversed this. He has laid down a policy similar to his 1957 Senate speech advocating independence for Algeria which made the French so mad.

"Ike and John Foster Dulles," remarked one Kennedy friend, "Stood at the mouth of the Nile and said 'you can't flow.' But the tide rolled them over anyway. Kennedy has figured that since the tide is going to flow anyway you might as well ride with it, and try to channel it, not resist it."

This is why former Gov. "Soapy" Williams of Michigan, now assistant secretary of state, is studiously avoiding the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia on his present African trip.

Lumumba was the subject of important, confidential debate inside the Kennedy Administration. Secretary of State Rusk, Assistant Secretary Williams, and President Kennedy all seriously considered the idea of urging the UN to reinstate the man with the greatest popular following, who they thought might be able to bring peace to the Congo.

But Ambassador Clare Timberlake, just returned from the Congo, urged the opposite course. He reported that Lumumba was an out- and- out Soviet stooge who couldn't be trusted around the corner.

Lumumba had been jailed for theft, kept a retinue of women, threw bawdy parties at local night clubs when he was supposed to be governing the new Congolese nation. He was one of the most treacherous scoundrels to hold office in modern times. Yet because he was killed he will now be revered throughout Africa as a hero and martyr. (c).

Kennedy Warns Moscow Against Congo Meddling

The News & Observer

Raleigh N.C.

Thurs 2-16-61

p. 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Kennedy warned the Soviet Union Wednesday against any one-sided intervention in the internal affairs of the turmoil-ridden Congo.

The President said at a news conference—in another blunt note of caution directed toward the Soviet Union—that any attempt to destroy the United Nations "is a blow aimed directly at the independence and security of every nation, large and small."

Backing U. N.

Kennedy also pledged emphatically that the United States will back the United Nations against any "dangerous and irresponsible" intervention by anyone in the Congo.

At the same time, however, Kennedy said anew that he is hopeful Soviet-American relations will improve.

On that point he declared: "I am hopeful that it will be possible, if relations between our two countries can be maintained, can be channeled along peaceful lines, I am hopeful real progress can be made this year."

But as for the Soviet-precipitated crisis in the United Nations over the Congo situation, Kennedy declared he agrees with India's Prime Minister Nehru that — as Nehru put it—"If the United Nations goes out of the Congo, it will be a disaster."

Kennedy volunteered his remarks regarding the explosive Congo situation at the start of his news conference, carried live on nationwide television and radio.

Other Subjects.

Speaking in his usual brisk, Democratic-controlled Congress to businesslike fashion, the President then went on to deal with these other subjects:

THE ECONOMY — Kennedy prodded the so far slow-moving, take swift action on his antirecession program. Pending such action, Kennedy announced, he has ordered a speedup of federal spending on some government projects in an effort to give the lagging economy a temporary shot in the arm.

p. 2

He said, for example, that the administration will make $734 million available to the states this month for the federal highway construction program.

Raleigh N.C.

Kennedy also took blunt issue with any Republicans or others who contend the nation is not in the midst of a recession. He said a recession has existed "for some months . . . and we have not recovered fully from the recession of 1958, which is a matter, of course, of great concern."

"I think," Kennedy declared, "it is well to call things precisely and I would call this a recession."

MISSILES—It is a matter of great concern that the Soviet Union has superbooster rockets capable of launching the Russians' Venus-bound space vehicle, Kennedy said. He added that this country is behind the Soviet Union in this field.

Then he said: "Unless we are able to make a scientific breakthrough, we have to recognize that we are in a position, a secondary position, on boosters."

The President said also the United States has made "exceptional gains in space technology." He said further that while these may not be as dramatic as the Soviet Sputniks, U. S. achievements in the long run "should give all Americans satisfaction in the efforts that we have made."

U. S. REVIEW STIRS U. N. CONGO HOPES

The N.Y. Times

Aides in Leopoldville Voice Optimism as Timberlake Confers in Washington

New York

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

Mon 2-6-61

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Feb. 5—Hope was voiced at United Nations headquarters today that the review of the Congo situation by the United States Government would diminish the danger of a large-scale civil war here.

Officials of the United Nations here detect a tendency in the Administration of President Kennedy to favor the preventing of outside support to the various Congolese factions, the discouraging of a military solution of their problems and the favoring of political reconciliation.

p. 3

Clare H. Timberlake, United States Ambassador to the Congo, has been conferring with Administration officials in Washington. Yesterday he gave President Kennedy a first-hand report.

Sources in Washington have said the Administration favors a "federalized" Congo, representing all factions, with an end of rule by force.

Implicit in the appraisal of Washington thinking by United Nations quarters here is the expectation that the United States will oppose what they describe as increasingly massive and overt Belgian support of the armed forces of the Leopoldville regime and of separatist Katanga Province.

United Nations sources said there were signs that responsible Congolese were getting ready to reconcile their differences rather than fight over them.

Much attention was attracted at United Nations headquarters by the recent overtures for talks between supporters of President Joseph Kasavubu and followers of Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned former Premier.

A few members of the opposition have taken part in the last few days in the preliminary session of the national roundtable conference that President Kasavubu is promoting as a means of exploring a way out of the Congo's constitutional and political crisis.

The preliminary session has

Reconvened after an adjournment of several days was called to ease differences between tribal groups.

The Opposition delegates were sent by the Congolese National Movement of Mr. Lumumba's party, and by the Party of African Solidarity, the group of Mr. Lumumba's chief lieutenant, Antoine Gizenga.

Mr Gizenga, formerly Vice Premier in the Lumumba Cabinet, now heads the pro-Lumumba administration in Stanleyville. He insists he represents the Congo's "lawful government."

Seek Freeing of Prisoners

No nationally known figures were among the pro-Lumumba representatives who appeared in the roundtable conference. But it was considered significant that the Congolese National Movement and the African Solidarity party should attend. Their spokesmen stressed that their participation was aimed primarily at obtaining liberation of detained political prisoners.

These spokesmen declared that the pro-Lumumba parties would consider attending the full roundtable parley only if it was open to all members of the suspended Parliament and if all detained members of the Parliament were freed.

The roundtable talks have been closed to the press on the ground that the press "poisons the atmosphere." It is reported that the 150 or so delegates attending the debates broke into applause when speakers advocated reconciliation.

Members of the United Nations Conciliation Committee said here that they no longer hoped to see Mr. Lumumba before their scheduled departure Feb. 18.

The eleven-nation African-Asian team obtained assurance in principle from both President Kasavubu and President Moise Tshombe of secessionist Katanga that they would be authorized to visit Mr. Lumumba in prison. But all efforts to make practical arrangements failed. Mr. Lumumba is reported to be held in Buluo Penitentiary, near Jadotville, Katanga.

Kennedy Warns Russia Keep Hands Off Congo

B'ham World B'ham, Ala.

Sat. 2-18-61

By ALVIN SPIVAK
(United Press International)

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Kennedy called Wednesday night for Congress to act as soon as possible on his anti-recession program and outlined for the nation the steps his administration has proposed "to get the economy back on its feet."

Kennedy also warned Russia to keep hands off the Congo. He said he was seriously concerned about the threat of what appears to be unilateral intervention in Congolese affairs.

He said only the presence of the United Nations in the Congo could keep peace in Africa and the United States will continue to support the U. N. presence in that nation.

In discussing the economy at his news conference, the President announced that he was appealing to all 50 state governors to cooperate in a speedup of federal-state highway programs for which he has ordered that $734 million be made available this month.

In addition, he said, the Small Business Administration has been instructed to try to help more small businessmen compete for business by offering them loans and other federal assistance.

When reporters got back to foreign policy, the President was asked what effect the current Congo situation would have on Soviet-U. S. relations. He refused to go beyond his opening statement on that subject. He said the statement was "carefully drawn" and that was that.

On a related subject, he was asked whether he thought it still was possible for the United States and Russia to pool their efforts in space exploration projects. He said he hoped it was possible to prevent the development of space for use in war.

B'ham, Ala.

"I hope it will be possible to make real progress in the next year," he said. "And I am also hoping for harmonious relations."

In his statement on the Congo, Kennedy did not mention the Soviet Union directly by name. But he took note of Russian pledges to aid leftist leader Antoine Gizenga, the Communist choice to succeed Patrice Lumumba.

Kennedy went on to say that he would find it hard to believe that anyone would take such a dangerous and irresponsible" step as unilateral action in the Congo.

U.S. NAVY READY FOR CONGO ROLE

The N.Y. Times

Five Ships, on Goodwill Trip Off African Coast, Could Take Emergency Action

New York

By JACK RAYMOND
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Five United States naval ships are operating in the vicinity of the Gulf of Guinea, ostensibly for goodwill visits to African ports but also for a possible emergency role in the Congo crisis.

2-20-61

Two of the vessels are the landing ships Hermitage and Graham County, which have a force of 500 marines aboard. The others are the Destroyers Vogelgesang and Gearing and the small tanker Nespelin.

The two destroyers have been engaged since last fall in what the Navy has dubbed Operation South Atlantic Amity. The other vessels joined them in African waters early this year. There were similar cruises to West African ports in 1958 and 1959, in keeping with the tradition of "showing the flag" as a reminder of the United States' military presence.

In the meantime, reflecting routine readiness precautions, Pentagon experts have worked out the requirements for a Congo air and sea lift, including details of forces needed and operating costs.

President Kennedy has made clear that the United States is reluctant to intervene unilaterally in the Congo and has said that if the United Nations failed to maintain control a decision on United States participation would await further developments.

The Pentagon study indicated that about 900 aircraft would be needed for the first four days and 750 for the next eight days if the United States should want to send an airborne division and an infantry division, plus supporting units, a total of 80,000 men.

Airlift Capacity Inadequate

"This number of aircraft and the airlift capability they represent are greater than is available through the Military Air Transport Service, the Air Force Tactical Air Command squadrons, the civil air reserve fleet and the Air National Guard," the study observed.

The Congo is approximately 6,300 air miles from the eastern seaboard of the United States and about 3,700 air miles from Western Europe.

It was estimated that thirty shiploads of military personnel and sixty-four shiploads of cargo would be required in the sealift, with a total cost of $10,527,000. Twenty-five transports and fifty-five cargo ships would be required with some of the ships making two trips.

The airlift of personnel and cargo would require 1,060 trips by C-124 transports at $30,000 a trip, making a total of $31,700,000. Additionally, about three tanker loads of aviation gasoline would have to be sent overseas to meet refueling needs, at a cost of $247,000.

The costs were cited as an example of the expense of such "limited war" operations. Qualified sources observed that the United States might well be confronted with many such operations in future.

It is for this reason that the Kennedy Administration has already ordered a speed-up in the delivery of fifty-three jet transport planes.

The United States has been contributing a fleet of C-130's and C-124's from bases in France and West Germany to assist in the airlift of United Nations military forces to and from the Congo. Some of the C-124's were dispatched from Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville, S. C.

Stronger U. N. Force Favored

No one here believes that United States intervention in the Congo is likely. However, the United States would like to see the United Nations force strengthened, not only diplomatically through recognition of its importance for maintaining peace but also materially and through aggressive command policies.

At present, the United Nations command has an international force of 17,500 men. Fifteen thousand are combat-type troops and the others are engaged in policing activities.

The Congolese Government, under President Joseph Kasavubu, has about 15,000 troops. They are armed with rifles and machine guns and have light transport, chiefly jeeps and trucks. This force controls about 50 per cent of the territory of the Congo, including the capital, Leopoldville, a modern city whose airfield can accommodate any type of plane, including big jet airliners. Leopoldville's port, Matadi, 180 miles down the Congo River, has facilities for ocean-going ships.

Gizenga Has 6,000 Soldiers

The regime of Antoine Gizenga, a lieutenant of the slain former Premier, Patrice Lumumba, controls Eastern and Kivu Provinces. It has its headquarters at Stanleyville, capital of Eastern province, and is dominant in Bukavu, the Kivu capital. Mr. Gizenga's regime, with about 6,000 troops, is believed to have been getting some arms from Communist sources, with the assistance of the United Arab Republic.

The government of Moise Tshombe at Elisabethville, in secessionist Katanga Province, a well-developed and rich mining area, has about 5,000 troops, including many Belgian mercenaries as officers. This force is believed to be fairly well trained.

A fourth major grouping, with 1,000 troops, is that under Albert Kalonji, a Baluba chief who controls the secessionist area of South Kasai, ajoining Katanga, and is also opposed to the pro-Lumumba forces.

These groupings are not cohesive, however, and loyalties often are affected by strong tribal rather than political or governmental considerations.

Because of the nature of the terrain, military operations in the Congo are limited in considerable measure to air transport and some rail and stream navigation. Much of the country is covered with jungle and effective military action of any significant scope is very difficult.

U.S. Seeks To Curtail Congo Rift

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP)—Authoritative sources said Tuesday night the United States is pressing Belgium to discourage the secessionist movement in the Congo's Katanga Province.

Feb. 22-61

This was brought out after Katanga President Moise Tshombe ordered general mobilization against any attempt to carry out a new resolution of the U. N. Security Council to impose peace and unity on the Congo.

The resolution adopted early Tuesday specifically authorized U. N. force if necessary to head off military clashes and civil war.

It came in the midst of an offensive of the Belgian-officered Katanga gendarmerie against Baluba tribesmen in north Katanga.

It called on all countries to keep all except U. N. military personnel from going to the Congo, urged that Belgian soldiers and political advisers leave that African republic and was interpreted by the United States to forbid any non-U. N. arms shipments there.

WASHINGTON PRESSURE

The authoritative sources said U. S. diplomatic pressure was being exerted in Washington and Brussels to have Belgium urge Tshombe to incorporate Katanga into an eventual Congo federation—and meanwhile keep Belgians from going to serve him as military mercenaries.

They said the United States also had offered Sudan some helicopters to spot forbidden truck convoys that might try to sneak military supplies through Sudanese territory from the United Arab Republic en route to Antoine Gizenga's regime in the Congo's Oriental Province.

They reported that Sudan replied it could head off any convoys without the helicopters. They declared adoption of the resolution had made Sudan firm against letting the U.A.R. use Khartoum as a fuel stop for any supply airlifts to rebels in Oriental Province.

STARTED 10 DAYS AGO

The informants said the United States began such diplomatic steps about 10 days ago while the resolution was being thought out.

They added that the United States got India and Nigeria to carry the ball on the proposal and after they drafted it they got the three Asian-African members of the council to sponsor it.

On the heels of the council's action, Secretary - General Dag Hammarskjold called for additional U. N. troops to carry out the new peace plan. Some diplomats expressed belief he could build the force back up to 20,000 men.

18a 1961

CONGO

FIGHT CONTINUES AT PORT IN CONGO; U.N. UNIT CUT OFF

Mon. 3-6-61

Commanders Agree to Bar Reinforcements for Troops Engaged at Matadi

P.1

AMMUNITION RUNS LOW

Sudanese Also Lose Contact by Radio—9 Canadians Among 16 Captured

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, March 5—Sudanese troops of the United Nations and Congolese army forces at Matadi continued intermittent shelling of each other's positions today.

The shelling, which started at dawn, was still going on in the late afternoon.

Seven Sudanese have been wounded, three of them seriously. Seven were missing after two days of fighting, United Nations headquarters announced here tonight. The Congolese casualties were not determined.

United Nations officers reported that sixteen men—nine Canadian signalmen and seven Sudanese soldiers—were "presumed" captured by the Congolese.

Agreement Is Reached

The United Nations command and the Congolese Government reached agreement tonight to refrain from sending reinforcements to Matadi.

Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko canceled orders given earlier to the garrison of Thysville, an élite unit between here and Matadi, to drive to Matadi. The Thysville garrison is equipped with armored cars.

Similarly, Lieut. Gen. Sean McKeown, Irish Commander in Chief, gave orders to an Indonesian battalion to stay at Kitona, an air base in the Congo River mouth, where it had been moved earlier in anticipation of a drive on Matadi.

The agreement was reached by General McKeown and Mr. Bomboko in a meeting in the Minister's hospital room. Mr. Bomboko is recovering from a hernia operation.

This afternoon the United Nations headquarters lost its last radio link with Matadi, a Congo River port city approximately 160 miles from here. The radio transmitter of the Canadian Signal Corps went dead late yesterday. The United Nations then relied on commercial radio channels, but communications broke down "for unknown reasons" today, officers said.

The only news the United Nations was receiving tonight was from Congolese army sources.

Ammunition Running Low

Officers also revealed that the Sudanese garrison of 130 men was "running low" on ammunition.

Neither the United Nations spokesman nor anyone else on the staff of the information services could be reached here all day.

After the departure of President Joseph Kasavubu this afternoon for a round-table conference of Congolese leaders at Tananarive, in the Malagasy Republic, Mr. Bomboko is the senior Congolese official remaining in the country. Premier Joseph Ileo and Interior Minister Cyrille Adoula left for Tananarive two days ago.

The Congolese army remained in control of Banana, the naval base at the mouth of the Congo River. The base was evacuated by United Nations forces Friday night after a skirmish in which Sudanese troops killed one Congolese. Congolese forces in pilot boats landed at Banana shortly before nightfall Friday.

The United Nations command is under orders from Secretary Dag Hammarskjold to "restore the situation" in Banana through negotiation or, if necessary by "use of force," the organization announced yesterday.

Negotiations were opened by the United Nations yesterday with the Congolese Chief of Staff, Col. Albert Kiembe, who flew to Kitona with Canadian officers of the United Nations.

Delay Asked on Troops

United Nations officers declared that Colonel Kiembe had asked them not to send troops to Banana immediately, since that would only lead to bloodshed. In a few days reoccupation be achieved peacefully, the Congolese chief of staff was reported to have said.

Accordingly, the United Nations decided to withhold military action for the time being.

Congolese commanders in Matadi also wished to put an end to the fighting, but lost control over their soldiers and were unable to do so," United Nations officers said.

The fighting in Matadi started toward noon yesterday when Congolese 20-mm. guns suddenly opened fire on a villa in the center of the city where Canadian signalmen had established their station.

Later the fighting spread, notably to the Metropole Hotel, one of the city's most prominent buildings, which was guarded by Sudanese troops. The Sudanese replied with mortar and automatic-weapon fire.

The shelling lasted until 3 P. M., then started again in late afternoon and lasted until nightfall.

Reports of the skirmish and the Congolese casualty at Banana Friday seemed to have touched off the fighting at Matadi. The report reached the Congolese garrison in Matadi yesterday morning.

Congolese army and civilian authorities were convinced that the Banana incident was prompted by a United Nations attempt to take over the airport at neighboring Moanda, which had not been previously occupied. The United Nations command disclaimed such an intention and said the Sudanese platoon appeared at the airport Friday merely to see off one of its officers.

The United Nations forces announced tonight that four Swedish fliers who had been captured with their two helicopters at Boma Friday were released by the Congolese army today. The men had been well treated and the planes were not damaged, officers said. Boma is a town halfway between Matadi and the mouth of the Congo River.

CONGOLESE CHIEFS BAR CENTRAL RULE; RECOGNIZE STATES

Fri. 3-10-61

Parley in Malagasy Republic Reaches Accord on Future Status of Government

P.1

NKRUMAH IS ASSAILED

Ghana President Is Warned to End Interference and Stop Talking for Africa

By BENJAMIN WELLES

Special to The New York Times.

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, March 9—Congolese leaders meeting here tacitly agreed today to scrap the formual for a central government for the Congo and to recognize the existence of its component states.

In an eight-hour session they also agreed to warn President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana to end what they called his unwarranted interference in Congolese affairs and his assumption of the right to speak for all Africa.

[In Leopoldville, meanwhile, the United Nations made important concessions to the Congolese Government to pave the way for the return of its troops to Matadi. In New York, the United Nations received a report from Rajeshwar Dayal calling the loss of Matadi a "serious blow."]

Leaders Fear U. N.

The Congolese leaders meeting at Tananarive have shown a common fear of and hostility toward the United Nations. If they can agree on preserving law and order in the Congo they feel they will have gone a long way toward obviating the need for armed United Nations forces in the Congo.

Premier Joseph Ileo of the Leopoldville regime said after the session that there had been agreement on a three-point agenda that would cover the future political form of the Congo, the maintenance of law and order and relations with the United Nations and foreign countries.

Mr. Ileo said the debate today had covered two aspects of the first item—the principle of recognition for states now existing "in law and in fact" and the creation of new states and future relations between these states in the Congo and internationally. It was evident that President Mose Tshombe of Katanga Province has now persuaded President Joseph Kasavubu and others that the formula for a central government is academic and must be scrapped for a new one. The most likely new formula would be a future confederation of Congo states.

Law and Order Is Key

Mr. Ileo noted that the conference had tacitly agreed to recognize that the old Belgian formula was outdated. Thus, in effect the leaders recognized Mr. Tshombe's claim an independent but cooperative status for Katanga.

Tomorrow the conference is scheduled to resume its work at 9 A. M. to take up the question of maintaining law and order. Successful relations between the United Nations and the Congo hinge on this key issue. It is expected that details left unresolved here will be tackled at a proposed round-table conference in Elisabethville. About 400 Congolese leaders ar eexpected to attend that conference some time this month.

The Congolese leaders unanimously agreed to send a message to Mr. Nkrumah at the United Nations in New York condemning his policies on the Congo. The message was signed by Mr. Kasavubu, who is chairman of the conference.

The Congolese leaders also agreed to send a congratulatory message to Jaja Wachuku of Nigeria for his "courageous" stand on behalf of the Congo in the General Assembly.

States Are Not Listed

TANANARIVE, March 9 (Reuters) — Congolese leaders delayed listing recognized separate states pending the round-table conference to be held in Elisabethville.

Representatives of the Leopoldville Government and Katanga, Kasai, Equator and Leopoldville Provinces were present at the conference here. The Government of Eastern Province headed by Antoine Gizenga was not represented.

U.N. AIDES BOWING IN CONGO IMPASSE

P.2C

Yield to Demands for Joint Report on Matadi Battle —Armed Patrols Ended

The New York Times

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, March 9—The United Nations command appeared to have made important concessions to the Congolese Government today in an effort to pave the way for a peaceful return of its troops to Matadi, a strategic port city.

Fri. 3-10-61

United Nations armed patrols were absent from the streets of Leopoldville for the first time in weeks. Only the sentries remained in front of United Nations headquarters here and the two principal hotels.

Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko said the withdrawal of the patrols followed an agreement between him and United Nations representatives.

He also said that the United Nations command had agreed to "study the possibility of drafting a joint report" on the responsibilities involved in the battle last Saturday and Sunday between Sudanese and Congolese troops at Matadi. The port city is on the Congo River 160 miles southwest of Leopoldville.

[Congolese sources reported an agreement with the United Nations on joint control over United Nations air traffic in the Congo, The Associated Press reported.]

Congo Aides Satisfied

Congolese officials said they were satisfied with what they regarded as evidence that the United Nations mission was now willing to deal with their Government on a "basis of equality."

The withdrawal of United Nations patrols here and the "joint report" are two of several conditions the Congolese Government has said must be fulfilled before the United Nations could reoccupy Matadi and Banana, the other important base the United Nations lost last week. Banana is 250 miles southwest of Leopoldville.

Mr. Bombko made his announcement after Rajeshwar Dayal, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's personal representative, and Lieut. Gen. Sean McKeown, commander of the United Nations force here, visited him in his hospital room. Mr. Bomboko is recovering from a hernia operation.

Negotiations on the peaceful return of United Nations troops to the two bases will be continued tomorrow. United Nations sources said that a settlement was not expected before Saturday at the earliest.

Dayal to Fly to U. S.

Earlier Mr. Dayal had said he hoped a settlement would be reached tonight or at least tomorrow. He is scheduled to leave tomorrow for consultations in New York.

The Congolese Government has requested "joint control of strategic points," including airfields. It has also requested that its civilian authorities be granted the right to check United Nations planes at Congolese airports.

Leopoldville appears to have withdrawn its earlier demand that Mr. Dayal "retract" before the United Nations General Assembly his assertion that Congolese troops opened fire at Matadi Saturday.

Today, for the first time since the beginning of the crisis in relations between the Congolese Government and the United Nations mission, observers noted that both sides seemed to be showing restraint and even eagerness to reach a settlement.

Mr. Dayal laid the recent tension to "complete misunderstanding" by Congolese leaders of the Security Council resolution authorizing the United Nations to use force, if necessary, to prevent civil war.

Congolese leaders remain convinced that the resolution is aimed at "disarming" the Congolese Army, even though the word "disarming" does not appear in the text.

The resolution, which was approved Feb. 21, "urges that Congolese armed units and personnel should be reorganized and brought under discipline and control and arrangements be made on impartial and equitable bases to that end and with a view to the elimination of any possibility of interference by such units and personnel in the political life of the Congo."

'Misunderstanding' Noted

Mr. Dayal said the "misunderstanding" had led Congolese leaders to make radio appeals and send communiqués to the army and that this created a "psychosis of fear." He said this situation had been limited to the territories controlled by Leopoldville and to secessionist Katanga Province. It did not exist in Eastern Province, he said, which is the seat of the rival regime of Antoine Gizenga.

Mr. Dayal said Mekki Abbas of the Sudan would act as Mr. Hammarskjold's special representative during his trip to New York. Mr. Abbas arrived this morning from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where he had served as secretary general of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

Mr. Dayal made it clear that he expected to return to the Congo in about two weeks, after his consultations in New York. His removal has been requested several times by the Congolese Government.

Asked whether Mr. Gizenga was still the effective head of the Stanleyville regime, Mr. Dayal said it was impossible to know just who exerted control there.

He said Mr. Gizenga had said he wanted to go to the conference of Congolese leaders in the Malagasy Republic, but had apparently changed his mind at the last moment.

There have been consistent rumors of a new struggle for power in Stanleyville, capital of Eastern Province, but the rumors could not be checked here.

Gizenga Reported Deposed

Reliable but unconfirmed reports from Stanleyville said Antoine Gizenga had been deposed, the American Broadcasting Company said yesterday.

An A. B. C. correspondent reported from Leopoldville that Gen. Victor Lundula, military chief of the Stanleyville regime, had helped to overthrow Mr. Gizenga. The correspondent said Stanleyville's new leadership was expected to be more moderate and to cooperate with the Leopoldville Government.

Dayal Tells U. N. Loss of Port Is a Serious Setback in Congo

P. 2C ~~The New York~~ Times

Report Calls Withdrawal From Matadi a Psychological Blow—He Fears Delays in Transport of Troops and Supplies

Fri 3-10-61

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 9—The United Nations was told today that its prestige and military authority had been set back by the forced evacuation of its troops from the Congo port of Matadi.

The statement came in a long report to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold from his special representative in the Congo, Rajeshwar Dayal of India. Mr. Dayal reported on the fighting last week between Congolese and United Nations forces for key points in the Leopoldville area.

Mr. Hammarskjold called his Advisory Committee on the Congo into session at 3 P. M. to consider Mr. Dayal's findings.

The United Nations withdrawal from Matadi, a strategic port on the Congo River, was a "serious blow" to the world organization's operations in the Congo, both psychologically and materially, Mr. Dayal said.

"This withdrawal," the report said, "deprives the United Nations force of its lifeline to the sea."

Interfeerence Feared

The loss of Matadi—the only port in the Congo that can comfortably accommodate ocen-going vessels—makes it difficult for the United Nations to bring in troops and supplies. The loss will also open the door to unauthorized military movements into the Congo, the report said.

"Without United Nations presence at Matadi arms, ammunition and other was materiel can enter unchecked into the Congo; this obviously can have immeasurable consequences to the development of the civil war situation," Mr. Dayal reported.

Meanwhile, the United Nations command, Mr. Dayal made clear, has tentatively rejected some of the conditions laid down by the Leopoldville Government as the price of further cooperation.

Mr. Dayal said Congolese authorities had demanded the following concessions:

¶That no United Nations troopships enter Matadi. Pilots have been forbidden to take such vessels up the river.

¶That all United Nations air traffic be controlled by the Congo.

¶That joint control be established over all airfields and other strategic points now occupied by United Nations forces.

¶That all permanent movements by United Nations troops be subject to Congolese control and all United Nations military personnel obtain entry and exit permits.

¶That armed United Nations trops cease patrolling Leopoldville.

4 Demands Inadmissible

These conditions were formulated at a meeting yesterday between Congolese and United Nations officials in Leopoldville. Mr. Dayal said that he had told the Congolese that the first four conditions were inadmissible.

On armed United Nations patrols in Leopoldville, he said Lieut. Gen. Sean McKeown of Ireland, commander of the United Nations force, had been attempting for the last two weeks to arrange for joint policing of the capital by United Nations and Congolese soldiers "without result."

Mr. Dayal asserted that the agreement to evacuate United Nations forces from Matadi had been signed "under duress" by the local commander, Capt. S. A. Hafiz, after his small group of Sudanese soldiers had almost exhausted their ammunition.

The report implied that the Congolese had used psychological pressure to influence the conference held Sunday morning to arrange a cease-fire between the United Nations and Congolese troops. At about noon Sunday, while the talks were in session, the report said, all the Congolese artillery opened fire simultaneously.

The report said "such concerted and exactly timed fire" was "inconsistent with improvised retaliatory shooting in answer to the opening of fire by another party."

Because of the blockade of Matadi, Mr. Daval said, thirty-three ships scheduled to dock within the next three weeks with United Nations supplies might be held up.

18a 1961

CONGO

FEDERATION IS NOW SEEN AS CONGO'S MAIN HOPE

Kasavubu and Tshombe May Come To Terms on a Federal Union

The N.Y. Times
New York, N.Y.
Sun. 1-22-61

PE5

By PAUL HOFMANN
Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Jan. 21—The long-heralded Congolese roundtable conference is at last to get under way this coming Wednesday. It may be a step toward political realism, cooperation, tolerance and moderation. Or it may compound the confusion and exacerbate political and tribal passions. Nobody knows.

"Enfin, on est au Congo"—after all, we're in the Congo—this stock phrase here resignedly conveys the notion that anything may happen. Former enemies may become friends and close allies may fall out; political sanity may prevail after half a year of turmoil or the focal areas of civil war may spread and join in one countrywide conflagration.

The parley starting here Jan. 25 is not yet the real "roundtable." It is the preliminary session of a steering committee appointed by President Joseph Kasavubu to discuss where the full roundtable conference is to be held, when, who is to attend, and which questions are to be put on its agenda. It will probably be held in Elisabethville, capital of secessionist Katanga, next month.

First Gathering

Yet the meeting opening Wednesday will be the first public gathering of responsible Congolese to examine their country's problems since Parliament was suspended early last September. Politicians who sat in Parliament and tribal notables who never were candidates in an election will meet with the Congo's rarest human resource, the "intellectuals"—the country's handful of young college graduates—to examine how chaos and anarchy can be transformed into law and order.

On the eve of the conference a high Congolese official whose family this week sought refuge—just in case— in peaceful Brazzaville across the river anxiously asked a foreigner, "Can you think of any solution for the Congo?"

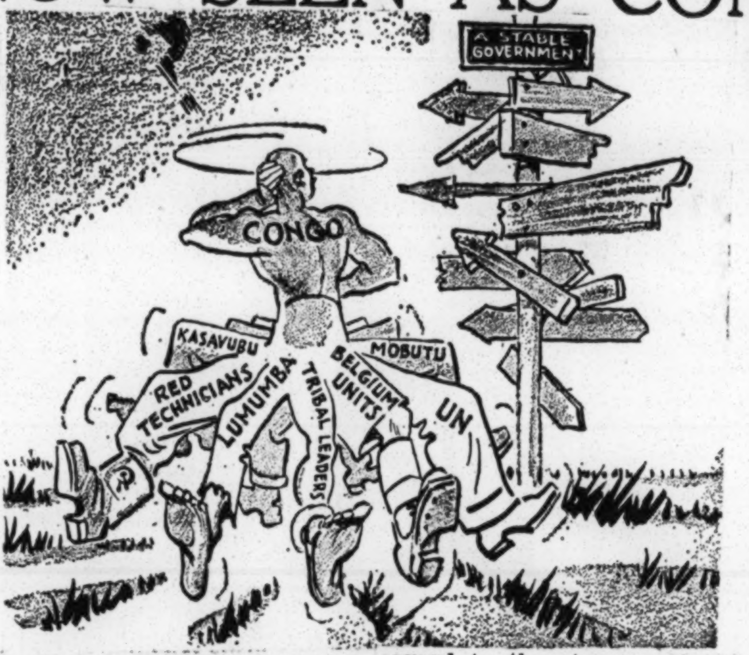
Puzzle for Many

Thus, newcomers who have been here a week find themselves consulted by old Congo hands: "You who still have fresh impressions and haven't started reacting irrationally yet, do you think this country has a future?"

A dispassionate professional observer of upheavals remarked: "Cynically speaking, civil war might represent a solution of sorts, provided one side wins decisively and quickly before massive outside intervention starts. But this seems impossible in the Congo. This isn't Spain. The fighting forces here lack strong motivations and are apt to change sides. Civil war requires a minimum organization that no Congolese faction can achieve without foreign assistance—and this would drag the whole world into a jungle war."

In such an atmosphere of bewilderment and skepticism it may be useful that the full-fledged roundtable conference is preceded by a pilot project seeking preliminary agreements on themes and working methods. What little has been said by the organizers so far indicates that they think some kind of federalism is the only solution for the Congo. To work out recommendations for a new constitution of a Congo federation or confederation appears to be the main task of the roundtable conference, according to its promoters.

If such a federation is to succeed, its member states must be vastly different from the present six provinces, whose boundaries were drawn by the Belgian colonial rulers without regard for tribal units.



One proposal to be submitted to the roundtable conference by Kasavaba backers calls for twelve states containing more than seventy semi-autonomous regions. It is designed to group the Congo's hundreds of ethnic and linguistic communities in such a way as to unite friends and separate enemies.

In passing it may be noted that some of the Congo's neighbors view the tendencies toward tribal states here with misgivings. The next step might be movements to join with tribal brethren outside the Congo. The Bakongo tribe occupies not only the western part of Leopoldville province, but also areas in the former French Congo and Portuguese Angola. The fierce Baluba tribesmen of South Kasai and North Katanga have cousins in Angola. The dominant Balunda tribe of South Katanga extends into the Rhodesias.

But even if the principle of a tribal basis for Congo federalism is accepted and internal boundaries are redrawn, much still remains to be done to make the system viable. There are big tribes and small tribes, advanced and primitive ones. A delicate machinery of administrative controls and political counterweight appears necessary to make tribal federalism work.

Above all, the powers and limits of the central government must be defined, especially with regard to the strong and rich region of Katanga.

New Accord

The advocates of the Congo's unity in a federative framework found new hope this week in an accord between Mr. Kasavubu and Moise Tshombe, the head of the separatist regime of Katanga. In the first direct long-distance telephone call in three months, Mr. Tshombe was reported to have promised Mr. Kasavubu he would participate in the roundtable talks. Implied is Katanga's readiness to accept some form of constitutional bond with the rest of the Congo.

The reconciliation between Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Tshombe was brought abount under the pressure of the advances achieved by the armed forces supporting Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Premier and champion of centralized government. Mr. Tshombe showed a new willingness to discuss collaboration with other parts of the Congo as pro-Lumumba forces were threatening to occupy two-thirds of his province—though not the copper mines and industrial plants of South Katanga that provides most of its wealth.

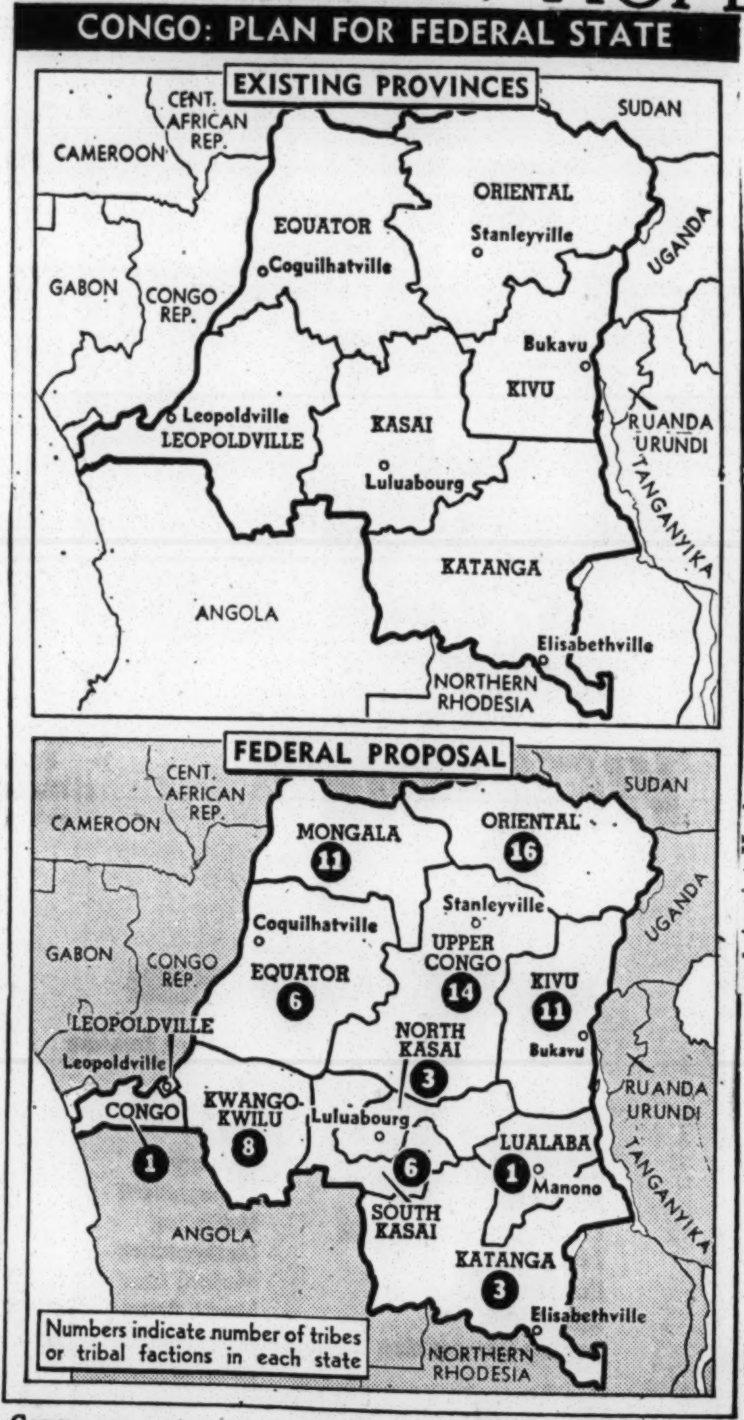
Mr. Lumumba himself was the pawn in the Kasavubu-Tshombe deal. Last Tuesday the ex-Premier was transferred from a military prison in Thysville in Mr. Kasavubu's own Bakongo region to Jadotville in Mr. Tshombe's mining citadel. The president of Katanga vowed to keep the Congo's number-one prisoner—his own archenemy—under safer guard than Kasavubu's mutinous garrison of Thysville. The ugly realities of political procedures in this part of the world were underlined by the mistreatment that Mr. Lumumba suffered on his way from one prison to the other. It shocked even those foreigners here who recalled how Mr. Lumumba himself encouraged violence in Congo politics.

Foes Invited

Even as Mr. Lumumba was flown from the lower Congo to Katanga, the organizers of the roundtable conference cabled to his lieutenants in Stanleyville and Bukavu, Antoine Gizenga and Anciet Kashamura, inviting them to participate in the constitutional unity talks.

Albert Kalonji, the Baluba tribal chief and secessionist leader of South Kasai, has promised to take part in the roundtable conference. A possible southern tier of Congo federalists in Leopoldville, South Kasai and Katanga is thus getting ready for negotiation. It remains to be seen whether the pro-Lumumba northeast wants to get into the act.

CONGO: PLAN FOR FEDERAL STATE



Congo was set up as a unitary state with six provinces, as shown in top map. Provinces were laid out by Belgians in colonial days without regard to tribal groupings. Second map shows a plan for decentralized tribal confederation put forward by backers of President Kasavubu. Under this plan, friendly or related tribes would be grouped into twelve states, most of them divided into semi-autonomous tribal regions.

Congo Issue Back to UN?

The Christian Science Monitor

By Mario Rossi

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold is preparing to confront the United Nations Security Council with its responsibilities in the worsening situation in the Congo.

An indication to that effect is contained in messages to those countries which have decided to withdraw their contingents of troops from the UN force in the Congo.

Boston, Mass.

Mr. Hammarskjold has left no doubt about the gravity of the situation, which imperils the whole UN operation.

"I am personally firmly convinced," he stated, "that the threat to peace and security of a substantial part of the world is vitally involved in this question."

Jan 1-27-61

Civil War Foreseen

He warned of "the likelihood in the Congo of immediate civil war degenerating into uninhibited tribal conflict and the complete disintegration of the remaining fabric of national unity, should the UN force and operations in the Congo be forced to cease."

P. 1

Should the severe weakening of the force make a proposal necessary for its liquidation, the Secretary-General stated, the entire UN operation in the Congo would have to be liquidated as well.

This, in turn, would lead to "a disintegration within the country provoking open and active involvement of major powers."

Mr. Hammarskjold recalled that to avoid cold war interference in the former Belgian colony is what the UN has been trying to do most vigorously during the past five months.

When the UN first became involved in the Congo last July, the Secretary-General had hoped to bolster his ability to act effectively by having always the unanimous backing of all African countries.

Cold war interference by the great powers, however, led to a split in African ranks, of which there is ample evidence in the activities of certain African delegations at the UN.

Dayal Recall Urged

The morning after Mr. Hammarskjold had released the text of his messages, the representatives of Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, United Arab Republics and Yugoslavia requested a meeting of the Security Council in order to examine the situation obtaining in the Congo as a consequence of the continued imprisonment of former Premier Patrice Lumumba.

A conditional request for a Security Council meeting was also made by Congolese President Kasavubu who, in a separate message to Mr. Hammarskjold, again insisted upon the recall of the Secretary-General's personal representative, Indian diplomat Rajeshwar Dayal.

The situation has now reached the point where the Security Council will have to examine the whole problem, in depth.

Much will depend on the Kennedy administration's attitude, with which UN members have not yet been acquainted. Given the apparent willingness of both Washington and Moscow to improve Soviet-American relations, it is hoped in diplomatic circles here that means may be found to circumscribe the impact of cold war activities upon the Congo.

A similar development, diplomats say, would of course represent a very constructive step.

The fact remains, however, that no formula has been found to solve the constitutional issue within the Congo which would enable the country to resume normal political life.

A number of African countries are also using the Congo as an arena for their own African policies, thus contributing to complicating the difficulties now being faced by the UN.

It is possible, the experts say, that these African countries would find it less in their interest to complicate matters if they knew that the great powers are now willing to seek a compromise.

In fact, the experts are convinced that in the long run the responsibility rests far less with the Africans than with the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Security Council meeting may test their intentions and furnish a clear indication about possible future developments.

U. N. JOBS EASING PLIGHT IN CONGO

The N.Y. Times

Projects of Swamp Draining and Road Building Give Employment to Many

New York

By KATHLEEN McLAUGHLIN

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 21—Within hearing range of riots and gunfire that have erupted so often in Leopoldville, a modern building in park-like surroundings and comparative quiet constitutes the hub of United Nations civilian operations in the Congo.

Jan 1-22-61

For thousands of Congolese who are more concerned with jobs than with tribal or political warfare, it is increasingly a haven in which to seek employment, counsel or training against the day when the tumult and the shouting subside and the nation returns to a normal existance.

P. 7

From the point of view of 176 United Nations employes who work there or report there, each day they remain is "borrowed time" in which to advance programs they realize could be extinguished tomorrow by a drastic turn of events.

Staff Maintains of Optimism

In the interim they are driving hard to establish a basis for economic rehabilitation of the tortured country, maintaining optimism against all sorts of discouragements and the deterioration of machinery and plants indispensable to routine activities.

One of the most effective of the temporary expedients adopted has been a program of public works for which the United Nations has allocated $500,000. If and when conditions make possible the extension of these projects, the emergency allocations amounting to a further $630,000 are ready for application, bringing the prospective total to $1,130,000.

Seven programs in five provinces already have been implemented. They are simultaneously creating employment opportunities for the unskilled or semi-skilled; boosting civilian morale and promoting practical and needed improvements for the economy.

Swamp Being Drained

The largest and most accessible of the undertakings is the drainage of a swamp on the outskirts of Leopoldville, on which 2,200 men have been at work since last October. The objectives are to make available some thousands of acres of cultivatable form land, and to eliminate the pools, which had been breeding places for malaria mosquitoes.

In Kasai Province three separate programs were begun also in October, on which 650 Congolese have been employed to date. One will provide a water supply for the airport at Luluabourg. Another concerns road work in and around Luluabourg communities, and the third involves municipal maintenance of road works and an additional drainage project in the area of Luluabourg.

Kivu Province is getting the benefit of a road and drainage program in the residential area of Bakavu, with 500 men on the payroll and expenditures of $54,000 at last report.

Move to Farms Planned

Slow progress has been reported on the project at Stanleyville in Eastern Province, which contemplates the settlement of unemployed families on small farms. As it gathers momentum it is expetced to absorb 3,000 persons and an allocation of $100,000, to be paid out as wages.

Coquilhatville, in Equator Province, is the scene of the seventh program—a drainage project on which employment of 450 was scheduled when it was activated last November. The initial allocation was $74,000.

Periodic reports on the progress of civilian operations in various fields indicate slow but constant improvement in relationships with Congolese administrators, considered imperative for harmonious progress in all fields. The most strategic phase of the problems confronting both the United Nations and local officials is the financial, in which circumstances have all but overwhelmed the best efforts of both sides.

By estimate of the United Nations staff in the most recent report, enormous losses are being sustained by the national treasury, through the collapse of adequate supervision at border points, on collection of duty for both imports and exports. Partial information for the months of October and November shows a decline in receipts in both categories totaling 15,000,000 Congolese francs ($300,000).

However, the trade position of the Congo has been steadily improving to the point at which 800,000,000 francs ($1,600,000) were available in December to be used for imports, as against 600,000,000 francs ($1,200,000) in November, for all purposes.

CONGO DENOUNCES U. N. ON VIOLENCE

The N.Y. Times

Regime Says World Force Fails to Give Protection in Pro-Lumumba Areas

New York

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Jan. 21 — President Joseph Kasavubu's Government denounced today what it termed the United Nations' failure to protect Europeans and Congolese from violence in areas controlled by supporters of Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned former Premier.

Jan 1-22-61

The Government reported that it had informed Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold that Mr. Lumumba had been moved to Katanga Province for his own safety and had never been mistreated.

P. 12

Commenting on the message to Mr. Hammarskjold, the civilian head of the interim military regime, Justin Bomboko, accused the world organization's representatives in the Congo of being insensitive to the wave of terror sweeping the pro-Lumumba eastern and Kivu Provinces.

Mutilated Bodies Reported

Mr. Bomboko said that the mutilated bodies of three Europeans had been found in Bukavu, capital of Kivu Province, and that American missionaries had been mistreated by Lumumba supporters. He added:

"You can hear the cries of Congolese and Europeans in Stanleyville," he declared. "Only the United Nations does not hear them."

At the United Nations' headquarters here it was reported later that the number of Europeans arrested in Stanleyville was mounting. Twelve Belgians, including three women, who were detained there yesterday were released after the Belgian community in the city had paid a ransom of 500,000 Congolese francs ($10,000).

At least three men among those released were found to have been severely beaten. According to on account, the three had suffered concussion and fractures. Reports reaching here depict Stanleyville as being in a frenzy of anti-white feeling.

The United Nations has opened a camp for refugees near the Stanleyville airport. The world organization's troops also were reported to be protecting refugees in Kivu province. Western embassies are in touch with the United Nations' headquarters here, discussing means of aiding foreigners in danger zones.

United Nations officials in Stanleyville reported that their pleas on behalf of mistreated Europeans had been rejected with the charge that the world organization had not done anything to help Mr. Lumumba.

Mr. Bomboko said Mr. Lumumba had been removed from the military prison at Thysville because soldiers there opposed to his policy might have killed him. The former Premier is now being held in Buluo Penitentiary near Jadotville, Katanga, Mr. Bomboko said.

Mr. Bomboko declared that the deposed Premier would be tried in a proper court following reorganization of the Congolese judiciary, which he said Mr. Lumumba had helped to wreck when attempting to introduce "people's tribunals."

Rumors that Maurice Mpolo, a fellow prisoner of Mr. Lumumba, had died could not be verified. Mr. Mpolo was Justice Minister under Mr. Lumumba.

Military sources here said today that more Belgian officers were expected in Leopoldville as instructors for Mr. Kasavubu's armed forces. About thirty Belgians are already known to be serving with Congolese National Army units here and in Thysville and up to seventy more are asid to be coming.

YUGOSLAV SCORES U.N. ON LUMUMBA

The N.Y. Times

Asks Protection for Ousted Premier—Accuses World Body of 'Passivity'

New York

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 22—Yugoslavia called today for United Nations protection for Patrice Lumumba, deposed Congolese Premier, and others recently subjected to "brutal maltreatment" in the Congo.

The request, coupled with charges of United Nations "passivity" in the Congo, was contained in a note sent to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold by Miso Pavicevic, chief Yugoslav delegate.

Mon. 1-23-61

M. Pavicevic's letter was similar to one received Friday by Mr. Hammarskjold from Modibo Keita, President of Mali. Mr. Keita, while offering no solutions, called for "further examination" of the Congo situation by the Security Council.

P. 3

Congo Debated Last Week

The eleven-nation body was expected to meet late this week, even though it concluded a Congo debate only a week ago. The Council at that time rejected an attempt by the Soviet Union and three Asian and African nations to rebuke Belgium for alleged interference in the Congo.

M. Pavicevic said his Government and people were indignant over the reported assault on Mr. Lumumba made last week when he was being transferred from Leopoldville Province to a jail near Elisabethville in Katanga Province.

The Yugoslav representative charged that the alleged mistreatment had been aimed at preventing a solution of the Congo crisis and had been a continuation of "direct colonialist intervention." He asserted it had been a consequence of the "inadmissible passivity of the United Nations Command in the Congo and of United Nations organs."

For these reasons, the Yugoslav delegate wrote, "the minimum which can be expected" is that the United Natoins organs in the Congo take Mr. Lumumba and others allegedly mistreated "under its direct protection."

Violence by Other Side Noted

Although United Natoins officials declined to comment on the Yugoslav complaint, one Western source deplored the apparent lack of concern from those supporting Mr. Lumumba for the violence taking place in areas controled by supporters of the former Premier.

This source suggested that any Council meeting called to look into Mr. Lumumba's mistreatment would surely go into reports of terror and violence in Kivu and Eastern Provinces.

The call for a Council meeting is expected to come tomorrow when representatives of African nations that recently took part in a conference in Casablanca, Morocco, will meet. The United Arab Republic, a Casablanca participant as well as a member of the Security Council, presumably would call the meeting.

Shift of Troops Urged

CAIRO, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Asian-African Solidarity Council called today on African and Asian Governments with troops under the United Nations Command in the Congo to place those troops at the disposal of the pro-Lumumba government of Antoine Gizenga in Stanleyville.

It also urged Asians and Africans to send volunteers to support the Stanleyville regime.

The council is organized on a non governmental level, but has powerful backing from the Soviet Union, Communist China and the United Arab Republic.

The council agreed to set up an international committee with headquarters in Cairo to coordinate aid to "fighters in the Congo" and to maintain direct contact with the Stanleyville regime.

U.A.R. to Withdraw Its Troops in Congo

The N.Y. Times

New York

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 23—Troops of the United Arab Republic are to be withdrawn from the United Nations force in the Congo, it was announced here today.

Tues. 1-24-61

The removal of the U. A. R. contingent of 497 men by Feb. 1 was requested by the Cairo Government. Cairo has been pressing the United Nations to change its Congo policy and to restore power to the imprisoned former Premier, Patrice Lumumba.

P. 1

Ghana, Guinea and other Governments supporting Mr. Lumumba have also been threatening to pull out of the United Nations force. But Cairo's request was the first formal demand for the withdrawal of troops from the 20,000-man international force.

A spokesman for Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold said that the withdrawal request was made last Friday. Mr. Hammarskjold promised to try to arrange transportation for an early return of the troops.

The major part of the United Nations force had been flown to the Congo aboard aircraft provided by the United States and other governments.

P. 7

Cairo's move obviously was a follow-up to the Casablanca conference two weeks ago, at which the heads of five neutralist African states met for a high-level policy meeting.

At Casablanca, President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic and President Sékou Touré of Guinea urged the withdrawal of troops unless the United Nations adopted a policy favorable to Mr. Lumumba.

New York

Guinea has 749 men in the Congo. Other participants at Casablanca were Ghana, which has 1,917 men in the Congo, and Morocco, which has 3,139. Mali and Libya, which do not have troops in the Congo, also attended the parley.

No move has been made to follow Cairo's lead as yet. Diplomatic sources have said that the other participants felt that they should wait until the Congo force issue was taken up again by the Security Council.

Mali has asked that the Council meet to consider reports of violence to Mr. Lumumba and other officials imprisoned in Katanga Province. Mali has asked that the countries that participated in the Casablanca parley take part in the Council debate.

A meeting of the eleven-member Council has not been called yet, possibly because a number of representatives have been detained in Washington, where they attended the inaugural ceremonies. Another reason for the delay may be that the Mali request was not followed by the usual formal request for a meeting. The Casablanca group would like to meet first before pressing for a Council session.

The African states also were considering that the Soviet Union might step in, as it did Jan. 7, when it accused Belgians of new aggressive acts in the Congo and asked for a meeting.

The Councils after a series of meetings, rejected efforts by the Soviet Union and some Asian and African states to censure Belgium for alleged interference in the Congo.

In another development, the Sudanese Government denied as false reports that arms were being transported across the Sudan border to pro-Lumumba forces in the Congo. The United Nations was reported to have been investigating reports of the shipment of supplies originating in the United Arab Republic.

Omar Abdel Hamid Adeel, chief Sudanese delegate, issued the denial. "The established Sudan policy toward the internal conflict in the Congo is one of strict neutrality," he declared.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Justin Bomboko
Congolese Foreign Minister

The Christian Science Monitor

Bombo Promises Lumumba Trial

By the Associated Press

Léopoldville, Congo

Boston, Mass.

Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko said Saturday that Patrice Lumumba would be brought to trial ~~as soon~~ as judges could be found to try him.

He told a news conference the deposed Premier has only himself to blame for his long wait in jail before being brought to court.

Sat. 1-21-61

"He has disorganized the judicial system, and now he gets the proper consequences of his actions," Mr. Bomboko said.

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He insisted Mr. Lumumba would be tried under due legal processes on charges that probably would include incitement to murder, setting up a dictatorship, and usurping power.

But, Mr. Bomboko said, "we are still awaiting the judges which the United Nations promised to send us."

ROLE FOR MOBUTU VIEWED AS WANING

The N.Y. Times

Congo Chief Promotes Him to Commander of Army—Lumumba Foes Uniting

New York

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Jan. 23—President Joseph Kasavubu appealed today for more discipline in the Congolese National Army after having made Joseph D. Mobutu a major general and named him commander in chief.

Tues. 1-24-61

Most Congolese officials and foreign diplomats think General Mobutu, who is 30 years old, has been "kicked upstairs" and that his political role is waning. He took over as head of the interim military regime after Mr. Kasavubu had deposed Patrice Lumumba from the Premiership and imprisoned him.

A preliminary meeting on a proposed national round-table conference is to open here Wednesday to pave the way toward restoration of representative government.

P. 7

Reassertion of Authority

However, General Mobutu's new rank was felt also to emphasize the Leopoldville regime's intention to reassert its authority over Congolese soldiers in all parts of the country. In the northeast, army detachments supporting Mr. Lumumba recognize Maj. Gen. Victor Lundula, former commander in chief, as their commander.

The appointment as commander in chief coincides with efforts to establish a common military and political front of all forces opposed to the Lumumba camp. To this purpose the Leopoldville regime is negotiating with the secessionist government of Moise Tshombe in Katanga and with the autonomist government of South Kasai.

Recent advances of pro-Lumumba troops and evidences of increasing outside aid for them, by air and over land, have prompted the Kasavubu regime, Katanga and South Kasai to seek coordination between their armed forces.

Mr. Tshombe's government is reported to have contracted for more airplanes for its fledgling air force and to be building up a "foreign legion" of European volunteers.

The Congolese Army faction loyal to Mr. Kasavubu and General Mobutu is to be trained by newly hired Belgian instructors. A United Nations spokesman declined to comment on reports that up to a hundred Belgian officers would be employed here. Privately, United Nations officials voiced deep concern over what they termed overt preparations for civil war and foreign intervention on both sides in the Congo.

Associated Press

PROMOTED: Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, head of Congolese Army, who was made a major general yesterday by Premier Joseph Kasavubu.

Obedience Called For

Mr. Kasavubu, who is supreme commander of the national army with the honorary rank of lieutenant general, called on all Congolese soldiers to "obey and respect" the new commander in chief.

The post has been vacant since Mr. Kasavubu deposed General Lundula, a backer of Mr. Lumumba, last September.

The army numbers about 25,000 men, split into several factions of varying efficiency and discipline.

General Mobutu, a former army pay clerk and newspaper man, became a colonel and Chief of Staff upon independence from Belgium July 1. He engineered a military cou Sept. 14 under which the arm suspended Parliament, took ove

political power and appointed a caretaker government young intellectuals.

Only two Belgian officer were noticed in Leopoldville's main army camp today when about 1,500 troops smartly paraded before President Kasavubu and General Mobutu. Nex to them on the reviewing stanc was Col. Michel Kiemba, new Chief of Staff.

In his address Mr. Kasavubu warned the troops that more of such mutinies as occurred recently over demands for better pay would lead to anarchy.

Panel Unable to See Lumumba

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—The eleven-member United Nations Conciliation Commission for the Congo left today after failing in an effort to see the imprisoned former Premier, Patrice Lumumba.

About 300 French, Italian and German recruits for the Katanga "foreign legion" arrived last week end and are undergoing training, reliable sources said.

LUMUMBA FORCES GET ARMS BY LAND

The N.Y. Times

U.N. Said to Be Acting to Halt Flow From the Sudan—Soviet Agents Reported

New York

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Jan. 22—Six trucks with arms were reliably reported today to have arrived at Aru, a town close to the Congo's frontier with the Sudan. The convoy is considered here to be the first hard evidence of surface supplies from outside for the forces supporting Patrice Lumumba, imprisoned former Premier.

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold was understood to have been informed at once of the arms transport by his special representative in the Congo, Rajeshwar Dayal of India. United Nations forces are unofficially reported on their way to the Aru area to seal off the main track linking the Congo with the Sudan across the bushland and savannas. The Sudan is Egypt's neighbor to the south.

Supplies by Air Noted

Earlier observations turned up evidence that the pro-Lumumba forces were receiving supplies by air. Soviet-built Ilyushin-14 planes believed to be based in the United Arab Republic have been sighted over Eastern Province. It is assumed that they drop weapons and other materials and occasionally land clandestinely on jungle airstrips that the United Nations forces are unable to control.

Mon. 1-23-61

Meanwhile, high Congolese officials said here today that they had evidence that Soviet agents were active in the area dominated by pro-Lumumba forces.

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Anicet Kashamura, the pro-Communist former Information Minister in Mr. Lumumba's Cabinet, who is now heading the rump provincial administration in Bukavu, capital of Kivu Province, was said to have a Soviet adviser. Agents from Communist countries and Egyptians are said to be in Stanleyville, capital of Eastern Province and stronghold of the pro-Lumumba forces.

Western diplomats called on Mr. Dayal at Untied Nations headquarters here to discuss the plight of foreigners in the provinces controlled by Mr. Lumumba's lieutenants, where many incidents of arrest and mistreatment have been reported. In view of the present anti-white agitation there, it was agreed that the international force would assist in evacuating Europeans who wanted to leave.

Pongo's Death Reported

The latest wave of violence against Europeans in Eastern and Kivu Provinces was touched off by Mr. Lumumba's removal to a prison in Katanga Province. His followers charge that the deposed Premier was "handed over to the Belgians," who support the secessionist regime of Moise Tshombe in Katanga.

Gilbert Pongo, Congolese Army security chief, who arrested Mr. Lumumba in Kasai Province Dec. 1, was reported today to have died under torture in Stanleyville. He was moved there after having been captured by pro-Lumumba forces on New Year's Day in Bakavu, where he had commanded an abortive airlift action against them. An appeal for Mr. Lumumba's liberation was later broadcast in Mr. Pongo's name by the Stanleyville radio.

The Stanleyville regime appears to be becoming increasingly radical. Left-wing extremists tend to monopolize power, according to information reaching here.

The African population of Stanleyville has been ordered to wear their oldest clothes in a sign of mourning for Mr. Lumumba. Last month the Stanleyville authorities warned Africans not to wear neckties until he was freed.

Ethiopian troops of the United Nations force in Stanleyville were alerted last night to defend a camp of European refugees from Congolese soldiery running wild. Among those sheltered in the camp were women and ten children.

Yesterday the Government of President Joseph Kasavubu accused the United Nations force of having failed to protect Europeans and Congolese from violence in areas controlled by the pro-Lumumba forces.

Lieut. Gen. Sean McKeown of Ireland, new commander of the United Nations force in the Congo, is to inspect northern Kivu tomorrow. His visit there is believed to be linked with United Nations efforts to halt the arms traffic across the Sudanese border.

Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, 30-year-old army Chief of Staff and head of the interim military regime, has been promoted to major general by President Kasavubu, commander in chief of the Congolese National Army, it was announced today.

U. N. Force Pulls Back

ELISABETHVILLE, The Congo, Jan. 22 (AP)—A spokesman announced today that United Nation Forces were pulling out of residential areas in embattled Luena and would let Katanga policemen and Baluba tribesmen fight it out.

Luena, a coal-mining center 250 miles northwest of here, has been the storm center of the Baluba rebellion against the secessionist Katanga Government and there have been many clashes. The Balubas in Katanga support the deposed Premier, Mr. Lumumba.

The United Nation spokesman said it was agreed a month ago that the United Nations Force and the Katanga gendarmerie should share responsibility for keeping the peace, but after talks with the Balubas and the gendarmerie yesterday, the United Nations Force decided to pull out of the African and European residential sections.

The spokesman explained that the United Nations force would hold the railroad station and the coal pits.

"We asked the Katanga gendarmerie—bitterly hated by the Balubas—to withdraw from Luena, but they refused," he said. "This meant that Moroccan troops would be forced to hold a line between the Balubas and gendarmerie in the middle of Luena and the Moroccans refused to accept this, claiming they were going to have heavy casualties in the crossfire."

The spokesman said the Balubas had promised not to attack trains if the United Nations would guarantee that passengers would not use the trains in the area.

KASAVUBU OPENS the PARLEY IN CONGO

N.Y. Times

Calls on Political Leaders to 'Rethink' Institutions —Lumumba Assailed

New York, N.Y.

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Jan. 25—President Joseph Kasavubu today called on the Congo's leaders to "rethink" their country's institutions to find a way out of the political crisis and attain peace and prosperity.

Thurs. 1-26-61

p 5

Opening a preliminary meeting of the long-awaited national political conference, the President advocated federalism as the system best suited for the vast Congo and its many ethnic, social and economic differences.

About 250 delegates attended the meeting in a theatre adjoining Leopoldville's zoo. Among them were many members of the suspended Parliament and some prominent tribesmen from the interior wearing feathered headdresses.

Lumumba Aides Absent

There were no representatives from Eastern and Kivu Provinces, which are controlled by forces supporting Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned former Premier. Mr. Lumumba's lieutenants had refused invitations to attend.

From Eastern Province there came instead of delegates a threat to execute 300 political prisoners being held there if Mr. Lumumba died in prison in Katanga.

The threat was made in a broadcast by Gilbert Pongo, former army security chief, who arrested the deposed Premier last December. Mr. Pongo is now a prisoner in Stanleyville.

In an appeal to Mr. Kasavubu, Mr. Pongo asked: "Would you allow 300 detained persons to die for a single man?"

Mr. Pongo was reported earlier to have been executed or to have died under torture. A United Nations official said here today he had had an interview with Mr. Pongo in Stanleyville and that he had found him to be ailing. But the official said Mr. Pongo bore no visible mark of mistreatment. Mr. Pongo was reported, however, to have expressed fear for his life.

Lumumba Assailed

In his address, Mr. Kasavubu said the Lumumba regime had been leading the Congo toward "ruin." He condemned attempts "to introduce in this country with violence ideological principles that gravely offend human dignity." This remark was intended for Mr. Lumumba's followers.

The organizers of the conference said Moise Tshombe, President of secessionist Katanga, had sent a personal representative. The representative remained unidentified.

There were three delegates present from South Kashai, which has also declared itself independent of the Congo.

The large majority of the participants in today's meeting were from Leopoldville and Equator provinces, where Mr. Kasavubu's authority is generally recognized. There were also representatives from North Kasai and several exiles from areas dominated by Lumumba supporters.

Unemotional Oratory

Mr. Kasavubu's unemotional oratory drew polite, if unenthusiastic, applause. Discussions behind closed doors are scheduled to start Friday and last for at least a fortnight.

The task of the preliminary session is to set the date and place of the full conference to draw up an agenda to recommend working methods and possibly, to send out more invitations.

United Press International

CALLS FOR REVISION President Joseph Kasavubu of the Congo. He asked for reorganization of the Government to help nation out of seven-month crisis.

Earlier this month it was announced that Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Tshombe had agreed to hold the second stage of the conference in Elisabethville, capital of Katanga, late in February. The organizers said today, however, that no decision had yet been reached on the matter.

In his speech Mr. Kasavubu said that the Congo's unity must be preserved, that "artificial" boundaries of the Congo's provinces would have to be redrawn along ethnic lines, and that any new administrative units must enjoy "a very large autonomy."

He said defense and foreign policy must remain under control of the central government.

The United Nations conciliation commission for the Congo just back from a tour of the provinces, attended the meeting. United States Ambassador Clare H. Timberlake and other diplomats were also present.

Political Dispute Analyzed

The Congolese politicians who have kept their country in turmoil since it obtained independence from Belgium June 30, 1960, have drawn their political battle lines on the issue of centralism versus federalism.

The imprisoned former Premier, Patrice Lumumba, has struggled since the outset of independence to establish a strong central government.

President Joseph Kasavubu is the most prominent of the several political leaders who want governing power decentralized into largely autonomous provincial administrations federated under a weak national government.

President Kasavubu is favored by the North Atlantic nations, Latin America and those former French colonies in Africa that remain friendly to France in independence.

He hopes to work out a federalist formula palatable to the secessionist provincial leaders of the Congo, President Moise Tshombe of Katanga and President Albert Kalonji of South Kasai.

Mr. Lumumba is backed by the Soviet bloc and by neutralist African and Asian governments.

U. N. Congo Aide Dies After Crash

the New York times P14 C

Camera Press—Pix

Brig. Joseph Michel

ACCRA, Ghana, Sept. 4 (Reuters)—Brig. Joseph E. Michel, Ghanaian army officer who was appointed chief of staff of the United Nations forces in the Congo Saturday, died last night of injuries suffered in an air crash in central Ghana.

Tues. 9-5-61

Brigadier Michel was seriously burned when a Ghana Air Force Otter plane carrying a number of high-ranking Ghanaian air force and army officers crashed just after take-off near Kumasi Thursday.

New York, N.Y.

Brigadier Michel, 44 years old, was one of the three top-ranking Ghanaian army officers. He had served in the Congo with the Ghana contingent of the United Nations force.

CONGOLESE PLEDGE NEUTRALIST STAND

The New York Times

L 14 C

Adoula Tells Belgrade Parley Lumumba Shaped Policy

Wed. 9-6-61

New York, N.Y.

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 5—Congolese Government leaders pledged their country today to a policy of nonalignment as a heritage from Patrice Lumumba, the slain former Premier.

The conference of uncommitted nations here held a special meeting to hear the Congo's Premier, Cyrille Adoula, Antoine Gizegna, First Vice Premier.

Mr. Gizenga, who described himself as the spiritual heir of Mr. Lumumba and as "guardian of his ideals," surprised many observers by his moderation. Some conference quarters saw in it the influence of President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic, with whom the Congolese leaders conferred at length before the session today.

Mr. Gizenga's defunct pro-Lumumba regime in Stanleyville, capital of the Congo's Eastern Province, had received active support from the United Arab Republic. When the United Nations reecntly halted an air shuttle between Stanleyville and Cairo, disorders broke out in Eastern Province.

Nasser's View Praised

At the Belgrade parley Mr. Nasser showed what Western observers here termed a responsible attitude. A reflection of this was seen in Mr. Gizenga's statement. That, in the face of the East-West armament race, the Congo had a dutv "not to become an accomplice in destruction."

Both Mr. Adoula and Mr. Gizenga stressed reconciliation among various Congolese factions as the basis of the present Government.

Mr. Adoula said that the resumption of nuclear tests "defies the legitimate hopes of mankind." He did not name the Soviet Union, which began a new round of experiments with nuclear weapons Friday. Mr. Adoula remarked that the "nuclear race is in fact genocide."

The Congolese Premier warned that a war between the big power blocs might deprive all Africa of independence. He said the emerging nations must try to influence the great powers to seek a peaceful settlement of their differences.

Adoula Backs Angolans

Mr. Adoula said it was the duty of the Congo to give peaceful backing to the fight of neighboring Angola against what he termed Portuguese colonial oppression. He also announced that the Congolese Government would shortly recognize the rebel Algerian Provisional Government.

The Premier denounced bloodshed in Ruanda-Urundi, an adjoining territory administered by Belgium under a United Nations trusteeship. Mr. Adoula charged that violence in Ruanda-Urundi was instigated by Belgians and urged the United Nations to intervene.

Recalling United Nations action in the Congo, Mr. Adoula said that he had not been perfect but that he recognized it had played a paramount role in quieting the country. He said his Government would support the world organization.

Stressing that Congolese foreign policy was based on the principle of nonalignment, Mr. Adoula said this had been enunciated by Mr. Lumumba at the Pan-American Congress held in Leopoldville in August, 1960.

Mr. Ginzenga spoke after Mr. Adoula had paid tribute to the policies of Mr. Nasser and Premier Jawaharlal Nehru of India. He said the Congolese Government would follow a neutralist policy "emanating from the man who is considered a hero—Patrice Lumumba."

After Mr. Gizenga had spoken, President Sukarno of Indonesia proposed that all delegates should rise and observe a minute of silence in memory of Mr. Lumumba. Among those who stood was Justin Bomboko, Congolese Foreign Minister, who held the same post in the first Lumumba Cabinet but soon became an opponent of the Premier.

Adoula Urges Unified Germany

BELGRADE, Sept. 5 (Reuters)—The Congolese Premier, Cyrille Adoula called for self-determination for Germany of the fifth session of the conference of uncommitteed nations.

Mr. Adoula said the right of the German people to self-determination should be recognized and the post-war occupation regimes should be ended.

There must be understanding and nonalignment among the people on both sides of the frontier in Germany, he said.

Katanga Crowd Scores U. N.

By DAVID HALBERSTAM

Special to The New York Times.

ELISABETHVILLE, The Congo, Sept. 5—The Katanga police fired into the air today to disperse a crowd of Africans, most of them of school age, who demonstrated against the United Nations.

The demonstration started when about 600 persons began stoning U. N. headquarters in the city square. United Nations jeep was set afire and another vehicle was overturned and wrecked.

The demonstration had been expected by U. N. officials, who are applying increasing pressure to make the secessionist province of Katanga unite with the rest of the Congo. The crowd carried banners calling on the United Nations to leave the Congo and also attacking the United States as being imerialistic.

Youths Rock Cars

The youths rocked passing cars and paraded jubilantly before the house of the Katanga President, Moise Tshombe.

The police were posted outside the United Nations headquarters when the outburst began in the late afternoon. After the mob had left the central square, it continued to swirl through town as night fell, then returned to the square. The youths fled in all directions when the police fired into the air.

No repeat no casualites had been reported by early evening.

U. N. in Congo Cuts Ties With Katanga

The New York Times

L 1

Sat. 9-2-61

By Reuters.

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 1—The United Nations mission here severed relations today with secessionist Katanga Province.

New York, N.Y.

It repeated its charges that Godefroid Munongo, the province's Interior Minister, had organized "a murderous conspiracy" against United Nations troops and officials and it said that relations would remain severed until Mr. Munongo was dismissed from his post.

The United Nations also reiterated its charge that Mr. Munongo was responsible for atrocities committed by Katanga forces against Kasai tribesman.

Mr. Munongo said at a news conference yesterday that the United Nations was trying to oust him because officials considered him the main obstacle to ending Katanga's secession. He denied the charges against him.

The head of the United Nations mission here in the provincial capital, Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, said at a news conference today that the United Nations refused to deal further with Moise Tshombe's government except for "the minimum contacts necessary for public order and the security of our forces."

U. N. Accuses Tshombe

Dr. O'Brien said the move had been made because Mr. Tshombe, president of the province, had "covered" for Mr. Munongo, who was "guilty in the eyes of the world" of atrocities and flagrant breaches of the principles of the United Nations Charter of Human Rights.

The United Nations official said refugees from Kasai Province were streaming into United Nations camps in Elisabethville to flee from Mr. Munongo's policemen. The total of refugees was at 4,000, he said, and hundreds were coming in hourly.

Mr. Tshombe rejected a United Nations demand for Mr. Munongo's ouster until more proof of the accusations was provided.

Dr. O'Brien said he had sent a letter to Mr. Tshombe saying that the United Nations could not possibly have normal relations with his government while one of its ministers was accused of such charges.

Dr. O'Brien refused to spell out what effect his decision would have, but it was believed that United Nations forces would carry out any orders they received from the central Government in Leopoldville.

Newsmen were taken to visit 1,000 refugees from Kasai at a United Nations camp today. The refugees said that they lived in terror of being massacred by the police and that arrests were continuing all the time.

U. N. Patrols Communes

Meanwhile, U. N. forces began patroling five African communes where more than 100,000 Africans live. The communes surround the Katanga capital.

The United Nations demand for Mr. Munongo's ouster came yesterday after a former Belgian officer in the Katanga police told officials that Mr. Munongo had given him a "special mission" to kill the United Nations deputy chief here, Michel Tomberlaine, and to attack United Nations units.

Gizenga Distributes Arms

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 1 (AP)—United Nations informants here said today that Antoine Gizenga, leader of the dissident regime in Stanleyville, had handed out arms to a mob there.

Mr. Gizenga was said to have acted after United Nations troops fired warning shots over the heads of Congolese soldiers loyal to Mr. Gizenga who were converging on the Stanleyville airport.

United Nations sources said the shooting first broke out last night near United Nations military headquarters in Stanleyville, capital of Eastern Province. A Congolese soldier was later taken prisoner and the Congolese sent a strong detachment to reinforce their airport garrison. They withdrew only after United Nations troops fired over their heads.

Meanwhile, the United Nations continued to fly Malayan troops to Stanleyville to reinforce the 2,000 Ethiopian troops already in the city.

A joint United Nations-Congolese delegation also flew to Stanleyville in a new move to persuade Mr. Gizenga to cooperate with the central Government headed by Premier Cyrille Adoula.

Mr. Gizenga has pledged to cooperate several times and was even reported to have accepted the post of first Vice Premier in the Adoula Government. But despite these pledges he has made no move to come to Leopoldville.

The delegation that flew from Leopoldville aboard a United Nations plane was headed by Interior Minister Christophe Gbenye.

Tshombe Assails UN Again

The Christian Science Monitor

By Reuters

Elisabethville, Congo

Katanga "President" Tshombe has accused the United Nations of using the two-week-old cease-fire in the breakaway province to "prepare to renew the attack on Katanga." P.L.

He declared: "The United Nations is doing everything to aid the Congolese national Army to invade Katanga."

Speaking Thursday at a press conference in his residence here, Mr. Tshombe accused the UN of carrying out further troop movements around the Elisabethville post office and said this was "a violation of the cease-fire."

Fri 9-29-61

He said the UN is creating conditions that could lead to civil war and added: "I just do not understand this."

Mr. Tshombe said the UN is obstructing supplies of food being sent to Albertville in north Katanga and reiterated his determination to defend the secessionist province against any attack.

Boston, Mass.

He said the UN-Katanga cease-fire subcommission is making progress and has visited Jadotville, the mining town 80 miles north of Elisabethville where 150 Irish UN soldiers are detained.

Meanwhile, the Elisabethville newspaper Essor du Katanga printed an interview with Katanga's Foreign Minister Evariste Kimba, in which he asserted the UN wants control of its own technicians in the post office, control of the local press and radio, and disarmament of all civilians.

Mr. Kimba said the views of the UN and Katanga were widely divergent but not irreconcilable.

He said Mr. Tshombe was prepared to go to Léopoldville for talks with the central government if there were sufficient guarantees for his security.

In Léopoldville, Prime Minister Cyrille Adoula said Thursday that the central government would guarantee Mr. Tshombe's personal safety if he arrived on a peace mission.

UN representative Mahmoud Khiari of Tunisia arrived in the Congolese capital Thursday with a message from Mr. Tshombe offering to send two Katanga ministers to Léopoldville on a peace mission.

Mr. Khiari complained the Katanga regime was refusing to let the cease-fire commission investigate reports that arms and foreign mercenaries were being smuggled into Katanga from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Khiari accused the secessionist province of "bad faith." It had not yet allowed the commission to visit Kolwezi, a Katanga air base, or Kipushi, a border point reported to be the center for running guns from Northern Rhodesia, he said.

(In Salibury, a Rhodesian federal government spokesman "categorically" denied Mr. Khiari's allegations.)

Associated Press Wirephoto

Moise Tshombe
Build-up charged

CONGO EXPECTS TSHOMBE PARLEY

The New York Times

But Adoula May Reject Bid for Neutral Location

Thurs. 9-28-61

By **HENRY TANNER**

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Sept. 27—There were growing indications today that the Congolese Central Government and President Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province might attempt to solve their differences through consultation. P.C 3

Government circles reacted with interest to reports from Elisabethville, the capital of Katanga, which seceded from Central Government control, that Mr. Tshombe had expressed a willingness to meet with Prmier Cyrille Adoula. Mr. Tshombe was reported to have made his statement to Conor Cruise O'Brien and Mahmoud Khiari of the United Nations, whom he met yesterday and today.

New York, N.Y.

Premier Adoula said both before and after fighting broke out between United Nations and Katangan troops Sept. 13 that he was ready to meet Mr. Tshombe.

Adoula Prefers Leopoldville

It is considered unlikely, however, that Premier Adoula would be willing to meet the Katanga President on "neutral ground," as Mr. Tshombe is understood to have suggested. Mr. Adoula is reported to feel that the meeeting should be held in Leopoldville.

Some sources say the Premier would even be willing to go to Elisabethville if this move was preceded by a Katangan gesture of recognition of the central government's authority.

These sources recalled that the Premier went to Stanleyville to persuade Antoine Gizenga, head of the Leftist regime there, to come to the capital and assume his post in the Central Government.

But the Stanleyville authorities had dissolved their regime before Mr. Adoula made his trip, and there had been no doubt that he would be received as the recognized head of the national Government. Similar conditions presumably would have to be fulfilled before he would go to the Katanga capital.

Tshombe Seen Keeping Power

Moderates in the Central Government are believed not to be anxious to eliminate Mr. Tshombe as head of the provincial government in Elisabethville. They are understood to belive that it would be easier to deal with him than with a leaderless provincial regime.

Meanwhile, the Central Government is building up its military strength in Luluabourg, capital of Kasai Province, which is about 200 miles from the Katanga border. Forces controlled by Gen. Victor A. Lundula, commander in Stanleyville, are also reported to be moving into a staging area near Katanga's northern border.

t is hoped, apparently, that such military pressure might help persuade Mr. Tshombe to seek a negotiated settlement.

Diplomatic observers here report that Mr. Tshombe has also been under pressure in the last few days from British and Belgian representatives in Elisabethville and from the Government of Northern Dhodesia.

Support Was Expected

When the fighting broke out two weeks ago, it is reported, Mr. Tshombe counted on support from Britain, Belgium and Northern Rhodesia. But all three are now know to be Urging him to come to terms with Premier Adoula.

Observers also believe that Mr. Tshombe is feeling pressure toward a peacetful settlement by the United States' support for the United Nations action in the Congo and by the arrival here of transport and jet fighter planes for the United Nations command.

Four Ethiopian Sabrejets arrived in Leopoldville today. Four more are expected from Sweden, and India also is reported to be planning to send jets. These planes will more than neutralize the lone jet that constituted the greatest single threat to the United Nations force in the recent fighting.

Tshombe Seeks Neutral Site

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 27 (Reuters)—President Tshombe of Katanga Province appealed today to Premier Adoula of the Central Government to meet him on neutral ground for another attempt to end their differences.

Mr. Tshombe, amid reports that the Central Government was planning to invade Katanga, said at a new conference that he would like to meet Mr. Adoula as soon as possible.

Lumumbists Urging Invasion Of Katanga

The News and Courier P. 1

Mon. 9-25-61

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP)—A deputation of Lumumbist army officers arrived in this Congolese capital from Stanleyville Sunday to step up the pressure on Premier Cyrille Adoula to invade breakaway Katanga Province.

Several hundred Congolese troops are reported converging on Katanga from at least two points.

The United Nations denied claims by President Moise Tshombe that 36 Soviet Ilyushin transport planes are parked on Stanleyville Airport ready to fly Congolese troops to invade Katange. A U. N. spokesman described the Katanga president's remark as "utter nonsense."

Plane loads of Commander in Chief Gen. Joseph Mobutu's soldiers are said to have been flown to Luluabourg from the big Congolese army base at Thysville and several barges carrying troops from Coquilhatville are sailing south down the Kasai.

Charleston, S.C.

The Adoula government already has expressed to the United Nations its disapproval of the cease-fire agreement concluded by the United Nations with Tshombe, and added it will be obliged to resort to its own means to end Katanga's secession.

Adoula is known to be under increasing pressure from Lumumbists in his Cabinet to take strong action against Katanga. If he fails to make some gesture it is feared he will lose face and the Lumumbists, led by Deputy Premier Antoine Gizenga, will gain strength.

Gen Mobutu is reported to be against any attack on Katanga and has repeatedly hedged when asked whether he could launch one.

The United Nations, on the other hand, has made its position clear in the event of an invasion by the Leopoldville authorities. A spokesman said recently that any move to bring Katanga fully into the Congolese republic would be regarded as a "police action" and the United Nations would not interfere.

Other Congo Reports
. . . See Pages 2-A, 4-B

Congolese Move to Unite Army Against Katanga

P.12C The New York Times

Aides of Stanleyville General Arrive in Leopoldville

Mon. 9-25-61

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 24 — The Congolese national Army appeared today to be taking the first tentative steps toward unification of its command.

New York, N.Y.

A delegation of high-ranking officers representing Gen. Victor Lundula, commander of military units in the Stanleyville area, arrived here this morning. General Lundula was expected to arrive later.

The general had been the commander of troops controlled by the now-defunct Soviet-backed regime of Antoine Gizenga.

Mr. Gizenga accepted the Vice Premiership in the new central Government of Premier Cyrille Adoula, bringing about a surface "national reconciliation" on the political level. But General Lundula refused to integrate his troops with the rest of the Congolese Army.

General Lundula's personal position remains uncertain. He was stripped of his rank by President Joseph Kasavubu and has not been reinstated.

Katanga Invasion Urged

It is believed that the general's decision to send a delegation of officers to the capital of the central Government was prompted by recent fighting in Katanga, where the United Nation had moved to end the province's secession.

General Lundula has been pressing for an invasion of Katanga by Congolese forces. Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu, commander in chief, is believed to be highly reluctant to start such a venture.

The central Government announced a few days ago that it was taking "certain measures" to end the secession of Katanga by force if necessary.

Over the week-end a company of troops was flown to Luluabourg, about 200 miles from the Katanga border, in the first step toward implementation of this decision. Other units are reported to be about to board Congo River boats for a river-and-train trip to the same destination. Their journey would take several weeks.

Foreign observers here refuse to take seriously the possibility of a Congolese army invasion of Katanga in the near future. They cite the enormous distances involved and difficulties of transport and organization. They also recall that a year ago former Premier Patrice Lumumba failed to reach the Katanga border in an offensive that had the logistical support of the Soviet Union.

Political Move Seen

The observers believe that the military preparations by the central Government are partly due to a desire by Mr. Adoula to placate the opposition of Left-wing extremists in his Cabinet and in Parliament and to "save face" after the failure of the United Nations intervention in Katanga, for which the central Government had assumed "full responsibility."

Another reason, it is believed, is a desire to bring pressure on President Moise Tshombe of Katanga to end his secession without touching off a civil war.

Jason Sendwe, Second Vice President in the central Government and leader of the anti-Tshombe opposition in northern Katanga, appealed to his followers today to refrain from violence or "acts of vengeance" against the Tshombe regime.

Mr. sendwe also has thousands of followers in the Elisabethville area of southern Katanga. These are Baluba tribesmen and their families, who filled United Nations refugee camps during the recent fighting. The number of persons in the camps has been estimated at 40,000.

Mr. Sendwe appealed to his Katangan followers to express their opposition to Mr. Tshombe "in dignity" and by "non-violence."

A somewhat similar appeal was made a few days ago by General Mobutu, who urged officers and men in the Katangan army to disobey their white officers.

New York, N.Y.

U. N. Air Support on Way

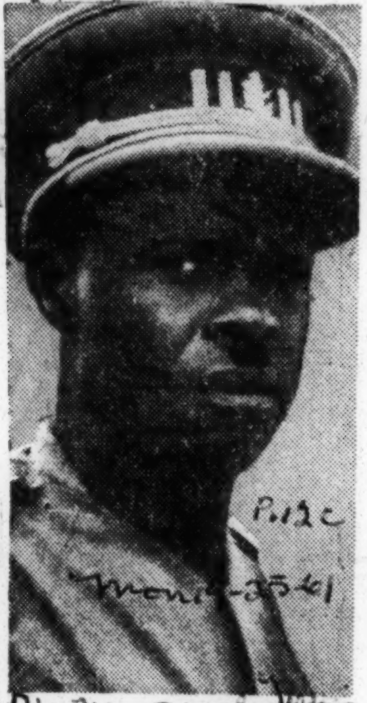
ENTEBBE, Uganda, Sept. 24 (Reuters)—Four Ethiopian Air Force Sabre Jet fighters landed here today on their way to reinforce United Nations forces in the Congo.

Europeans Fleeing Katanga

NDOLA, Northern Rhodesia, Sept. 24 (UPI)—Refugee officials at this border outpost reported today a sudden sharp upsurge in the number of Europeans fleeing Katanga.

They said 400 person, apparently driven by fears of a new outbreak of fighting in the Congolese province, crossed at two border points during a six-hour period.

This figure compared with a total of "well under 500" refugees who passed into Northern Rhodesia in the previous eleven days, they said.



P.12C

Mon. 9-25-61

The New York Times

Camera Press-Pix

Gen. Victor Lundula

Congo Repercussions

The New York Times
P. E 11

Katanga Fighting Confronts the U. N. Session With Pressing Problems

Sun. 9-17-61

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

The re-emergence of the Congo crisis has confronted the United Nations with a more pressing problem than the other troublesome issues—notably the resumption of nuclear tests, disarmament, and the representation of China in the organization—which will confront the General Assembly when it opens its sixteenth session this week.

The fact that the session will begin Tuesday seems to have been responsible for Secretary General Hammarskjold's decision last week to settle accounts with the Katanga provincial authorities.

New York

As several delegates see it, Mr. Hammarskjold hoped that vigorous action toward Moise Tshombe, the President of Katanga, who has been denounced by anti-Western African delegates as a Belgian stooge, would win him the support of these African groups against Soviet attacks in the General Assembly.

Premier Khrushchev overreached himself a year ago, when he demanded that a three-man directorate take over the duties of the Secretary General. But the basic idea of curtailing Mr. Hammarskjold's powers by surrounding him with assistants, each of whom would be responsible to a political bloc in the United Nations, is far from dead. This idea has the support of India and the United Arab Republic, and Mr. Hammarskjold will need all the help he can get in defeating it.

Need of Settlement

This explanation of the sudden intervention of the United Nations in Katanga is rejected by delegates close to Mr. Hammarskjold. They insist that the Secretary General authorized action in Katanga because he wanted to be in a position to tell the General Assembly that the situation throughout the Congo had been stabilized and that it was time to start cutting down on the heavy United Nations expenditure.

The refusal of the Soviet bloc, France and certain other states to pay their assessments for the Congo force has already brought the United Nations to the verge of bankruptcy, and the rank-and-file members will certainly protest unless expenditures are reduced.

Whatever the explanation for Mr. Hammarskjold's action may be, the bitter fighting which has resulted is evidence that someone in the United Nations chain of command blundered.

According to a source in close touch with the Secretary General, the United Nations force was to limit itself to occupying the Elisabethville radio station, which was encouraging the people of Katanga to resist United Nations orders, and the post office, as the center for telephone and telegraph communications. Other positions in Elisabethville and elsewhere in Katanga were to be left alone. Above all, the action was authorized in the belief that the radio station and post office could be taken over with little if any bloodshed.

Differing Explanations

There is a striking discrepancy between statements by United Nations officials in Elisabethville, who say that they acted to prevent a civil war and that Katanga has now been placed under the central Congolese Government, and the explanation given by Dr. Sture C. Linner, the officer in charge of the United Nations Congo operation.

According to Dr. Linner's report from Leopoldville, the Katanga operations were undertaken solely to obtain compliance with a section of the Security Council resolution of Feb. 21 calling for "the immediate withdrawal and evacuation of the Congo of all Belgian and other foreign military and para-military personnel and political advisers not under the United Nations, and mercenaries."

Dr. Linner's milder version is obviously more acceptable to Western opinion. But the British and French Governments have made known their disapproval of this action by an international force that was sent to the Congo on the understanding that it would take no initiative and would not shoot except in self-defense.

The United States, which, as in the Suez crisis of 1956, is willing to leave decisions to the Secretary General, gave the Katanga action its endorsement.

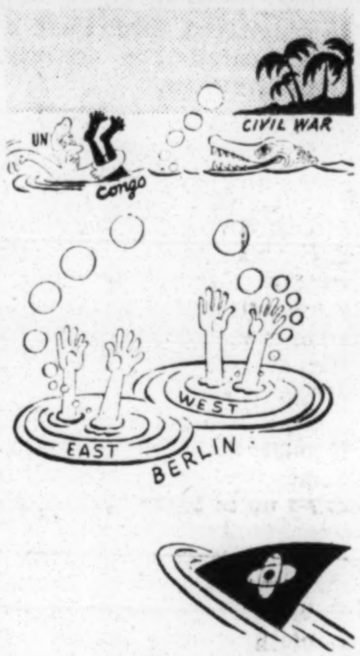
Since the United Nations has 3,000 well-trained Indian, Swedish and Irish troops in Katanga, its forces are likely to prevail. But no matter which side wins, the fighting will probably have important results for the Congo, the Secretary General, and the United Nations.

Leopoldville's Trend

The present Congolese Government of Premier Cyrille Adoula at Leopoldville, with encouragement from Mr. Hammarskjold, seems to have taken a middle-of-the-road position between its predecessors—Patrice Lumumba, the first Premier after independence, with his Soviet leanings, and President Joseph Kasavubu and Gen. Joseph Mobutu, who manifested pro-Western sympathies.

Success in Katanga would add greatly to Mr. Hammarskjold's prestige. However much Western European and pro-Western African states may dislike the United Nations intervention, they are in no position to attack it because they do not wish to weaken the Secretary General in his contest with the Russians and the anti-Western neutrals.

But a failure in Katanga would be a severe setback, both to Mr. Hammarskjold and to the capacity of the United Nations to intervene in other unfortunate cases where a former colony has attained independence before it is ready for it.



Yardley in The Baltimore Sun

"Problems of a lifesaver."

Financing Problem

No matter how events turn out, there are widespread misgivings about the use of United Nations troops to support one side against another in an internal political struggle. There is also the financial problem, the significance of which should not be underestimated.

Even with the United States paying virtually half the bill, the United Nations had a deficit of more than $34,000,000 for the Congo operation last Dec. 31.

Unless the United States, Britain and Canada, the financial pillars of the organization, are willing to take over virtually the entire cost, the financial considerations alone would prevent the United Nations from duplicating its Congo program if a similar crisis should develop elsewhere.

KATANGA'S TRUCE IMPERILED ANEW

The New York Times
P. C. 3
Tues. 10-3-61

U. N. and Tshombe Reach Impasse on Mercenaries

New York, N.Y.

By DAVID HALBERSTAM
Special to The New York Times.

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Oct. 2 — The snarled attempts to negotiate on the problem of white mercenaries in the Katanga army are jeopardizing the provisional cease-fire between United Nations and provincial forces.

Neither side appears to have shifted from its position despite a week of talks.

Western consults were summoned to a meeting today by Evariste Kimba, the Foreign Affair Minister, for the Katangese, and Mahmoud Khiari, for the Nnited Nations the two sides.

The Katanga position, expounded earlier by President Moise Tshombe and again today by Mr. Kimba, is that the issue of the mercenaries was settled Aug. 28. On that date, the Katangese say, the whites were mustered out of Katanga army and were paid off. As far as Katanga is concerned, the Katangese add, the issue is dead and it is United Nations and consular responsibility now.

The United Nations position is that there is considerable evidence that many mercenaries still remain in the army. Three of them were arrested in uniform here two days ago, United Nations officials say, and while they may not actually ead African troops they remain in Mr. Tshombe's service.

Matter Viewed as Crucial

United Nations officials have emphasized in the last ten days that they consider this a matter of the utmost importace.

Although they mainain that the lates warning was not given in the form of an ultimatum, it is clear that it was given in the strongest possible language. The officials have been unwilling to say what the consequences would be if the Kantangese refused to meet either the demands.

Most of the mercenaries have left Elisabethville but remain in important roles as strategists, in intelligence work and as advisers. Most appear to be in Jadotville and Kolwezi. It is believed that none command troops any longer.

Since the latest United Nations ultimatum the mercenaries have been extremely cautious about talking. One French officer said in Jadotville Sunday. "Ah yes, I am an engineer now, that is my new job."

Yesterday President Tshombe paid a visit to the 184 Irish soldiers held prisoner in Jadotville since the fighting last month.

The visit was marked by little communication and bad translation of a conversation between Mr. Tshombe and the Irish commander, Commandant Patrick Quinlan.

Jadotville, which has seen heavy fighting over the secession of Katanga Province from the Congo, looks almost untouched. Its streets are lined with flowers, all its restaurants are open and civilians can buy gasoline.

Yet right in the center of town, at the Europe Hotel, there is a prisoner-of-war compound. The Katangese set barbed wire and guards around the hotel and have put all the Irish soldiers there.

After Mr. Tshombe arrived amid the scream of sirens, the visit got off to a bad start because Commandant Quinlan did not appear at once.

The interpreter was an Irishman who said he knew a little French. When Mr. Tshombe told Commandant Quinlan, "Stay calm," the translator made it, "Don't make trouble or you will get trouble."

When Commandant Quinlan said he wanted to make it clear that "the Irish fought only in self-defense," his words were rendered, "We fought only in defense of our legal rights."

This appeared to anger the already irritated President Tshombe. Commandant Quinlan attempted to continue talking, but Mr. Tshombe waved him away. "He wants no more comments." the interpreter said.

The soldiers look well though bored. They say they are well fed. They remain apprehensive about the cease-fire and are afraid that fighting may start again and that if it does they will be used as pawns.

They are very young looking and they appear bewildered by the strange situation in which they find themeslves.

As Mr. Tshombe was walking away Commandant Quinlan said to a reporter that while the Irish were being well treated he had intended to make two complaints to the President. The first was that they had had their small arms taken away, contrary to the agreement. The second was that while they were supposed to have some freedom of movement they had none and they badly needed exercise.

Katanga's White Aides Now Civilian

The Washington Post
Post P.A8
Tues. 10-3-61

By Henderson Gall
Reuters
Washington, D.C.

ELISABETHVILLE, Congo Republic, Oct. 2—White officers in secessionist Katanga's army have become "civilians" and melted into the tangled Congo landscape in the face of Unitew Nations demands that they leave the Province, it was reported today.

A reporter spoke to a Frenchman at Jadotville, 80 miles northwest of Elisabethville, who shed his Katanga army captain's uniform for civilian clothes.

The captain said all other white mercenaries, from a score of nations, had also become civilians. There was no sign that they left or were leaving the country.

Katanga President Moise Tshombe said Saturday he had paid off the white help in his army. This was Tshombe's answer to U. N. demands made last week for expulsion of 50 to 100 whites in Katanga's army.

Poses as Engineer

The French captain was seen in uniform four days ago but he said he now worked at Jadotville as a mining engineer. He smiled when asked what the white mercenaries would do if fighting broke out again, finally answering he did not know because "I'm a civilian now."

Meantime, Tshombe toured South Katanga and spoke to civilians, and his troops, whose morale appeared high.

In Jadotville yesterday he was given an enthusiastic welcome in the African quarter when he drove up to make a speech escorted by some 50 military police and infantrymen in camouflage battledress.

Visits Prisoners

Tshombe yesterday visited 190 U. N. personnel at Jadotville whe were taken prisoner during fighting, including 181 Irishmen who surrendered because, their commander said, they had not come to the Congo to fight.

[Twenty-six Katangese gendarmes and police have deserted and surrendered to the United Nations, civilian U. N. Chief Conor Cruise O'Brien said today, United Press International reported.

[The U. N. Chief in Katanga said that the 26 men will be sent to Leopoldville. There was no confirmation of the report from Katangese authorities.]

GHANA ROUNDS UP FOES OF NKRUMAH

The New York Times
4
Wed. 10-4-61

50 Are Reported Arrested —Others Believed Hiding

New York, N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Oct. 3—The police arrested leading members of the Opposition today. Other leaders opposed to the regime of President Kwame Nkrumah were said to have gone into hiding.

[Opposition leaders were among fifty persons arrested for "dangerous activities," including an alleged plot to assassinate President Nkrumah, a Reuters dispatch said.]

The police refused to give any details of the round-up. But according to persistent reports leaders of the United party who were arrested included P. K. K. Quaidoo, a former Cabinet minister, who has been the strongest critic of the Government in Parliament.

Also reported to have been seized was Joseph Appiah, whose wife is the daughter of the late Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Britain's post-war Labor Government. He apparently was taken to police headquarters from a court hearing in Kumasi.

Sources said others who had been arrested included K. K. Adu, editor of The Ashanti Pioneer, an Opposition newspaper, and Kwesi Lamptey, who is believed to have played an active part in the recent strike of port and railway workers at Takoradi.

Dr. J. B. Danquah, a veteran politician, appears to have gone into hiding.

It was not disclosed whether formal charges would be brought against those arrested or whether the Opposition leaders had been seized under the Preventive Detention Act, which confers on the Government arbitrary powers to arrest without having to bring charges.

The arersts took place during the presence in Ghana of Duncan Sandys, Britain's Commonwealth Relations Secretary. He arrived yesterday for "frank and friendly talks" on Ghana's policies and on relations between Britain and Ghana.

Briton Sees Nkrumah

Mr. Sandys had a short talk with President Nkrumah this morning but a conference scheduled for the afternoon did not take place. No reason was given for the cancellation.

In another development, President Nkrumah is taking a personal hand in the running of two new commissions that were announced last night for reviewing Ghana's development and controlling expenditures and taxation.

The composition of the commissions apparently was designed to assure those who feared that the new Cabinet announced last week presaged swift, uncontrolled nationalization.

The new groups—the State Planning Commission and the State Control Commission—must approve all suggested expenditures before they are considered by the Cabinet. They will be composed entirely of civil servants under the chairmanship of the President. The vice chairman in each case will be a Cabinet Minister.

EAKDOWN SEEN
KATANGA TALKS

New York Times

p. 1 2nd 10-4-61

Tshombe Limits Inspections by U. N.—No Progress is Made on Mercenaries

New York, N.Y.

By DAVID HALBERSTAM

Special to The New York Times.

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Oct. 3—The cease-fire discussions between the United Nations and Katanga have apparently broken down.

The United Nations said today that President Moise Tshombe of Katanga had refused to let the four-man inspection team visit Katanga military installations at Jadotville. This was described by Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, United Nations representative here, "as a serious hitch" in the discussions.

The situation is considered critical by most Western observers because of the failure of the United Nations and Katanga to make any progress on the subjects of the removal of the white mercenary soldiers and the end of Katanga's secession from the Congo. Dr. O'Brien refused to comment on whether a deadline for the removal of the mercenaries expired yesterday.

Mahmoud Khiari, told a group of Baluba chiefs here today that the United Nations would not send the central Government's troops into Katanga.

Mr. Khiari's statement on the Congolese Army, which is massing on the Katanga border was considered important here. It came as he held a prolonged conference with Baluba refugee leaders at the refugee camp here where 3,000 Balubas have lived in wretched and appalling conditions under United Nations protection for more than a month.

Mr. Khiari made the statement in answer to a demand by the Balubas that Central Government troops be brought in for their protection. He said that this would not be done because "it would certainly lead to civil war."

Mr. Khiari also told the twenty Baluba leaders bluntly, "this camp must end. You must go back to your homes." The session was marked by continual argument and disagreement.

Mr. Khiari promised the Baluba complete United Nations protection inside their African quarter in the city here if they returned to their homes. He refused a Baluba request for arms.

The Baluba demanded that Antoine Gizenga, Vice Premier in the central Government, be sent to meet with them. They said that Mr. Gizenga was their real leader and that he would settle all their problems.

They asked Mr. Khiari not to negotiate with Mr. Tshombe and not to trust him. The Baluba asserted Mr. Tshombe was a colonialist imperialist and a tool of the Belgians.

Anger of Baluba Apparent

The anger of the Baluba and their arguments tended to underline the increasingly radical political feeling in the camp.

During the negotiations Mr. Khiari repeatedly told the Baluba that the real patriots were the ones who remained in their homes during the trouble. He said that there were 30,000 Baluba who had not left their homes in Elisabethville and that nothing had happened to them. He rejected Baluba demands that all the refugees be airlifted to South Kasai, where many of them are from.

Associated Press

BREAD LINE IN KATANGA: A U.N. armored car helps maintain order as refugees wait for food rations in huge camp near Elisabethville in the Congolese province.

U.N. Funds For Congo Run Short

The Atlanta Constitution

p. 8

(Copyright 1961 By The New York Times Co.)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The United Nations announced Monday that it has only enough money to continue the military operation in the Congo for two more weeks.

Tue. 10-17-62

Unless $20 million is appropriated before the end of this month, authorities said, the operation by an international force of 16,000 troops and aircraft faced collapse.

Atlanta, Ga.

The warning was issued by Bruce Turner, the U.N. chief financial officer. He spoke after a U. S. Congressman had warned that Americans were beginning to question whether they should continue high levels of added support to the U.N. in the face of the refusals of a growing number of members to pay for the Congo and other actions they regard as politically objectionable.

Rep. Omar Burleson, D-Tex., asserted that Americans are happy to contribute even more than a fair share to the U.N. "But they expect all other members to do the same."

Both developments came late in the day in the General Assembly's Budgetary Committee.

18a 1961 CONGO

Just Another Little Kingdom

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 1-7-61

Loss of Congo Rocks Belgium Economy; Nation Nears Revolt

By WHITELAW MacBRIDE
(Courier Press Service)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Belgium teetered on the very brink of civil war here as this dispatch was written.

● **With her economy shaken to its very foundations by the mammoth loses sustained in the Congo, Belgium today presented a picture of what can happen to a nation which has based its financial structure upon the faulty premise of colonialism.**

18a

Spearheading the almost nationwide protest movement against the "austerity" program sought by the government were the socialist-led trade unions.

■

MAIN TARGET of their wrath was Prine Minister Eyskens' whose administration has proposed tax increases and cuts in welfare services.

Belgium's industrial recovery received two shots in the arm recently when it was revealed that the Allegheny Ludlum Corporation of Pittsburgh, USA, was planning to build a new stainless steel plant costing upwards of $30,000,000 in this country.

Another Pittsburgh concern, the D. L. Clark Candy Company, has also announced plans to build a new plant here. Belgium's industrial plant has been in trauma ever since the Congo trouble began.

Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the situation in Katanga will continue to prove favorable to the Belgians.

■

BASIC CAUSE of the disturbances have been the gripes of workers who feel that they are being made to bear the brunt of the financial losses contained in the Congo debacle.

● **The truth of the matter is that the Congo, prior to its being freed from a colonial status, was owned lock stock and barrel by the vast combines of the Comite du haute Katanga and the Union Miniere.**

18a

JEAN MIRUHO, President of Kivu Pronvince, Congo, has been reportedly kidnapped by followers of Premier Patrice Lumumba, who is currently confined by the troops of Col. Joseph Mobutu. Kivu is Congo's breadbasket.

To complicate matters is the fact that many of the strikers have levelled attacks at Catholics, charging them with complicity in the affair.

It all adds up to the fact that without the Congo, Belgium is just another little European kingdom.

Confederation or War?

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

Parley Today May Cast Die for Jittery Congo

By Russell Howe
Special to The Washington Post

LEOPOLDVILLE, Jan. 24—Whether the Congo now faces a confederal solution to its political crisis, unification under a tough Communist-sponsored government or war—civil or international—may depend partly on a preliminary roundtable conference opening here Wednesday.

18a

According to its convener, legitimate Premier Joseph Ileo, 400 persons representing more than 50 parties will meet for an indefinite period to discuss constitutional issues and prepare ground for a full-scale constituent conference of top leaders only. According to present plans, this "summit palaver" should take place next month in Elisabethville, capital of breakaway Katanga province.

Wed. 1-25-61

All regions of the chaos-ridden former Belgian colony should be represented at Wednesday's giant caucus but not all parties. There are no indications pro-Communist Antoine Gizenga, now in revolutionary control of Eastern and Kivu provinces and part of northern Katanga, will attend or send emissaries.

P. 10

Conflict More Likely

Absence of Gzengists makes agreement easier but enhances the likelihood of bloody conflict and or partition of the Congo. The 11-man U. N. Conciliation Commission, also is due back in Leopoldville from its six-day erratic chairmanship of the controversial, outspoken Nigerian Economic Affairs Minister Jaja Wachuku, has made little progress in its attempt to bring Gizengists and anti-Gizengists together.

President Moise Tshombe of Mineral-Rich Katanga only agreed to receive the Commission socially and forbade it to visit his prisoner, former Premier Patrice Lumumba who is believed to be back in the same cell in the Jadotville top security prison in which he spent part of 1956 and 1957.

The most canvassed constitutional solution facing Wednesday's roundtable is a plan for confederation of 25 cantons based on the Swiss setup. And on former colonial administrative districts.

Events May Overtake It

President Joseph Kasavubu is believed to be among those favoring a smaller number of confederal states.

The weighty Palaver from which Ileo bars non-congolese constitutional advisers may be overtaken by events. Leaders of secessionist or rebel areas may partition the country permanently into three to six separate nations. Atlernatively, rebel Premier Gizenga's Communist-aided forces may conquer the country, establishing unitary rule.

Attempts are under way to avert Communist seizure of the Congo. The influx of well over a hundred Belgian officers in civilian clothes into Leopoldville and troop movements by newly promoted Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu, now styled commander of the Congolese army, indicate a strike is planned into Gizenga's Eastern province, probably using Lisala in Equator Province as an operational base. In Katanga Tshombe is raising an interracial foreign legion and air force.

Western embassies plan to evacuate their nationals from the Gizengist area by a 200-a-day airlift. Full U. N. military protection has been promised to get harassed Europeans out of rebel provinces where a white-baiting, drunken soldiery is rampant. U. N. sources categorically deny a report broadcast from Stanleyville, capital of Eastern Province, that Gilbert Pongo, Mobutu's security chief imprisoned there, has been executed in reprisal for treatment accorded Lumumba. It speculated that Gizenga wants power for himself and issued a false report of execution in order to provoke counter-executiton of his captive boss Lumpmba.

The attitude of Soviet-leaning African powers may influence the trend of events. Guinea's threat to withdraw its battalion from U. S. command will be implemented when the U. S. task force ship picks up these soldiers at Matadi next month and takes them home to Conakry. The United Arab Republic has announced it wil withdraw its troops while Moroco warns it will replace its brigade with a single battalion.

Whether these forces are withdrawn and they are replaced by troops from countries more neutral in Congolese politics are factors influencing the U. N. ability to take effective military action if nectessary. Meanwhile, Mobutu's military movements suggest possible decisive hostilities imminent with the West in the uncomfortable position that they use of Belgian officers to save the Congo from Soviet imperialism may prove to be the kiss of death for Western cause here.

Kennedy Aid Wanted for Congo Peace

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

By Milt Freudenheim
Chicago Daily News Service

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 24—A program for saving both the Congo and vanishing United Nations prestige there is under study by highly placed diplomats here.

Wed. 1-25-61

They are thinking in terms of drastic steps as the Congo crisis slides from "worse" to "much worse" in an almost daily downfall spiral.

P. 10

The key element in the new program would be vigorous and decisive action by the Kennedy Administration to unite its NATO allies behind the U. N. in Africa.

As seen here, a Congo program would need three parts, to succeed.

1. New U. N. authority to disarm all Congolese militia, police and soldiers—including the pro-communist forces in Oriental Province, the Belgian-backed Katanga forces, and the Leopoldville units of Army Chief of Staff Joseph Mobutu.
2. Vigorous American diplomacy through NATO to force the evacuation of all Belgian military and government "advisers" from the Congo. They would be replaced by U. N.-assigned advisers.
3. Release of all political prisoners, including former Premier Patrice Lumumba, for new peacemaking efforts, while outside interference is strictly barred.

To accomplish all this, President Kennedy would have to use the vast momentum of a newly elected American chief executive, both in dealing with NATO allies, and in mobilizing the Asian-African bloc in the 99-nation U. N. Assembly.

It's a tall order. But the alternatives are dismal.

The United Arab Republic yesterday set a 10-day deadline for long-threatened withdrawal of its units in the U. N. Congo force. Morocco followed today, setting a Jan. 31 deadline.

Other African nations are expected to do the same, and Sweden announced that if they do, or if a civil war breaks out, Sweden might pull out too. Informed sources in New Delhi said Hammarskjold had asked India for a battalion of combat troops but was likely to be turned down.

Meanwhile, the radical-backed Communist-trained Congolese running half the country are dabbling in reprisals against European civilians as attempted blackmail to obtain release of Lumumba.

Federal And Private Aid Dispatched

Journal and Guide

Congo

Drugs Included With Supplies Valued Some $2½ Million

Norfolk, Va.

Sat 1-28-61

P. 16

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The United States government recently has given 80,000 pounds of surplus dry milk, corn meal and rice to assist a feeding project in Kasai and Katanga Provinces in the Congo, according to an announcement made this week by the Department of State.

This food supply was presented to the Seventh Day Adventist welfare services which has maintained medical dispensaries in the Congo for a number of years.

IN SOME areas of the Congo where tribal fighting and provincial rivalry have dislocated tens of thousands about 200 persons, many of them children, are starving every day.

Diseases associated with malnutrition are taking a heavy toll.

MEANTIME, in view of the serious food situation which has developed in the Congo, a food distribution program which Church World Service, a voluntary relief organization sponsored by Protestant churches in the United States, has been operating there.

This program now is being stepped up by the expansion of donations of surplus foods by the United States Government

THE GOVERNMENT has allotted approximately 855,000 pounds of dry milk and 200,000 pounds of flour for this year. Approximately one-third of these commodities has already been shipped.

In addition it has already donated 1,600,000 pounds of rice to the CWS for emergency distribution in Kasai Province.

THE CWS also has sent drugs valued at more than $500,000, donated by the U. S. pharmaceutical houses to the Congo.

The U. S. emergency shipments of food to the Congo originally started when the crisis developed there last Summer.

Initial supplies were airlifted in order to reach their destination in the earliest possible time.

Total cost of the U. S. government foods made available to the Congo including transportation cost, is estimated in excess of $2 million.

Lumumba's Freedom Sought by U. N. Group

The Washington Post P.-18-A

Washington, D.C.

Wed 1-25-61

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. Jan. 24 (AP)—United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold said today a political settlement in the Congo is impossible without the help of deposed Premier Patrice Lumumba.

He urged President Joseph Kasavubu to bring Lumumba back to Leopoldville from a Katanga Province prison where he was transferred a week ago. He suggested Lumumba be released.

Hammarskjold stated his position in five letters sent to Congolese politicians in the last five days but only now made public.

He published the letters on the eve of a Leopoldville meeting by a steering committee that is to set up a Congolese roundtable conciliation conference, probably for next month in Elisabethville.

Hammarskjold's views on conciliation were made in a letter he wrote Kasavubu Friday after a meeting here of his 18-nation U.N. Advisory Committee on the Congo.

He said the Committee wanted to call Kasavubu's urgent attention to "the serious bearing on the efforts toward reconciliation and national unification which the continued imprisonment of Mr. Lumumba seems to have."

The Committee strongly feels, Hammarskjold said "that negotiations cannot be conducted among political leaders as long as some of them take part in deliberations.

Hammarskjold also wrote Katanga President Moise Tshombe Thursday to ask "humane and fair treatment" for Lumumba and two other prisoners transferred with him. He made the same point to Kasavubu the following day, saying he had undeniable reports of "brutal manhandling" of the three.

A similar letter was sent to Lumumba's Deputy Premier, Antoine Gizenga, who has taken control of Oriental Province. Whites have been beaten and imprisoned there in reprisal for Lumumba's arrest.

In Washington, the State Department said the United Nations has agreed to a United States request to aid and protect Americans who wish to be rescued from troubled areas of the Congo.

"Happily we have received no reports of any Americans injured," press officer Lincoln White said.

Journal And Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 1-28-61

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Many Others Are Suffering, Too

On Bakwanga, Congo, this starving Baluba child sleeps the sleep of the exhausted in his mother's arms in a refugee village. Thousands of refugees from tribal warfare are starving because of a lack of food in the vicinity. The United Nations, International Red Cross, and various religious groups are striving to feed the displaced persons. (UPI Photo)

18a 1961

CONGO

Plane Bombs Town in Katanga Held by Tshombe's Opponents

The New York Times

No Casualties Reported in Raid—U. N. General Flies to Northern Battle Area

New York

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Jan. 30—An air attack on the town of Manono in northern Katanga Province was reported by the United Nations here today.

Tues. 1-31-61

A twin-engined aircraft flew over Manono for about forty minutes at a height of about 8,000 feet and dropped six bombs, a United Nations spokesman said. He added that there apparently had been no casualties and little damage.

1.12

He said an "obvious assumption" was that the attacking aircraft was under the orders of Moise Tshombe, President of the separatist province. The spokesman termed the raid a hostle act against United Nations troops in the area.

1.12

The Nigerian troops serving for the United Nations in Manono lack anti-aircraft artillery, he said, and "under the circumstances have no other choice but to withdraw."

Manono, a tin mining center, was occupied earlier this month by forces supporting Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned former Premier. A ceremony has been scheduled for tomorrow to make the town the capital of a new province to be known as Luluaba.

Americans Evacuated

Earlier today the United Nations announced that 164 American missionaries and their families had been evacuated to Uganda from the Congo's Eastern Province.

Some were rescued by Ethiopian patrols from the interior of the province, which is dominated by forces supporting Mr. Lumumba. The Americans were escorted to an assembling center at Mahagi, near the Uganda border.

The United Nations said the evacuation of foreigners from Eastern and Kivu Provinces, both pro-Lumumba areas, was continuing.

McKeown Flies to North

In another development, Lieut. Gen. Sean McKeown of Ireland, commander of the United Nations force in the Congo, flew from here to the northern Congo where fighting between Congolese troops was reported continuing.

The purpose of the General's visit was ostensibly to bid farewell to the United Arab Republic contingent of about 500 men. The unit is about to be repatriated from the northern part of Equator Province.

United Press International

Lieut. Gen. Sean McKeown

However, General McKeown was expected to gather first-hand information on the confused military situation north of the Congo River. In this backward region of equatorial forest and savannas troops of the central Government were said to be clashing with pro-Lumumba units in a pattern of raids and counter-raids aimed at securing towns and airstrips.

The confusion surrounding the situation was indicated by a spokesman for the United Nations who said here today, "I wish we had more information on what's going on up there."

The only confirmed news, according to the spokesman, concerned a clash in Basoko, about 150 miles northwest of Stanleyville, headquarters of the pro-Lumumba forces.

The spokesman said he did not think "any major military action" was under way. Congolese sources here said the fighting had been heavy north of the Congo River during the last few days but seemed to be dying out.

In Leopoldville the preliminary meeting of the proposed national round-table conference broke off following disputes between regional and tribal groups and a walkout by the delegation from Equator Province. The meeting was adjourned until Thursday pending attempts to patch up the differences.

CONGO MAY SEEK NON-U. N. TROOPS

The N. Y. Times

New York

Kasavubu Threatens to Ask Outside Aid if World Body Fails to Put Down Revolt

Tues. 1-31-61

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 30—President Joseph Kasavubu of the Congo has warned the United Nations that troops from outside the framework of the international organization would be called in unless it could end the revolt against his Government.

1.1

The statement was made in a letter to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, circulated here today.

[As delegates received the Kasavubu letter, warfare broke out anew in the Congo. The town of Manono in Katanga Province, held by opponents of President Moise Tshombe of the secessionist province, was bombed. No casualties were reported in the raid by a plane believed to be under the control of Mr. Tshombe's regime.]

Mr. Kasavubu renewed his charges that the United Nations troops had stood by as supporters of the deposed Premier, Patrice Lumumba, terrorized Eastern and Kivu Provinces.

Council to Get Letter

"It is of great importance that the Government should receive this military assistance within the framework of the United Nations, for otherwise it will be compelled to seek such assistance outside the United Nations, despite the manifest danger that would entail the conflict's becoming international," President Kasavubu's message said.

Mr. Hammarskjold promised that the new Congo communication would be laid before the Security Council, which is to meet Wednesday.

He implied, however, that he had no authority to intervene without new, specific instructions from the eleven-nation body.

"I wish to state," he replied to Mr. Kasavubu, "that the constitutional problems raised in your letter remain subject to considerable international discussion and have not been resolved, as far as the United Nations is concerned, by any decision by the General Assembly or the Security Council."

Suppression of Terror Asked

Meanwhile, new issues arose to complicate the Congo situation further. Indonesia was reported to have turned down a request by Mr. Hammarskjold not to withdraw her contingent from the Congo force.

No replies have been reported to the Secretary General's request to three other Asian and African countries either to maintain their troops in the Congo or to provide replacements for them. The Secretariat is known to have approached India, Senegal and Tunisia about providing military contingents.

In addition, the Soviet Union charged that Belgium was organizing "a so-called foreign legion" to operate in the Congo against the pro-Lumumba forces.

1.12

In a letter to the president of the Security Council, Valerian A. Zorin, head of the Soviet delegation, asserted that a special center had been established in Belgium to recruit "volunteers."

New York

He asserted also that Belgian "colonialists" had bombarded "a number of towns" under the control of the "legal," or Lumumba, regime. He said the volunteer troops planned punitive operations in the Congo and that Belgium was hurrying more troops to Ruanda-Urundi, the trust territory on the Congo's border that Belgium administers.

Tues. 1-31-61

President Kasavubu's letter cited evidence of "terror, devastation and death" in the provinces beyond the control of his Government.

He said the United Nations force should be used to suppress such violence, "if necessary by force," and "to place the legal authorities in power again."

His letter continued:

"If the United Nations force was sent to the Congo in order to maintain peace and security, it is not interference in the internal policy of the Congo if it helps the legal Government to restore order and to prevent torture, pillage and harassment of every kind, carried out under the protection of some fishers in troubled waters who claim to be a government.

"When, therefore, the Government of the Congo, properly accredited to the United Nations, appeals to the United Nations force to help it to wipe out this reign of terror, it is appealing to the only authority that can give it rapid and large-scale military assistance under the Security Council resolution, and it is astonished at the legal and other objections that are raised at a time when the gravity of the situation calls for immediate action."

In a letter to the President of the General Assembly, the Soviet Union pursued its criticism of Belgium's activities in Ruanda-Urundi. It complained about reports that Belgium planned to hold general elections in the trust territory before the next meeting of the General Assembly March 7.

This followed reports in Brussels yesterday that Ruanda, the northern half of the territory, had declared itself an independent republic.

Britain Backs U. N. Force

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 30—Britain pledged her full support tdoay to the United Nations peace-making effort in the Congo after acknowledging that the threatened withdrawal of some of the contingents in the United Nations force had made the task more difficult.

Edward Heath, Lord Privy Seal, who speaks for the Government on foreign policy in the House of Commons, told members in response to questions that Britain viewed the internal problems of the Congo "as matters which the Congolese should solve for themselves." He added, however, that "we shall ourselves continue to give full support to the United Nations effort."

A. Fenner Brockway, Laborite, expressed concern that the United Nations effort might "come to naught."

"There is no hope of a political settlement in the Congo," he asserted, "unless Mr. Lumumba is released and unless the elected Praliament is able to meet freely and fully."

Mr. Heath replied that, serious as it might be if the United Nations effort failed, it would be even more serious if the world organization tried to impose its will on the Congo forces.

Belgium to Press U. N.

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Jan. 30—Belgium will ask the Security Council to direct the United Nations command to obtain the release of eight Belgian soldiers held at Stanleyville "by using force if necessary."

Frans Taelemans, Foreign Ministry spokesman, announced today that the council would also be asked to provide protection for Belgian civilians and other foreigners in Kivu and Eastern Provinces.

The eight soldiers are attached to a unit stationed in Ruanda-Urundi, the Belgian-administered trusteeship territory. They were captured in Kivu Province Jan. 14. M. Taelemans said the soldiers had simply been lost.

Indonesia Reaffirms Pull-Out

Special to The New York Times.

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Jan. 30—Indonesia reaffirmed today her decision to withdraw her 1,150-man contingent from the United Nations force in the Congo.

The Foreign Ministry announcement followed a warning by Secretary General Hammarskjold that such withdrawal might wreck the United Nations operation in the Congo.

Indonesia support Patrice Lumumba as the legal head of the Congo Government.

Katanga Has 'Foreign Legion'

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Jan. 30 (AP)—Mercenary soldier-adventurers are arriving here daily from many parts of the world to join the Katanga security forces.

Lured by high pay, they have come from Belgium, the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Poland, Israel, South Africa and Rhodesia.

Many of the most undisciplined, untidy, rowdy and ruthless have joined a group known as "Les Affreux" (The Frightfuls).

When the Belgian Army withdrew from Katanga after the Congo became independent, President Moise Tshombe's secessionist government began forming a new army, first to meet a threat of invasion by the forces of the Congo central government, and then a Baluba rebellion in northern Katanga.

A combat group of Belgians and Africans was formed but soon recruits were sought from elsewhere. The result is a force similar to the French Foreign Legion.

The volunteers earn $400 to $840 a month, depending on rank and the amount of time they spend fighting in the bush.

U. S. CALLS ENVOY HOME FROM CONGO

The N. Y. Times

Aides of Kennedy Expected to Ask Timberlake's View on U.N. Role in Crisis

New York

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Jan. 28—The State Department has summoned home the United States Ambassador in Leopoldville for consultations on the Congo situation.

Jan. 1-29-61

The Ambassador, Clare H. Timberlake, is scheduled to leave by air tomorrow for a week or ten days in Washington.

p. 3

The Ambassador's trip is linked here with the new Administration's reappraisal of all major world problems. It is thought the role of the United Nations in the Congo will be foremost among the topics discussed in Mr. Timberlake's talks with Secretary of State Dean Rusk and other foreign policy aides of President Kennedy.

Situation Held 'Serious'

Meanwhile, the new commander of the United Nations force in the Congo described the over-all situation here as "serious." But he expressed hope that a large-scale civil war could still be averted.

Lieut. Gen. Sean McKeown of Ireland, who assumed the Congo command three weeks ago, said 20,000 men represented the minimum strength of the international force needed here to fulfill the United Nations mandate of assuring law and order.

If the African and Asian contingents that are about to be withdrawn are not replaced by other troops, "we would have to review the entire problem and decide on priorities," the general declared.

"It may be necessary," he said, "to remove temporarily United Nations troops from areas of clashes."

The general voiced confidence, however, that even so his forces would be able to contain the threat of a general civil war.

Lumumba Troops Shift

General McKeown's declarations coincided with movements of the Congolese forces supporting Patrice Lumumba, the captive former Premier, in the direction of Northern Equator and Northern Kasai Provinces. The general said the United Nations command was "investigating" the situation in these areas.

Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu, commander in chief of the Congolese National Army, has sent reinforcements to the Congo River towns of Bumba and Lisala, which are threatened by the advancing pro-Lumumba troops.

Fighting was reported from the area and the United Arab Republic contingent in Bumba was said to have offered protection to twelve Europeans there.

Other pro-Lumumba troop concentrations were reported from Sentery, road hub in North Kasai.

Whites' Safe Passage Asked

USUMBURA, Ruanda-Urundi, Jan. 28 (UPI) — The United States consulate joined five other diplomatic legations today in demanding safe passage for 300 to 400 whites, including Americans, stranded at the mercy of rampaging Congolese troops in pro-Lumumba Kivu Province.

Reports reaching this Belgian-administered trust territory across the border from Kivu said Congolese soldiers were holding up cars to demand money, breaking into homes and firing on autos driven by whites.

Usumbura is becoming a refugee center, crammed with white fugitives from Kivu.

The consulates of the United States, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, France and West Germany in Usumbura sent a message to Anicet Kashamura, Kivu leader, demanding that he provide safe conduct across the border for 300 to 400 whites still trapped in Kivu. The note was carried by a United Nations envoy.

Britons, Italians and Portuguese also are among the whites still in Kivu.

Scholarships for Africans

The New York Times

The need of the emerging nations of Africa for college and university-trained leaders has been made tragically evident by recent events in the Congo and elsewhere. The urgency of the need makes especially significant and welcome a rapidly burgeoning program of American colleges and universities to do their part in meeting it.

New York

In less than two years organizational arrangements have been made by which some 200 students from at least six major African countries will be able to take regular four-year college courses in this country, beginning next fall, at no expense to themselves. How far this movement can go is suggested by the fact that eighty-five colleges and universities in twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia have already agreed to cooperate in the program. The plan is an extension of one which has brought twenty-four Negro students to American institutions this year.

Jan. 1-29-61

The present "African Scholarship Program of American Universities" is a remarkable example of wide cooperation and shrewd management, both in this country and in Africa. It does great credit to those who have developed it, especially its coordinator, David D. Henry of Harvard University.

p. 10

The financing is striking evidence of what can be done by public and private agencies working together in a good—and truly international—cause. It is hoped that the travel expenses of the students will be met by their own Governments. Their tuition and fees will be covered by the institutions in which they study, their living expenses by the International Cooperation Administration through a $1.5 million grant and the administrative expenses of the program by a $100,000 contribution from the Carnegie Corporation.

It is hard to conceive of investments that could pay higher dividends than these—both in immediate goodwill and in the long-run avoidance of the hazards in Africa's future.

18a 1961

CONGO

Belgians Fill Key Congo Jobs And Cause Problems for U. N.

New York Times

New York

Special to The New York Times.

Jan. 1-5-61

P3

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Jan. 4—The role of Belgian technicians in the Congo is expected to be one of the main topics to be discussed during the visit here of Secretary Dag Hammarskjold.

"Technician" is a stretchable term in the newly independent Congo, which numbers sixteen Congolese college graduates among its population of about 14,000,000. The country has still to produce a Congolese physician, lawyer or engineer.

The desperate shortage of qualified Congolese manpower automatically confers "expert" status on any foreigner who masters some skill beyond driving a car or using a typewriter. Most skilled personnel in the Congo are Belgians—physicians, teachers, architects, pilots, business managers, bank tellers, mechanics and even barbers.

Belgians Play Vital Role

Without the Belgians organized society in the Congo would collapse as it very nearly did after their mass exodus following the turbulence that came in the wake of independence June 30.

The United Nations undertook to maintain vital instalaltions and services by moving into the Congo with a civilian staff of specialists, now numbering about 170 persons.

If the Congolese economy, transportation system, civil service, schools and many other institutions are functioning to some degree, this is attributable to the return of Belgian technicians. Belgians are advising even officials of the anti-Belgian and fundamentally anti-white regime that the supporters of Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned former Premier, have organized in Oriental, or Eastern, Province.

Before independence about 12,000 Belgians worked in the colonial administration of the Congo. About 400 stayed on. The Central Government and the provincial authorities have rehired at least 2,000.

The return of the Belgians is more marked in the semi-governmental and private sectors. There are again thirty or so Belgian officers in the Congo Army.

Of 60,000 to 70,000 foreigners living in the Congo, excluding the 20,000-man United Nations force, about 40,000 are Belgians. Every flight from Brussels brings about 100 more but most new arrivals are women and children joining the men who returned earlier.

At Government headquarters in Leopoldville, Belgian advisers are conspicuous on the top level. Banks and large corporations employ Congolese as accountants and salesmen but their technical staffs are almost exclusively Belgian. The management of many enterprises has been "Congolized" by the appointment of an African director with little effective power.

The Congo's first and only university is Belgian Roman Catholic. Belgian physicians and engineers have no Congolese colleagues. The figures for the civil service and business are controversial because there is often little power behind the fancy titles now given to the Congolese, but it may be roughly estimated that there are fifteen Belgians to every Congolese in a supervisory capacity.

United Nations officials now tend to recognize that Belgians are indispensable in many technical administrative and business fields in the Congo until sufficient African manpower is trained, which may take many years.

Language Difficulty Cited

When Rajeshwar Dayal of Indio, Mr. Hammarskjold's special representative in the Congo, was outspokenly critical two months ago of the return of the Belgians, rebuttals came not only from Brussels but also from the Congolese authorities, who claimed for themselves the right to decide which foreign technicians they wanted to hire.

The information chief of the Leopoldville regime cited the case of physicians brought into the country by the United Nations who did not speak French, which most Congolese understand.

TRIBAL LOYALTIES DIVIDE THE CONGO

The

N.Y. Times

Proposal to Unite 80 Ethnic Areas Stirs Controversy as Conference Nears

New York N.Y.

By PAUL HOFMANN

Mo 1-9-61

P1

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Jan. 8—A series of maps illustrating proposals on how the Congo might be reorganized into a federation of tribal states has stirred heated discussions in this capital city.

The maps were published by Leopoldville's only daily newspaper, Courrier d'Afrique. They were intended as contributions to the coming conference of Congolese politicians on constitutional reform and envisage about eighty tribal regions.

Each region would have a measure of autonomy. The paper proposed that the regions be grouped in no fewer than twelve federated states.

Discussion is heated because ethnic relations in the Congo are charged with even stronger emotions than they are in most other parts of Africa. Tribal bonds dictate loyalties and hatreds and influence the politics of emerging states everywhere in Africa.

Disputes Emphasized

In the Congo, the political crisis that have torn the republic since it gained independence from Belgium last year have emphasized the divergences between many of the 250 ethnic groups in the Congo. Each group has its own language or dialect.

The Congo's administrative system, inherited from Belgian colonial rule, now divides the territory into six provinces with boundaries that cut across tribal areas. The provisional constitution, patterned on Belgium's institutions, provided the machinery for governing the Congo as a centralized state.

Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned former Premier, attempted to impose a strong, centralized rule in the first days of independence. Opposition by restive ethnic communities contributed to his fall.

President Joseph Kasavubu, who dismissed Mr. Lumumba as Premier Sept. 5, is the leader of one of the strongest tribal groups—the Bakongo. More than 1,000,000 members of this tribe live in the Lower Congo area. They are a majority in Leopoldville's African community.

Mr. Kasavubu started his public career as an advocate of the "right of the first occupant" in the Lower Congo. He meant that his own tribesmen should be in a privileged position in regard to ethnic groups that came to the area later.

Mr. Kasavubu's party, the Association of the Lower Congo or Abako, is a political-tribal machine that campaigns for a Bakongo state federated with other tribal units within the Congo.

Mr. Lumumba is a member of the Batetela tribe of North Kasai, which counts 350,000 members. The enemies of this mobile group allege that in precolonial days the Batetela sold members of other Congo tribes to Arab slave raiders. This tale of illicit association with the East was inevitably recalled when Mr. Lumumba had dealings with the Soviet bloc.

Unlike Mr. Kasavubu, who is little known outside Bakongo country, Mr. Lumumba has many followers who are not members of the Batetela tribe. Pro-Lumumba sentiment is prevalent among the 450,000 Luluas of Kasai, the smaller Bambala tribe in the eastern part of Leopoldville Province, and other ethnic groups traditionally allied with the Batetela.

Also, Mr. Lumumba has a following that cannot be explained by tribal allegiance. His nationalistic radicalism, which was strongly influenced by President Kwame Nkrumah oi Ghana, appeals to Congolese everywhere as they tend to become emancipated from their tribal societies.

The stronghold of Lumumba supporters is Stanleyville, capital of Oriental, or Eastern Province, where the Batetela are a minority. Mr. Lumumba made his political debut in Stanleyville, far from his own tribal area.

In a few years he became the foremost agitator of an extreme nationalism, a policy that may one day erode tribalism.

Mr. Lumumba also gained as a result of tribal feuds. The feirce Balubas of North Katanga became his supporters out of opposition to the Elisabethville regime of Moise Tshombe, who declared Katanga independent of the Congo.

Mr. Tshombe, President of Katanga, belongs to the Balunda tribe, which extends from southern Katanga into Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Tshombe's father-in-law is the Yamvo (Emperor) of the Balunda.

Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, Chief of Staff of the Congo Army and head of the interim military regime, comes from the north of Equator Province and has no strong tribal ties. The army he heads is made up of members of many different tribes.

The latest developments again show a trend toward tribal politics in the anti-Lumumba camp.

The aide Mr. Kasavubu designated to form a provisional Government, Joseph Ileo, is a Bakongo supporter.

Justin Bomboko, president of the army-appointed governing commission of young intellectuals, is an authoritative representative of the Mongo tribe of Equator Province. Mr. Bomboko is to be included in the Ileo cabinet as foreign minister.

Violence in Congo Greets U. N. Chief

The N.Y. Times

New York

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

Jan. 1-5-61

P1

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Jan. 4—Violence broke out today shortly before Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold arrived for a thirty-six-hour inspection of the situation in the Congo.

About 300 supporters of Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned former Premier, savagely clubbed isolated members of President Joseph Kasavubu's Bakongo tribe near the United Nations headquarters.

The Secretary General was greeted by the demonstrators with shouts of "Free Lumumba!" and "Uhuru!"—the Swahili word for freedom—as he stepped from a helicopter bringing him from Ndjili Airport outside Leopoldville.

Malayan troops with fixed bayonets were stationed around the heliport adjoining the United Nations headquarters to protect the Secretary General.

Goes to Dayal's Resid

P.3

New York

heavily guarded private residence of his special representative in the Congo, Rajeshwar Dayal of India, where he was to spend the night.

The demonstrators brandished signs demanding the immediate liberation of Mr. Lumumba and the reopening of Parliament.

One sign read, "Kasavubu, respect Parliament and the people will respect you." Another poster proclaimed, "Long live Dag H., Secretary General of the United Nations."

United Nations soldiers did not interfere in the mob scenes. The municipal police arrived in time to save one Congolese from what threatened to become a lynching. The man was led away with blood streaming from his face. Five other Congolese also were injured.

Some time later a Congolese military police detachment arrived on the scene. It arrested several demonstrators and seized some of the pro-Lumumba signs.

Many Talks Scheduled

Mr. Hammarskjold announced that he would meet Mr. Kasavubu tomorrow and would hold many other talks.

United Nations officials said Mr. Hammarskjold was surveying the world organization's operation in the Congo and reappraising the political crisis in this nation after half a year's independence.

Mr. Hammarskjold's short visit coincides with an effort started by a United Nations Conciliation Commission to help the Congo's feuding factions reach agreement on establishing representative government.

Shortly after his arrival, Mr. Hammarskjold met members of the eleven-nation conciliation group, which assembled here yesterday.

The Secretary General is also scheduled to see United Nations civilian affairs officers from all six provinces of the Congo.

Mr. Hammarskjold will have a briefing session tomorrow with military leaders of the United Nations force in the Congo. However, he will not meet the new commander of the 20,000 man international army, Lieut. Gen. Sean Mckeown of Ireland, who is to arrive here Friday.

Greeted by U. N. Guard

A United Nations military guard of Malayan, Tunisian, Moroccan and

mmarskjold was wel-
on behalf of Mr.
by Albert Ndele,
nister of Finance and
dent of the governing
n of young intellectuals, and by Mario Cardoso, Congolese delegate to United Nations.

Mr. Hammarskjold is scheduled to leave here at 5 A. M. Friday for South Africa.

Mr. Hammarskjold's first visit here since mid-August coincided with a Congo national holiday commemorating the riots of Jan. 4, 1959, when forty-two persons were killed. The disorders caused consternation in Belgiuim and hastened the Congo's independence.

Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, army chief of staff and head of the military regime, was still absent from Leopoldville today. According to one report he was in Kasai Province, where he had accompanied Mr. Kasavubu on an official visit last week. The fact that Colonel Mobutu was not in the capital on the national holiday and probably would not see Mr. Hammarskjold was seen as an indication that his political role was waning.

Release of Lumumba Is Urged By Former Foe, Jailed in Congo

The New York Times

New York

Duress Is Seen in Broadcast by Mobutu Aide From Stanleyville, Stronghold of Ex-Premier's Followers

Sat 1-7-61

By **PAUL HOFMANN**

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Jan. 6—An appeal for the liberation of Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Premier, was broadcast today in the name of the army security chief who said he arrested him five weeks ago. The security chief is a prisoner himself in Mr. Lumumba's bailiwick.

P. 3

Gilbert Pongo, up to a week ago the principal security officer of Col. Joseph D. Mobutu's military regime, was said to have taped the broadcast from Stanleyville.

Mr. Pongo is a prisoner in Stanleyville, the capital of Oriental Province, stronghold of the pro-Lumumba forces, together with about 160 other officers and soldiers of the Congolese National Army. They were taken there after having been captured by the pro-Lumumba garrison of Bukavu in neighboring Kivu Province.

Said to Have Led Airlift

The army security chief is believed to have directed the unsuccessful attempt to outflank the Lumumba forces by airlifting troops loyal to Colonel Mobutu into Belgian-administered Ruanda-Urundi. The Mobutu force was said to have been seized in an attempted invasion of Kivu at dawn Jan. 1.

Mr. Pongo is a 33-year-old former office clerk who was active in various political parties before becoming a security aide to Colonel Mobutu. He led a military police task force that arrested Mr. Lumumba in North Kasai Dec. 1, six days after the former Premier had disappeared from his guarded residence in Leopoldville.

Congolese here said they were convinced Mr. Pongo had made his declaration under duress and possibly after "brainwashing."

From Stanleyville, information was received here that the provincial Government had appealed to the male population not to wear any neckties so long as Mr. Lumumba was detained.

It was not known whether any penalties were threatened for failure to comply with this attempt to demonstrate solidarity with the former Premier.

Mr. Lumumba is reported to be held in Camp Hardy, a military compound in the garrison town of Thysville, eighty-six miles southwest of here.

United Nations representatives saw Mr. Pongo in Stanleyville yesterday and reported that his physical condition appeared satisfactory. An Ethiopian officer was present when Mr. Pongo made the formal statement that was recorded and broadcast. A summary of it was forwarded to President Joseph Kasavubu.

Mr. Pongo opened his declaration by saying "God has willed" that he should become a prisoner in order that the Congo might be appeased. The statement condemned the "machinations of the colonialists" backing the Mobutu regime and advocated Mr. Lumumba's release.

U. N. Chief Voices Warning

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold was understood to have discussed Mr. Lumumba's status with Mr. Kasavubu during their meeting here yesterday. Mr. Hammarskjold warned also, it was said, against what one United Nations aide described as "government by elimination and arrest."

Mr. Hammarskjold left here for a short stopover at Kamina, the United Nations air base in Katanga Province, before proceeding to South Africa.

From Bukavu, the United Nations reported that Anicet Kashamura, a Communist sympathized who was Mr. Lumumba's Information Minister, is forming a new provincial government from Kivu in close cooperation with the Stanleyville regime. Nigerian and Indonesian reinforcements have arrived for the United Nations troops in Kivu.

Organize Food Airlift To Starving Congolese

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 31-60 Jan. 6 '61

P 11

LEOPOLDVILLE, THE CONGO —(UPI) — Red Cross sources said that an emergency airlift of food is being organized for Southern Kasai Province where 300 Baluba tribesmen are reported starving to death daily.

The sources said 40 tons of food would be flown in at first and this would be increased to 120 tons when landing strips can be improved.

The starving Balubas are refugees from attacks by rampaging Lulua tribesmen.

The sources said about 30,000 of them fled to a triangular area between Tshikapa, Luluabourg and Bakwanga — an area that normally supports only 1,000 persons.

One hospital in the stricken area was said to have 150 beds filled and a waiting list of 4,000.

Four other hospitals are without doctors and being run by Congolese medical orderlies, the sources said.

The Red Cross sources said Kasai provincial authorities have tried to provide some relief but an urgent, large-scale operation is needed.

They did not say how the airlift would be operated but presumably it is being mapped out with United Nations officials.

Tribal warfare between the Balubas and Luluas in Southern Kasai and the adjacent northern area of Katanga Province has taken hundreds of lives since the Congo won its independence from Belgium July 1.

United Nations troops have managed to return the area to a semblance of order in recent weeks but have been unable to alleviate the famine.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Jan. 14, 61
P 20

Victims Of Confusion In Congo

Starving children in Bakwanga, South Kasai, Congo, get some food at a children's hospital where there are nearly 3,000 children being quartered in the 700 bed hospital.

The United Nations, the International Red Cross and religious organizations are struggling to save some 300,000 refugees from starvation. The refugees are fleeing tribal fighting between the Balubas and Luluas.

It is feared that despite airlifts of food about 200 of the refugees will die each day.

SEE BELGIUM'S LOSS OF CONGO A GRIM OBJECT LESSON TO OTHER EUROPEAN COLONIAL POWERS

Jackson Advocate
Jackson, Miss.

Cite Nation's Failure To Prepare Its Colonial Subjects For Independence

Jan. 7, 61
p10

London, Eng., Jan. 1—Strife torn Belgium is presenting a grim object lesson to other European colonial powers, particularly Britain, France, and The Netherlands. For tiny Belgium today is paying the fearsome price for the loss of its empire. Moreover, it is paying for having shed not a series of colonies piecemeal, but for having been deprived all at one time of its only major colony, the rich Congo, 80 times its own size.

That is why the coalition government of Premier Gaston Eyskens has had to institute stern austerity measures, and that it why workingmen are marching in the Belgium streets.

This also is why Belgian troops committed to Western defense as part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces have been called home, thereby weakening even further NATO's slender resources already drained of their French component.

While full of sympathy and concern over Belgium's plight, many outsiders regard the present crisis as a continuing indictment of past Belgian colonial policy. For unlike Britain's outstanding example of getting along with former colonies and to a lesser extent the ability of the French and Dutch to maintain passable relations with certain territories once under their control, the Belgians are, far from certain of being able to establish a worth-while bond with the Congo.

RED COLLABRATOR: The Prime Minister of Guinea, the former French territory in Africa who is charged with looking more toward Moscow than towards the west in seeking help for his country.

The contrast between the gay festivities surrounding the wedding of King Baudouin and Princess Fabiola and the sporadic violence that has crackled over the country since has not been lost on the British who are royally conscious, labor conscious, and colonies conscious.

Here the trouble is attributed directly to the Belgian Administrative collapes in the Congo which according to The Times, of London, "has exposed the failure of Belgium as an imperial power preparing its colonial subjects for independence."

Also noted in London is the ease with which the colonial industrial crisis has led to friction between the Flemish-speaking and ardently Roman Catholic north of Belgium and the less religiously minded French-speaking Walloons of the south.

The wedding gaiety, moreover, may have induced a feeling that austerity "is primarily intended for the working classes and that the loss of the Congo is being made the occasion for imposing one-sided burdens upon wage earners," as the Guardian of Manchester points out.

The continued deep-seated economic differences within the country, quite apart from the loss of its overseas empire, are considered a major source of the trouble.

The crisis, meanwhile, brought other African matters to European attention. One was the expected union of Ghana, formerly British, with Guinea and Mali, formerly French, which took place on Christmas Eve. Financially Ghana still is in the sterling area, Mali in the franc zone, and Guinea has a currency of its own.

The situation in Belgium and the Congo, moreover, was ripe for exploitation by either side. On one hand are those who assert: "This is the price of not getting out of a colony soon enough."

Others contend: "This is the price you pay when you do get out—so think twice before you leave too soon."

Endorsing the latter view, the pro-Empire London Daily Express taunted those who called 1960 "the year of Africa," pointing to happenings in the Congo, in Nyasaland, and in Ghana as quite different from the anticipated emergence of "splendid new states dedicated to freedom, order, and abundance."

The Express maintained that 1961 should be "the year of realism" when British colonial policy in Africa "must be guided by facts, not illusions." But the British policy of freeing Africa as soon as feasible was not likely to change.

Meanwhile the bayonets were out in Brussels and a torn, once prosperous nation was trying hard to adjust to itts new reduced circumstances.

U N Civilians Aiding Congolese To Freedom

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

By RALPH TEATSORTH

UNITED NATIONS — (UPI) — There are 175 United Nations civilians in the Congo whose main job is to see that the 13,700,000 Congolese are fed, clothed, sheltered and trained to take over their nation when the world organization pulls out.

1/11/61

These technicians are the administrators of the tough, non-military task the United Nations has undertaken to bring the strife torn Congo out of its violent birth pangs and transform it into an orderly, productive society. Picture a land, more than four times the size of France, sweltering in the equatorial heat.

P. 1

Include in that image an abundance of natural resources that promises a good standard of living for its inhabitants, proud of their newly won independence.

The nconsider the painful realities:

—A nation barely six months old and already broke.

—A country torn by political dissension.

—A Congo, turned unwilling pawn in the East-West cold war.

A— Congo unable to set up a popular government because of the lack of trained administrators and professional people.

— And last, but not least, some 300,000 people, refugees from warring tribes and political factions facing death by starvation in one of the nation's richer provinces

SOUGHT U. N. HELP

These were the problems passed on the United Nations by the Congolese themselves a few days after they became independent last June 30.

The world knows of the 19,000-man U. N. military force that has kept a precarious order in the Congo. It knows of the deep differences among the U. N. members in the use of that force. It has been told that the future of the U.N. operation hangs in delicate balance.

But it knows much less of the heroic, non - military crash program the world organization has undertaken to put the Congo on its feet.

The program has been described as "Operation 3-F" — food, funds and fellows.

The United Nations is pioneering in this new kind of humanitarian aid. For the first time the organization and its specialized agencies are collaborating in the Congo as a single team to meet an economic and human emergency in addition to the militar program.

U. N. Stand Denounced By Congo

The Washington Post
Washington Post

Bomboko Charges Aid to 'Usurpers' Nullifies Role

Washington, D.C.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Congo government today formally denounced the United Nations, charging that it failed to support the Leopoldville government against seizures of power by Lumumbist rebels.

1-10-61
P. 1

Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko told the United Nations that any aid given to "usurpers" such as Moscow-trained Antoine Gizenga is partisan of imprisoned former Premier Patrice Lumumba, proclaimed himself Premier and set up a headquarters at Stanleyville last month.

Bomboko's memorandum was released to the press as reports reached Leopoldville that a force of about 1,500 soldiers had moved from the Stanleyville area into pro-Lumumbist areas of north Katanga.

A United Nations spokesman said these troops were well received by villagers in Manono, about 150 miles from the frontier of Oriental Province, of which Stanleyville is the capital. But he declined information on how the troops arrived or the actions of U.N. troops in the vicinity.

United Nations commission seeks to prevent split-up of the Congo into separate states. Page A9.

[Informed sources said that Remy Mwamba and Joseph Ilunga, Cabinet Ministers in Lumumba's old government, established the "independent" state of "Lualaba" at Manono, the United Press International reported.

In Swampy River Area

[Lualaba would be the fourth "independent state" to emerge in the Congo since the country won independence from Belgium last July.

[It is the swampy country of the upper Congo River—also known as the Lualaba River—some 300 miles north of Elisabethville. Although it is within the frontiers of Katanga Province, its Baluba tribesmen are hostile to secessionist Katanga President Moise Tchombé.

[Nigerian troops of the U. N. force are at Manono, and Ethiopian U. N. units are stationed at nearby Kongolo and Kabalo.

[The emerging new state followed the breakaway example set earlier by Tshombé's Katanga state, Albert Kalonji's Kasai "mining state" and Gizenga's pro-Lumumba regime whose jurisdiction now extends to Kivu as well as Oriental Province.]

CONGOLESE TALKS SET BY KASAVUBU

N.Y. Times

He Schedules Round Table Jan. 25—Says Ileo Will Take Over After Parley

New York, N.Y.

By PAUL HOFMANN
Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Jan. 2—President Joseph Kasavubu announced today that a Congo round-table conference for constitutional reforms would begin Jan. 25.

Jan. 1-3-61

In a broadcast to the nation the President said that after this parley a provisional government headed by Joseph Ileo, President of the Senate, would take office to prepare the return to representative government.

P2

Mr. Kasavubu indicated that for the time being the College of High Commissioners, a group of army-appointed college graduates and students that has been governing for more than three months, would remain in charge.

Mr. Kasavubu said no place had yet been chosen for the round-table conference. Elisabethville, capital of secessionist Katanga Province, has been mentioned as a possible site.

Declines to Call Parliament

President Kasavubu acknowledged the existence of strong separatist tendencies among the Congo's six provinces. He said these tendencies made it impossible for the Congo Parliament elected before independence to function. Therefore, he added, Parliament will not be reconvened before the round-table conference.

The Congo President did not indicate which Congolese faction leaders would be invited to the parley. Some observers expected the list of participants to be drawn up in consultation with a United Nations conciliation commission scheduled to assemble here this week.

Today's announcement followed several weeks of negotiations for the formation of a provisional government. In those talks Mr. Kasavubu has indicated that he wished to turn again to Mr. Ileo to head the provisional regime.

Mr. Kasavubu designated the 29-year-old Senate President as Premier when he dismissed Patrice Lumumba from the Premiership last September. The Ileo Cabinet was prevented from taking office, however, by the military coup Sept. 14 of Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, army chief of staff.

Until recently Colonel Mobutu appeared to be opposed to the projected Ileo Cabinet. Mr. Kasavubu's announcement today appeared to be a compromise.

Observers felt that Mr. Kasavubu had reasserted his constitutional position and responsibilities by setting a date for the round-table conference and anticipating an end of the army regime.

This was taken by some as a sign of a political downgrading of Colonel Mobutu. The 30-year-old Chief of Staff was not in Leopoldville. He was last reported in Luluabourg, capital of Kasai Province, where he had accompanied Mr. Kasavubu on an official visit last week-end. He stayed on apparently to direct army efforts to restore control over pro-Lumumba garrisons in Kivu Province.

From Bukavu, capital of Kivu Province, the United Nations reported that the city was calm and apparently still dominated by the pro-Lumumba garrison.

The garrison reported it took sixty prisoners when Congolese soldiers loyal to Colonel Mobutu attempted an invasion yesterday from the neighboring Ruanda-Urundi trust territory.

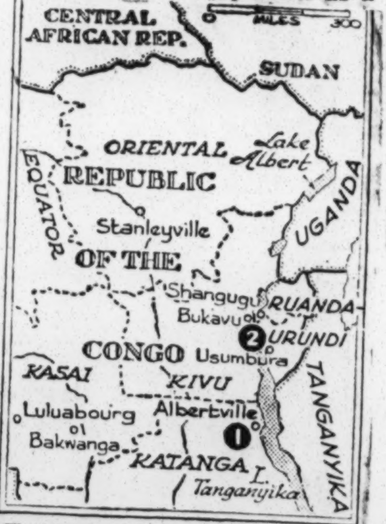
U. N. Protests on Airlift

The Congolese had been airlifted to the territory from Luluabourg. Fifty pro-Mobutu soldiers were disarmed yesterday by Belgian paratroopers in Ruanda-Urundi and eight were held in protective custody by Nigerian soldiers in the United Nations force.

United Nations headquarters here disclosed that Rajeshwar Dayal, special representative in the Congo of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, had protested to Mr. Kasavubu against the airlift operations.

A spokesman for the United Nations said the organization did not know the whereabouts of fifteen commercial aircraft that the army regime requisitioned last week. At least three of the planes were believed to be in Usumbura, capital of Ruanda-Urundi.

The other aircraft were reported to have flown troops to Kindu in Southwest Kivu, from which the soldiers were advancing on Bukavu.



The New York Times Jan. 3, 1961

CLASH IN THE CONGO: Attacking tribesmen were killed by U. N. forces at Albertville (1). Calm was reported in Bukavu (2).

U. N. Clashes With Rebels

LEOPOLDVILLE, Jan. 2 (AP)—Nigerian soldiers of the United Nations force killed ten rebel Baluba tribesmen who attacked a stranded rail wagon Saturday outside Albertville in Katanga Province.

18a 1961

U.S. SEEKS ACTION ON CONGO DEATHS

The N.Y. Times

New York

Discusses Step to Condemn Killings—U. N. Considers Plea to World Court

Sat 2-25-61

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 24—The United States is studying the possibility of new action by the Security Council to condemn political assassinations in the Congo.

P.1

Adlai E. Stevenson, the United States representative, held an hour's conversation today with Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

He was understood to have made inquiries about the progress being made in implementing the resolution the Council adopted early Tuesday calling for the use of force, as a last resort, to prevent civil war in the Congo.

Secretary General Hammarskjold and his advisory committee on the Congo, meanwhile, were understood to have discussed the possibility of referring an investigation of political killings in the Congo to the International Court of Justice.

The United Nations can ask for advisory opinions from the Court. The Court, if asked, could decide the authority of the world organization to carry on its own investigation of the killing of former Premier Patrice Lumumba and others as a Security Council resolution has suggested.

Congolese authorities have stated, however, that any investigation carried on except by local governmental authorities would violate the provision of the United Nations Charter that prohibits interference in the internal affairs of any member state.

It was understood that Mr. Hammarskjold had been urged to seek an advisory opinion from the court. So far as was known, however, the matter was scheduled for further discussion.

Valerian A. Zorin, head of the Soviet delegation, complained yesterday that no information was being furnished about the progress of the committee talks. Mr. Zorin asserted particularly that Council members were denied details about steps being taken under the resolution to withdraw Belgian military and technical personnel from the former Belgian colony.

Mr. Stevenson said he planned to discuss with the delegations of Ceylon, Liberia and the United Arab Republic "whether new steps should be taken now to condemn more political violence" in the Congo. Those three countries sponsored the new resolution.

P.3

The United States' decision to explore such new steps was prompted by reports that about ten members of the Congo Parliament had been executed in Stanleyville on the orders of Antoine Gizenga, chief deputy of the slain former Premier, Patrice Lumumba.

New York

"If confirmed, these executions are another tragic episode in the Congo," Mr. Stevenson said. "And such primitive barbarism can solve nothing in the long-term life of this new republic."

Mr. Stevenson noted that, in the early hours Tuesday, he attempted to have the Security Council condemn "such atrocities" in all parts of the Congo and not only in those areas under the control of the central Government of President Joseph Kasavubu and the secessionary states of Katanga and Kasai.

His proposal, an amendment to a pending draft resolution, was vetoed by the Soviet Union.

United States sources said today that they had no "official" information on the alleged new killings in Stanleyville. But other reports appeared to be multiplying and many of these seemed authoritative.

Reports circulated here that the Council would meet early next week to discuss two issues pending before it. One is the suggestion that the Council hold a session in the Congo for an on-the-spot consideration of the various issues.

The Council's resolution asks it to see to the reconvening of the Congo Parliament and to the curbing of various armed bands that have been characterized by the Secretariat as "on the rampage."

Thus, far, however, there has been no "firm invitation" from any of the Congolese groups for a Council meeting in Africa.

The Council also has before it a proposal to discuss conditions in the Portuguese African territory of Angola. Portugal, at recent sessions of the Council and in the General Assembly, has been a particular target of the new African states for her "colonialist" policies. Portugal insists that Angola is not a colony but an "overseas part" of Portugal.

Nepal Offers Troops to U. N.

Special to The New York Times.

KATMANDU, Nepal, Feb. 24—Nepal's delegate to the United Nations said here today that Secretary General Hammarskjold had a standing offer from Nepal of Nepalese troops for any United Nations command.

Rishikesh Shah, who is also Minister of Finance and Planning, made the comment in reply to a question at a news conference at which he reported on Nepal's economic development.

He said Nepal's second development plan, which goes into effect at midyear, would develop agriculture, extend industrial activity to achieve a better balanced national economy, improve and extend social services and reduce social and economic inequalities.

CONGO

FEB.1961

U.N. CHIEF APPEALS FOR MORE TROOPS TO BAR CONGO WAR

The N.Y. Times

New York N.Y.

Asserts Stronger Force Is Needed to Fulfill New Council Resolution

Wed. 2-22-61

ADVISORY UNIT CONFERS

P.1

Execution of Lumumba Aides Touches Off New Tribal War in Kasai Province

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 21—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold called on members of the United Nations today to strengthen its emergency army in the Congo.

The Secretary General made his appeal in the early hours of the morning, after the Security Council had adopted a resolution authorizing the use of force, as a last resort, to prevent civil war in the new African republic.

[The danger of civil war increased as reports reached Leopoldville of large-scale tribal fighting in Kasai Province, touched off by the execution of aides of the late Patrice Lumumba.]

Mr. Hammarskjold said that the new resolution added to the duties of the United Nations force.

"I am certain that the states back of it, many of which have troops in the Congo, realize that these duties will necessitate strengthening the force by further generous contributions from their side," he said.

U. N. Force Declining

On Jan. 20, when the last official figures were announced, the United Nations force amounted to 18,888 men.

Since then, the United Arab Republic has removed or is removing 497 men. Morocco has taken out or is taking out 1,000 and Guinea 738. The total left is 16,653.

By the end of this month, 1,151 Indonesian soldiers will be withdrawn. So will 2,139 Moroccans, leaving a total of 13,363. If Malaya adds 800 to the force, it will then number 14,163.

Secretary General Hammarskjold conferred later with his advisory committee on the Congo over developments that might take place as a result of the Security Council's action.

Mr. Hammarskjold was understood to have referred to the committee the question of an investigation into the killing of former Premier Lumumba and some of his aides. The Council recommended such an investigation.

P.3

Fifteen African nations with contingents in the Congo make up the advisory group. Mr. Hammarskjold said earlier today that he would "abide by their advice" on the investigation.

Presumably, he sought their guidance also on implementing the Security Council resolution. It calls for measures to bring about a reconciliation of warring factions in the Congo and a reconvening of the Congo Parliament.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 9 to 0, with the Soviet Union and France abstaining.

Reports circulated the Security Council might meet again on the Congo tomorrow. If it met, however, the only decision to be reached would be whether the Council would hold a session in the Congo.

The suggestion for an African meeting was made during the long night session by George A. Padmore, the Liberian delegate. The idea was tentatively accepted by the United States representative, Adlai E. Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson told the Council that "we would gladly go to Central Africa" if such a move would advance the cause of peace and security.

Mr. Stevenson agreed that such a session would "put the United Nations in Africa with a dramatic impact." Although he could make no specific commitments, he said, "I would hope that the United States Air Force could be helpful in arranging transportation."

A Complicating Factor

Diplomatic sources believed that if the Council decided to meet in the Congo the meeting would be held early next month in Leopoldville.

One complication, however, might be the refusal of the Soviet Union to recognize the Government of President Joseph Kasavubu and Premier Joseph Ileo. The Soviet bloc has insisted that the only "legal" Government of the Congo is that of Antoine Gizenga in Stanleyville, the stronghold of those who supported Mr. Lumumba.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources here were canvassing the implications of last night's Congo action.

The Council defeated, with one vote in favor and eight against, a Soviet resolution that would have demanded the recall of the United Nations force from the Congo within thirty days and the dismissal of Mr. Hammarskjold as Secretary General. The Soviet Union cast the only favorable vote while Ceylon and the United Arab Republic abstained.

The Council, as its last act early this morning, declined to accept an "emergency" resolution, also by Ceylon, Liberia and the United Arab Republic. This measure wouuld have given Mr. Hammarskjold power to use force to prevent not civil war but "incidents."

Willing to Use Powers

The Secretary General regretted the failure of this resolution to be adopted. In a lengthy statement to the Council just before dawn he explained that he felt justified in any case in using the new powers given him.

Mr. Hammarskjold replied more sharply than is his custom to criticism of his activities in the Congo by the Soviet bloc, particularly his failure to prevent the killing of Patrice Lumumba.

This could have been done, he implied, only if he had ordered United Nations troops into Katanga Province in a full fledged military operation. He pointed out that, at no time, had any United Nations body given him such authority.

Mr. Hammarskjold made clear that he had no intention of plunging personally into an enforced investigation of the executions of Congolese leaders.

"The Secretariat has neither the resources nor the competence to do so," he said. He indicated that the advisory committee might itself take some action. His own rule, he said, was to ask these African states "what, if any, further steps they would recommend."

U.N. CHIEF SEEKS 6,000 MORE MEN FOR CONGO FORCE

The N.Y. Times
New York, N.Y.

Thurs. 2-23-61

Total of 20,000 Troops Said to Be His Goal—Africans and Asians Preferred

P1

ADVISORY BODY MEETS

Hammarskjold Is Reported to Believe New Strength Will Prevent Conflict

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 22—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold was understood today to be seeking to increase the United Nations force in the Congo to 20,000 men to fulfill his new mandate to use force if necessary.

Diplomatic sources made the statement this afternoon after the Secretary General had met for more than two hours with his advisory committee. The committee includes African nations that already have contributed contingents to the United Nations force in the Congo.

Mr. Hammarskjold's reported request for additional troops would mean that about 6,000 more men would have to be added to the Congo force. The force now numbers more than 13,000 men. Malaya has promised 800 more troops. This would bring the force to about 14,000.

Reports that Mr. Hammarskjold has been seeking new troops have been current here since the United Arab Republic and Guinea recalled their troops from the Congo.

Africans Preferred

Mr. Hammarskjold, according to authoritative sources, would prefer African troops. He would also be glad to have new Asian contingents. India is known to have offered him combat troops who might make up a battalion. No date, however, has been set for its arrival.

Sources at the United Nations said tonight that Mr. Hammarskjold had advised them that he believed he could control the situation with a force of about 20,000 men. At its peak the United Nations group was not much above this level.

No announcement was made of the discussions at the meetings Mr. Hammarskjold held today and yesterday with his advisory group. Although the Security Council resolution adopted early yesterday authorized him to use military force as a "last resort" to prevent civil war in the Congo, it was understood that Mr. Hammarskjold hoped that the directive would never have to be used.

P3

Some Western diplomats believed that if Mr. Hammarskjold had sufficient power in the way of troops that would be enough to end the factional fighting in the Congo.

Some sources said the advisory committee was pressing the Secretary General to call to the attention of the Belgian Government the clause in the resolution that calls for the immediate evacuation from the Congo of all Belgian and other foreign military personnel and advisers.

Authority Debated

The committee was also understood to be debating precisely what the Secretary General's authority might be to implement the Security Council resolution and to decide when the use of force by the United Nations troops might be necessary.

The United Nations Charter, it was pointed out, still prohibits United Nations interference in the internal affairs of any member state. Just how this could square with the resolution, which called for the use of force, if necessary, to prevent the outbreak of fighting in the Congo, was a matter for interpretation.

Most members of the advisory committee, it was said, agree that Mr. Hammarskjold has to be the judge of when to use force.

Meanwhile, the representative of the Congo regime of President Joseph Kasavubu protested here against some aspects of the resolution. He indicated that the Congo would comply with the resolution only with reservations.

A letter signed by Evarist E. Loliki was circulated among Council members. Mr. Loliki asserted that he had been "urged" not to make his proposed remarks at the Council session that adopted the resolution early Tuesday morning.

The urging, he said, came from the President and "several other members" whom he did not name. The President of the Council this month is Sir Patrick Dean of Britain.

Restraint Reported

The members, Mr. Loliki, wrote "urged my delegation to refrain from speaking before the vote on the resolution in order to expedite the Council's work."

The Congo had been on the list of speakers Friday, but was not reached in the long debate. There were no sessions Saturday or Sunday. Monday's discussion went through morning, afternoon and night sessions before the resolution was carried 9 to 0 with abstentions.

Mr. Loliki's letter was circulated as delegations studied reports of sharp opposition to the Council action voiced by Premier Joseph Ileo in Leopoldville. Mr. Ileo called the resolution a "violation of the sovereignty" of the Congolese people.

The delegation, Mr. Loliki wrote, "considers that the only paragraph of the resolution which can entail a limitation on the full exercise of national sovereignty by the chief of state and the Provisional Government of the Republic of the Congo is the paragraph authorizing the use of force in the last resort in order to prevent the occurrence of a civil war."

The letter warned that "all the other operative paragraphs to the extent that they call for decisions relating to the internal affairs of the Congo and the exercise of national sovergnity can be applied by the Secretary General and his representatives only in consultation and agreement with the legal authorities of the Government of the Republic."

FIVE STATES AGREE ON CONGO PULLOUT

The New York Times

New York

African Neutralists Report Troop Dosposition Accord at Parley in Casablanca

Fri 1-6-61

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Jan. 5—Five neutralist African nations moved closer today to evacuation of their troops from the Congo, where they have been serving with the United Nations emergency force.

P. 1

The chiefs of state of Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco and the United Arab Republic announced they had reached "full agreement" on the troop question, which they have been discussing, at times heatedly, for nearly ten hours since they convened here yesterday morning.

The nature of the agreement was not announced. Unofficial sources indicated that President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, under pressure from the other conference participants, had reluctantly agreed to withdraw his forces from the Congo unless United Nations authorities there adopted a policy more favorable to the deposed Premier Lumumba.

Mr. Nkrumah was the only one of the five leaders who had not yet announced such a decision. The others are King Mohamed V of Morocco, the conference host, and Presidents Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic, Sékou Touré of Guinea and Modibo Kita of Mali.

P. 4

All four had announced their intention to withdraw their troops from the Congo. None has carried out the decision, however.

New York

President Nkrumah's new position is believed to be similar to that announced by King Mohamed in his opening address. The King declared that Morocco had decided to withdraw her forces from the Congo, but indicated that this decision might be reconsidered if the United Nations fulfilled a series of conditions, including the reopening of the Congo Parliament, restoration of Mr. Lumumba to the Premiership, withdrawal of Belgian forces from all parts of the Congo and the disarming of Belgian civilians.

Observers described the troop agreement as a compromise that would leave it up to each of the five leaders to set his own time and conditions for implementation of the withdrawal decision.

Presidents Nasser, Touré and Keita had been pressing for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of troops from the United Nations command, the observers said. The three leaders had been reported also to be in favor of putting African troops directly at the disposal of Antoine Gizenga, a former lieutenant of Mr. Lumumba, who controls the Stanleyville area and says he heads the Congo's "legal government."

The conference appears to have ruled against these two suggestions.

The total United Nations strength in the Congo is about 19,400. Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco and the United Arab Republic have a combined strength there of nearly 6,400.

The other 13,000 soldiers have been sent to the Congo by the African nations of Tunisia, Liberia, Nigeria, the Sudan, and Ethiopia as well as Sweden, Ireland and Indonesia.

Today's decision hardened a long-standing division among the African nations that have troops in the Congo.

The neutralist group, whose position has been most succinctly stated by Mr. Touré, maintains that the Lumumba regime is the only legally constituted authority in the Congo and is in basic disagreement with the policies carried out by the United Nations Command at Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's request. It charges that these policies serve the interests of the "imperialist" Western powers.

This group holds that it can no longer permit its troops to be used to implement a policy to which it is fundamentally opposed.

Mr. Nkrumah is understood to have agreed with this reasoning but is said to have contended, prior to today's decision, that the neutralists should not pull out their troops lest the vacuum be filled by the big powers.

A second, more moderate group of Africans, as represented by the Tunisians and Nigerians, has no firm commitment to Mr. Lumumba and is willing to follow the United Nations' policies, at least for the time being.

Ethiopia, Nigeria and Liberia, among the members of this group, were invited by Morocco to attend the Casablanca conference. They declined. Others, such as Tunisia, were not formally invited after they had made it plain that the invitation would be declined.

Congolese in Clash At U. N. Site Again

The N.Y. Times

New York

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Jan. 5—Violence flared again in front of the United Nations command headquarters today as Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold held consultations on the crisis of the Congo.

Fri 1-6-61

Followers of Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned former Premier, attacked members of tribal groups supporting President Joseph Kasavubu and beat them.

P. 1

United Nations soldiers on guard duty took action only when a Congolese policeman pursued a rioter into the headquarters building.

Moroccan soldiers of the United Nations force drove the policeman from the premises at the point of machine guns.

Meanwhile the Secretary General held a two-hour meeting with Mr. Kasavubu. According to one report Mr. Hammarskjold urged that due process of law be accorded to Mr. Lumumba, who is held in a military prison at Thysville near here.

P. 3

[United Nations officials said that in asking "due process of law," Mr. Hammarskjold has been urging that the deposed Premier be tried under proper legal proceedings. Mr. Lumumba was arrested Dec. 2 under a warrant issued by President Kasavubu, who charged the former Premier with having misued his powers by persecuting political opponents.]

New York

The Secretary General was understood also to have re-emphasized that most of the member Governments of the United Nations advocated the reconvening of the Congolese Parliament and the restoration of democratic procedures. Mr. Hammarskjold asked Mr. Kasavubu to contribute to an improvement of relations between Congolese authorities and the United Nations command here and to use his authority to facilitate the task of the newly arrived United Nations Conciliation Commission.

Hammarskjold Hears Plan

Mr. Kasavubu was reported to have outlined to Mr. Hammarskjold his program of convening a conference of Congolese politicians Jan. 25 to discuss a reform of the Congo's constitutional structures and ways of establishing representative government.

Later, Mr. Kasavubu elaborated on his intentions when he met the eleven-nation conciliation team. Mr. Hammarskjold's talk with Mr. Kasavubu was attended by Justin Bomboko, acting Foreign Minister and president of the governing commission of army-appointed college graduates and students.

Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, army Chief and Staff and head of the military regime, was reported to be still absent from Leopoldville.

Mr. Hammarskjold was briefed on United Nations operations here by senior military and civilian aides.

The Secretary General is going to Pretoria, where he will be a guest of the Government of the Union of South Africa.

Kasavubu Aide Protests

Mr. Kasavubu's private secretary, Philibert Luyeye, who was one of the men assailed by Mr. Lumumba's supporters shortly before Mr. Hammarskjold arrived yesterday, protested that United Nations soldiers had failed to come to his aid.

Mr. Luyeye bore traces of beatings. While he was being attacked, several United Nations soldiers were seen taking snapshots of the scene. He was eventually rescued by Congolese policemen.

The United Nations command announced that it had warned its troops by circular three weeks ago not to take pictures or to make themselves otherwise conspicuous during public disturbances.

United Press International Radiophoto

MEET IN LEOPOLDVILLE: President Joseph Kasavubu of Congo with Dag Hammarskjold, U. N. Secretary General, yesterday. Mr. Hammarskjold is on inspection tour.

United Nations sources reported from Bukavu, capital of Kivu Province, that Anicet Kushamura, a Communist sympathizer who was Mr. Lumumba's Information Minister, now heads the provincial administration. Mr. Kashamura issued an appeal to the population to be calm and to refrain from molesting Europeans.

Nevertheless, Western embassy officials in Leopoldville voiced their continued concern over the plight of foreigners in Kivu, where Lumumba forces have advanced during the last fortnight.

U. N. Chief's Papers Hunted

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 5 (Reuters) — Pan American Airways officials made a lengthy search of a jetliner here early today for important documents lost by Dag Hammarskjold, United Nations Secretary General, during his flight from New York to the Congo yesterday.

They failed to find the papers, and it is thought one of the passengers who traveled on the last leg of the jet's journey may have picked them up by mistake.

Airline officials were asking passengers if they had seen the papers.

Mr. Hammarskjold traveled on the DC-8 to Leopoldville. An urgent radio call was put through to Jan Smuts Airport here late last night. The search was carried out when the plane landed.

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Republic Of The Congo No Longer In Existence

Causes of split cited by writer

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

1-7-61

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.— There is no longer any such thing as the Republic of the Congo. That hapless land is now divided into "zones of influence."

The Provinces of Leopoldville and Equator are dominated by the United States and Belgium; the Provinces of Kantanga and South Kasai are Belgian - dominated; the northern Provinces of Oriental and Kivu are, if not dominated, at least influenced by Russia.

Katanga Province has not only declared its independence but has a complete government, mints its own money, collects its own taxes and pays none to the so - called Central Government treasurer.

* * *

THE LEOPOLDVILLE and Equator areas are strongholds of Col. Mobutu and President Kasavubu. The United States and Belgium pay the army — from Col. Mobutu on down.

This of course entails control — a control made more complete with Belgian advisors directing both the president and head of the army. Practically no taxes are collected in this area, there is no functioning "central authority," no judiciary.

Everything is run by a military dictatorship — made shaky by the certainty that Mobutu and Kasavubu will, one day, clash.

Oriental Province District Leader, Bernard Salumu, is ng a mission to get military nd other assitance for ea. Their itinerary includes Ghana, Guinea, the 3d United Arab Republic and India.

It is not unreasonable to presume that they just might "drop in" on the Soviet Union.

* * *

THE RESPONSIBILITY for the split in the Congo lies on the shoulders of the United Nations, the United States, Russia, Belgium and Congolese leaders themselves.

For one thing, the current strikes in Belgium show that the nation's economy cannot survive without the riches of the Katanga Province and the cheap labor supply of the Kasai Province.

Patrice Lumumba made this assertion soon after the Belgians returned to the Congo with their army. No one has denied it. The Belgian business men who left the Congo are returning in substantial numbers.

It should be borne in mind that the Congo was once the "private property" of King Leopold II. He died in 1909. Industrial interests acquired the concession to vast areas of the Katanga Province.

* * *

THESE INTERESTS are now controlled by a cartel of Belgian, British, French, and American financial interests. They have not relinquished their control at any time.

At the outset, they took steps to have Katanga Province declared an independent country. This activity began as far back as the "Belgian Round Table Conference."

When Lumumba rose from the pack as Prime Minister, they immediately set Moishe Tshombe up as Katanga president and surrounded him with a puppet government. Thus far, they have made it stick.

* * *

THE ROLE OF the United States has been interesting. At first in the Security Council, it voted with majority to tell Belgians to get out of the Congo.

America also voted for resolutions guaranteeing the "independence and territorial integrity" of the Congo.

Later, United States polity took an "about face" and aligned itself with Belgium. It also became critical of the United Nations activities in the Congo.

The gap continued to widen between the (instructed) U.S. Delegation and Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold. This "defection" of the U.S. could be fatal to the U.N.

Mr. Hammarskjold, who formerly looked westward for aid when attacked by the reds, now finds himself attacked both front and rear.

* * *

THE UNITED NATIONS, from the very start, found itself bogged down in the "cold war." This cold war did not start when Col. Mobutu expelled the Russian and Czech "technicians."

It started on the first day the UN. security Council met in New York to discuss the Congo question. The cold war has been going on a long time — too long for the welfare of the world.

The Security Council passed resolutions proclaiming the independence and territorial integrity of the Congo but never implemented these resolutions. It is doubtful that the present charter will permit the kind of action that is necessary in the Congo.

As far as the Russians are concerned, they find all normal avenues blocked to them —both in the Congo and the U.N.

It is obvious to them that as long as Hammarskjold leans toward the west, as they claim he does, and as long as the United States dominates voting — then they must take unorthodox methods.

* * *

UNFORTUNATELY THE west-run program in the Congo has not been a howling success politically speaking, and the Russians feel that if more attention is given to the welfare of the Congolese and less to trying to block the Soviet, the situation would be better.

They contend that not one Russian is in the Congo making a contribution—yet everyone else is there in force. Now it seems they are to be "invited" by Orientale Province authorities just as the Belgians are "invited" elsewhere.

* * *

THE TRAGEDY of the Congo is in the corruption and selfishness of some Congolese leaders. Lack of education is only part of the reason.

The fact that time has taught them nothing is another part of the reason. Another part is the colonial system; also partly to blame is the absolutely unshakable hold of the Catholic Church.

Dollars do corrupt and the Belgian dollars and other dollars have been busy. These are not all of the reasons for the break-up of the Congo Republic but they are some of them.

Lastly, and quite important, is the inescapable fact that early in the U.N. administration, Mr. Hammarskjold seems to have decided he could not get along with Lumumba and decided "not to deal with him any longer."

This decision was fatal because it sealed the doom of the "Central Government." It invited others to present themselves as "acceptables" and resulted in a search for a "strong man" (who might be acceptable to Mr. Hammarksjold).

* * *

THE DECISION also encouraged Kasavubu to unlawfully carry out his decree removing Lumumba and all the subsequent developments. It has never since been possible to retrace that step and get back on the right road.

Dayal tried but was prevented by the United States and Belgium. With Mobutu and Kasavubu in tow, they had the situation in as good shape as conditions permitted.

They are sitting tight and hoping that time will consolidate their position. I don't think it will.

* * *

CIVIL WAR in the Congo is almost inevitable and fairly soon. Many African leaders are furious and smoldering. They refuse to be passive.

Unless the incoming Kennedy administration makes a complete about-face in American foreign policy as it affects Africa, tragedy is almost inevitable.

Mr. Hammarskjold made one more effort during the closing session of the General Assembly when he spoke his harshest words and painted a picture he hoped would turn the tide.

However, it came too late. Had the same program been outlined last June or July, it would have made the difference. Now, the things he proposed are foreclosed.

The Congo is no longer an African country — it's gone and probably never will return in the shape it was envisioned.

Unhappily, I must predict that the U.N. probably will never be the same either. We have the "cold war" that got to Africa by way of the Security Council to blame for it.

18a 1961

CONGO

ANTOINE GIZENGA

HIGH REBEL AIDE MISSING IN CONGO

The N.Y. Times

Stanleyville Official Fades From Sight After Break With Gizenga Regime

New York

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Feb. 23—A new rift between leaders of the rebel regime in Stanleyville, capital of Eastern Province, was reported today.

Bernard Salumu, the regime's "tough man," was said to have disappeared after breaking with Antoine Gizenga, head of the Stanleyville government, and Louis Lumumba, brother of Patrice Lumumba, the slain former Premier.

2-24-61

Louis Lumumba is Minister of the Interior in the provincial government of Eastern Province. Mr. Salumu was Mr. Gizenga's chief negotiator with the United Arab Republic. He had made several trips to Cairo and was regarded as one of the most fanatical members of the pro-Lumumba regime.

p. 3

Whites Were Beaten

It was on Mr. Salumu's initiative that about 1,000 persons, practically the entire white population of Stanleyville, were herded one Sunday into police headquarters. Many were beaten under the pretext of an "identity check."

In Leopoldville today, United Nations officials said they were confident that Congolese authorities in President Joseph Kasavubu's regime would offer no resistance to the implementation of a resolution adopted by the Security Council Tuesday. Premier Joseph Ileo bitterly denounced the resolution yesterday as a violation of the sovereignty of the Congolese people that would be oppesed by armed force.

United Nations officials, however, noted the recent actions by Moise Tshombe, President of secessionist Katango Province, in support of their optimism. Mr. Tshombe had at first reacted to the resolution by calling for the mobilization of Katanga's forces. Yesterday, however, he announced that he and the United Nations had agreed to freeze all troop movements.

The resolution urges that the United Nations take immediate measures to prevent civil war and halt all military operations, by force if necessary. It also directs that Congolese armed units be reorganized and brought under discipline "with a view to the elimination of any possibility of interference by such units" in the political life of the Congo.

United Nations observers here noted that a message sent by the Ileo Government to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold and to the Security Council yesterday was far moderate in tone than Mr. Ileo's statements in Leopoldville.

The message ended with a pledge of "loyal cooperation," provided the world organization respected the principles of "consultation and collaboration."

High-ranking United Nations officials said implementation of the resolution was awaiting further instructions from New York. They described the resolution as a "new mandate," which for the first time enabled the United Nations mission here to deal effectively with the unruly Congolese army.

In another development, a United Nations spokesman said he was convinced of the veracity of repeated reports that fifteen political prisoners had been executed in Stanleyville.

The fifteen were apparently killed in reprisal for the murder of Patrice Lumumba. However, their deaths were said to have occurred before the slaying last Monday of seven Lumumba followers in Bakwanga, capitol of Secessionist South Kasai.

Russians Reported in Congo

The Soviet press has disclosed that Soviet and other Eastern European personnel are returning to the Congo.

Pravda printed a dispatch from Stanleyville by Tass, the official Soviet press agency, that told of the arrival, apparently on Feb. 16, of "Soviet, Czechoslovak and Polish journalists". This was apparently the first Soviet dispatch from the Congo since Soviet and Czech diplomats, journalists and technicians were ordered out of the Congo last September by the former military regime in Leopoldville.

GIZENGA'S TROOPS TAKE LULUABOURG

The N.Y. Times

Tribal Chief Arrives From Brussels to Find City in Hands of Rebel Units

New York

By BENJAMIN WELLES

Special to The New York Times.

LULUABOURG, the Congo, Feb. 24—Chief Sylvain Kalamba, a distinguished-looking Congolese in a black homburg, returned today to find a few dozen of his Lulua tribesmen at the airport to greet him. Women curtsied and men bowed low. The reception was truly royal.

2-25-61

Chief Kalamba had been in Brussels trying to recruit Belgian technicians to help get the war-torn economy of this region running again. His tribesmen were happy to have him back.

p. 3

The chief looked surprised, however, on learning that during the night the control of the airport and of Luluabourg had been seized by about 30 Congolese troops from Stanleyville, stronghold of the forces that supported the slain supported the slain former Congo Premier, Patrice Lumumba.

The troops had been defeated in an attempt to invade the secessionist state of Katanga and, after a wide sweep northeast, decided to seize Luluabourg.

Chief Permitted to Leave

Chief Kalamba is the tribal leader rather than the political head of the Lulua area. He and the rebels appeared to be willing to live and let live. The rebel troops were hesitant to put him back on the plane to send him away and the chief seemed only too happy to get away from the airport to go home.

The slain former Premier, Patrice Lumumba had strong support in this region. When his death was announced Luluabourg, capital of Kasai Province, went into mourning. Two whites were killed here last week, according to residents. Belgians stayed out of sight for five days until passions cooled.

Chief Kalamba embarked on an Air Congo DC-4 at Leopoldville this morning under an assumed name. With him were his blond European wife, their two children and an African nurse. Also aboard were several Belgian business men, two Sengalese diamond merchants and an American.

It later developed that the greeters here had tipped off the rebels that Chief Kalamba was coming home and this led them instantly to suspect a central Government trap.

Officer Boards Plane

When the plane landed, the passengers had to wait for fifteen minutes to debark because of a delay in attaching the boarding ramp. Then a Congolese officer boarded, carrying a Sten gun.

He talked with the chief, who then left the plane, followed by the confused passengers.

Chief Kalamba's followers came eagerly over the grass to meet him while a dozen angry quarrels appeared to be taking place at the same time between the Belgian air crew and the Belgian airport staff, a group of Africans in Hawaiian-type shirts and Congolese wearing green fatigues, American-type plastic helmet liners and carrying Sten guns.

By now several hundred Lulua noses were pressed against the glass panes of the airport lounge. On the grass near by sat a platoon of Ghanaian soldiers, wearing the blue berets of the United Nations force.

After an hour or so the Belgian airport staff was permitted to reload the remaining passengers for the rest of the journey to Usumbura, in the trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

18a 1961

CONGO

ANTOINE GIZENGA
ANICET KASHAMURA

Foreign News Roundup—

The Commercial Appeal

Lumumba Backers Fight For Power

Memphis Tenn.

Sat. 2-18-61

Anarchy Reigns In A Third Of Congo —Priest Is Beheaded

P. 7

By The Associated Press

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Feb. 17.—Patrice Lumumba's lieutenants are locked in a desperate struggle for power among themselves and anarchy reigns in the one-third of the Congo they control, intelligence reports said Friday.

Anciet Kashamura, a close adviser of the dead ex-premier, has been dethroned as boss of Kivu Province and taken by army escort to Stanleyville, the rebel capital, diplomatic advices said. He was considered No. 2 behind communist-backed rebel Premier Antoine Gizenga. But Gizenga himself is reported to be in peril.

Anicet Kashamura

Refugees reaching neighboring Ruanda-Urundi from Kivu said Kashamura was beaten before his arrest. They told of terror rising in Bukavu, Kivu capital, with one priest beheaded and other whites molested by unruly rebel soldiers and young nationalists.

Reports reaching Leopoldville said Kashamura was taken to Stanleyville after a falling out with his provincial deputy, Bernardin Diaka.

There was speculation, however, that Kashamura, who considers himself a socialist, was too soft to play the hard, communist-style role expected of him in Kivu.

Gizenga's Position Shaky

Gizenga, whose army put Kashamura in power in Kivu earlier this month, was believed to be in a shaky position because of his lack of a personal political following in Oriental.

In the Congo, the allegiance of tribes is strong, and Gizenga, a native of Leopoldville Province, is regarded as a foreigner in Stanleyville.

One claimant metioned in intelligence reports for Lumumba's chair of authority is Bernard Salumu, anti-Western commissioner of Stanleyville. Some ministers in President Jean Foster Manzikala's Oriental provincial government also have been mentioned.

Antoine Gizenga

One high Western diplomat said the whole picture of rebel chaos and confusion would be changed overnight if the leftists succeed in gaining the support of Sudan. This would open a road for arms and supply shipment to the rebels from their friends in the United Arab Republic.

Small quantities of supplies are believed to have reached Oriental already despite the vigilance of Sudanese officials.

Up to now the Sudan has been unwavering in refusing to allow supply planes to fly over its territory or truck convoys to use its roads to the Congolese frontier. The Western diplomat said he has seen no evidence of an imminent change in the Sudan's position.

Congo Plan Would Allow Use Of Force

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Sat. 2-18-61

Asian-African Sponsor Vows Emergency Call If Big-Power Veto Used

P. 1

From Wire Dispatches

United Nations, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Three Asian-African nations put before the United Nations Security Council Friday their plan for peace in the Congo, including the use of force by U. N. troops as a last resort if necessary to stop civil war.

United States Delegate Adlai E. Stevenson told reporters that the United States was doubtful about some of the provisions in the resolution but that "it offers a basis for negotiations."

Valerian A. Zorin, the Soviet delegate, declined to say whether he would veto the resolution—an action that might bring an emergency session of the General Assembly on the Congo before the regular session resumes in less than three weeks.

Ceylon, Liberia, and the United Arab Republic submitted the resolution, described by one African delegate as having the support of all Asian-Africans "from leftist Guinea to pro-Western Tunisia."

Drew Pearson says the Kennedy Administration will do a complete reversal of Ike's policy on Africa. Page 7.

In addition to authorizing use of force if needed to halt civil war, the resolution urges:

1. Taking of measures for immediate withdrawal and evacuation from the Congo of all Belgian and foreign mercenaries.

2. Halting by all states of departure of such personnel to the Congo.

3. Immediate and impartial investigation into the death of former Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba.

It urges also the immediate convening of the Congo Parliament and the reorganization of all Congo armed units.

Nowhere in the resolution does the name of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold or Congo President Joseph Kasavubu appear.

Would Bring Veto

Any mention of Hammarskjold or Kasavubu was regarded as certain to cause a Soviet veto in view of Moscow's demand that Hammarskjold be fired, and its declaration that leftist Premier Antoine Gizenga is the legitimate head of the Congo Government.

Associated Press Wirephoto

ANICET KASHAMURA

Ouster reported

The United Arab Republic is among nations that have already extended recognition to the Gizenga regime in Stanleyville, and as a sponsor could not accept such language in the resolution.

A spokesman for the Guinea delegation said that if any one of the big powers vetoes the resolution, his country would seek an emergency session of the General Assembly.

A Soviet resolution demanding Hammarskjold's resignation and end to the U. N. Congo operation within 30 days was already doomed to defeat.

Report Investigated

As the debate o nthe Congo continued U. S. Delegate Stevenson announced that his Government was determined to take action against an American-operated airline, with headquarters in Luxembourg, accused of shipping French-built trainer jets into Katanga.

"We are investigating the delivery of these aircraft," Stevenson said.

P. 13

"If the report is true, the company's action is contrary to the interests of the United States, and we have in mind taking whatever legal action may be called for against those responsible."

Stevenson pointed out that he had told the Council earlier that the United States intends to use its "utmost influence within the framework of the U. N. to see that there is no outside interference in the Congo from whatever source."

A spokesman for the U. S. delegation said later that the United States meant its ban against arms to the Congo to apply to every nation.

Louisville, Ky.

Congo Chief 'Doesn't Give A Damn' About World Reaction To U.N. Probe

The Courier-Journal P. 7
Louisville Ky

Patrice's Death Blamed On Him

From Wire Dispatches

Elisabethville, Katanga, Feb. 14.—President Moise Tshombe said Tuesday he is unworried by world reaction to the Patrice Lumumba slaying and as for a possible U. N. investigation—"I couldn't give a damn."

Wed. 2-15-61

Tshombe, whose Katanga regime is held responsible by many for Lumumba's fate, said his previous messages to the U. N. have been ignored and, therefore, he will ignore a U. N. request for an investigation of the Lumumba slaying.

"I have submitted a long list of notes and protests to the United Nations but I have never received a reply," Tshombe told newsmen.

U. N. Domination Feared

"The United Nations seems to want to provoke in Katanga such chaos in the internal situation that only a big foreign army could reestablish order after some years at considerable sacrifice. U. N. politics seems to me to be aimed at foreign domination of Katanga."

ANTOINE GIZENGA

Heir to Lumumba?

He said the U. N. has "bathed the Congo in fire and blood."

When newsmen mentioned that the U. N. chief of staff in the Congo, Brig. Gen. Mengasha Hyassu of Ethiopia, came here to investigate the slaying, he replied, "I couldn't give a damn."

Women Bare Breasts

In Leopoldville, Lumumba's widow marched bare-breasted through the streets of the Congolese capital to show her mourning for her husband.

Marching with Pauline Lumumba were some 100 followers of the late Premier, the women with their breasts bared and the men with their heads bowed.

Carrying two white flags, the mourners marched from the Lumumba residence through crowds lining the streets of the African section to U. N. headquarters. There Mrs. Lumumba demanded to see U. N. special representative Rajeshwar Dayal and asked assistance in getting her husband's body brought back from Katanga and giving him a Christian burial. The widow's brother said Dayal promised all possible aid.

Gizenga Named Premier

Lumumba's former Education Minister, Pierre Mulelle, announced in Cairo that Communist-trained Antoine Gizenga has been named "legal premier" of the Congo.

Gizenga, 41, has established his regime in Stanleyville, capital of Oriental Province, 775 miles northeast of Leopoldville. He has challenged President Joseph Kasavubu's central Government with the backing of the Soviet Union and much of the Afro-Asian bloc. His troops have clashed with troops of secessionist Katanga Province.

Radio Cairo announced that the United Arab Republic has recognized the Gizenga regime as the "legal and national Government" of the Congo. The U.A.R. thus became the first to recognize the rebel regime.

The Stanleyville regime, pledging that the fight to control the Congo will continue, appeared to be making an attempt to stave off widely feared reprisals against whites.

A U. N. spokesman said General Victor Lundula, Lumumbist military commander, succeeded in dispersing soldiers who gathered Monday night in a Stanleyville street and threatened to harm Europeans.

U. N. officials, however, feared that Lumumbists who control Kivu Province would unleash their followers on Belgians and Congolese political hostages.

Louisville Ky

The U. N. Congo Command ordered the Katanga Government to halt an offensive against pro-Lumumba Baluba tribesmen in the northern part of the province. But the Katanga Government is expected to ignore the order.

The U. N. Congo force is charged with maintaining order in the 8-month-old republic and staying out of internal political and tribal squabbles.

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2 Belgians Reported Slain By Lumumbists

Elizabethville, Katanga, Feb. 14 (UP)—Unconfirmed reports reaching Leopoldville Tuesday night said two Belgians were shot in the first reprisals for the death of ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba.

The reports, which could not be confirmed by U. N. officials here, said the Belgians were accosted in a Luluabourg cafe by Lumumba supporters.

They were asked what they thought of the killing and were shot when they failed to reply, the reports said.

Gizenga Is Reported In Peril In Struggle

The Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky

Lumumba Men Fight For Power; Kivu Boss Ousted; Anarchy Reigns In Third Of Congo

Sat. 2-18-61

By The Associated Press

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P. 1

Say Priest Beheaded

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There was speculation, however that Kashamura, who considers himself a socialist, was too soft to play the hard, Communist-style role expected of him in Kivu.

Gizenga, whose army put Kashamura in power in Kivu earlier this month, was believed to be in a shaky position because of his lack of a personal political following in Oriental.

In the Congo, the allegiance of tribes is strong, and Gizenga, a native of Leopoldville Province, is regarded as a foreigner in Stanleyville.

Pleads With Soldiers

While Stanleyville earlier had been reported calm, United Nations accounts said there also is widespread anarchy in Oriental Province. They reported General Victor Lundula, the rebel army commander, has been forced to plead with his soldiers in Stanleyville's streets to obey his orders of nonviolence.

The crisis of survival facing the Stanleyville rebels centers around economic hardship among civilians in Oriental and Kivu and mounting, mutinous unrest among the soldiers, these reports added.

The unruliness of the rebel army in Kivu Province was pointed up by refugees. They said some rebel soldiers took part in the attacks on whites and on convents, but other rebel soldiers were guarding white refugees at some convents.

P. 12

Lumumba's widow appealed to the U. N. for protection Friday as the Congo regime in Leopoldville started a crackdown on supporters of her late husband.

Louisville Ky

U. N. authorities agreed to fly the 24-year-old widow to Stanleyville, the Lumumbist capital, Saturday along with about 30 of her friends and relatives, including Mrs. Maurice Mpolo, wife of the former minister who was slain alongside Lumumba.

18a 1961

CONGO

JOSEPH ILEO

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Tues, 2-14-61

Congo Moderate

Premier Ileo Is Pacifist In Land Of Angry Men

© New York Times News Service

New York, Feb. 13.—Joseph Ileo has been a man alone much of his life. Moderate in his views, soft in voice, and quiet in behavior, he is a pacifist in a land of violent men.

Yet he comes to the premiership of the Congo as an eloquent defender of liberty for his strife-torn country. He was the author of the first political manifesto in the history of the Congo and was one of the signers of the "Memorandum of The 16" in 1958. This document demanded freedom for the Congolese people at a time when the African country was still under Belgian control.

Ileo, a small man with a fondness for bow ties, is the former head of the Congolese Senate. He took over the duties of the Premier last Thursday at the request of President Joseph Kasavubu. He succeeds Patrice Lumumba.

Faced Many Handicaps

Ileo, at 39, is one of the best-educated men in Congolese political circles. He has a wide background in philosophy and sociology.

In the fevered early days of independence last July, he faced many handicaps in the pursuit of his political career. His quietness made him seem almost inscrutable at times. He was not a great public speaker; he had little money to promote his own interests, and he seemed to lack both vigor and ambition.

Recently, a visitor went to see him in Leopoldville. Mrs. Ileo was nursing her youngest child when the visitor arrived. Putting the child to bed, she began hurriedly to put the house in order.

Ileo Apologized

Ileo appeared and apologized for the disorder. He said the family had been skimping on everything, including food, to save money for his political efforts.

The house, a simple one in the former African quarter of the city, is not far from where he was born in 1922.

The Belgians sent Ileo to Europe for schooling. When he returned he took a post in the African territories division of the Belgian governor-general's office. The job, he says, provided a living while he threw his main energies into the struggle for freedom.

JOSEPH ILEO

In 1956, while editing a small newspaper called The African Conscience, he delivered his challenge with the freedom manifesto, which laid down the principles of independence and served notice on the Belgians that they would have to get out.

Was Lumumba Associate

Two years later, August 26, 1958, he helped draw up the memorandum to denounce the "anachronistic political regime" maintained in the Congo.

For many years in the Congo's struggle for independence the new Premier was an associate of Lumumba. The two men helped found the Congolese National Movement Party, but Ileo broke with him in 1959 when Lumumba questioned a policy of nonviolence.

Ileo has since become a close ally of President Kasavubu and Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu, the Congolese Army commander. In recent weeks he has been at work preparing for the new provisional Government's takeover from the interim military regime, which has governed since Lumumba was deposed last September.

Organized Conference

He organized the national round-table conference of Congo leaders, which met January 25 in a spirit of amiability to work out constitutional reforms.

Ileo believes that a federation of the Congolese states holds the best hope for the country's future.

"Congolese unity does not exist," he says. "The Congo is not a people, it is a collection of large ethnic groups, and each of them is a people."

Indians Favor Use Of Force In The Congo

The News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Mon. 2-20-61

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — India's governing Congress party high command demanded Sunday that the United Nations be invested with full authority including the right to use force to prevent civil war in the Congo. P. 7-A

A five-point resolution adopted at the end of two days of talks in Prime Minister Nehru's home included these other points:

1. A full, impartial inquiry into Patrice Lumumba's death.
2. Full control over and disarming local armies.
3. Withdrawal of all foreign forces and advisers, especially Belgians.
4. Convening the Congolese Parliament and full protection for participants.

The resolution said that unless the situation is dealt with on an emergency basis, civil war is inevitable. It expressed "deep grief at the brutal and premeditated murder" of Lumumba and said, "Some of the authorities in Congo are behaving in a disgraceful manner."

It added that it was "particularly unfortunate that these authorities in Congo have been supported and encouraged by a number of countries."

Nehru's top political confidant, Defense Minister V. K. Krishna Menon, said later the United Nations must tell Congo President Joseph Kasavubu its recognition of him will be withdrawn if he does not comply with U. N. tasks in his country.

Menon, speaking at the closing session of a seminar on resurgent Africa, opposed a Soviet demand for U. N. withdrawal from the Congo and Soviet attacks on Secretary-general Dag Hammarskjold. He said withdrawal of the United Nations would mean the "beginning of the end of everything there."

Nehru Offering U.N. Congo Combat Force

The N.Y. Times
New York

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 15—India has offered to send "combat" troops to assist the United Nations command in the Congo.

Thurs. 2-16-61

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru told Parliament today that the offer had been made in response to a request from the world body some weeks ago. He said a reply had been sent saying that India believed the United Nations should continue to function in the Congo, but that it should be made more effective.

P. 1

If that could be done, Mr. Nehru said, "we would get over our reluctance and help the United Nations even by sending some combat troops." India now has some troops in the Congo. She has described these as noncombatant personnel.

Mr. Nehru said the reply had said that before sending such troops the ndian Government must be convinced that they would be used "rightly." India's offer, he said, "still holds."

Soviet Move Noted

On the Soviet demand for removal of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold and the withdrawal of the United Nations force from the Congo, Mr. Nehru said he would have thought it better for India and other countries to await the decisions of the Security Council.

New York

The Soviet demand followed the slaying of Patrice Lumumba, former Premier of the Congo.

Mr. Nehru said India's policy was that the United Nations should continue to function in the Congo, but with a fresh and effective mandate to use even armed force if necessary.

The Prime Minister said withdrawal of the United Nations force in the Congo would lead to disaster, large-scale civil war and an open door for foreign intervention.

Mr. Nehru said even if the United Nations could not function properly in the Congo, it was still better for it to be there than for it not to function at all.

Soviet Rejection Seen

The Indian leader's reiteration of support for the United Nations despite his strong criticism of the world body's policies in the Congo was interpreted by authoritative sources to mean virtual rejection of the Soviet Union's latest demands.

Mr. Nehru also disclosed that the Kennedy Administration had informed New Delhi that it had definitely decided to change the Eisenhower policies on the Congo and to do several things that India has been suggesting for many months.

New Delhi's position is that the Congolese Parliament must be reconvened, that all political prisoners must be released and that all Belgians must be removed from the Congo.

18a 1961

CONGO

EX-PREMIER PATRICE LUMUMBA

U.S. OFFICIAL BIDS KENYAN MEN WORK

The N.Y. Times

New York N.Y.

Williams Says That to Make Progress They Must Join in Labor Women Now Do

Thurs. 2-23-61

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 22—G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, told Kenyan Africans today that if they wanted to share in twentieth-century prosperity they would have to get down to do some of the manual work now being done by their women.

P.3

Mr. Williams addressed a gathering of teachers at Embu township in Kenya after he had toured neighboring farms and had been told that the men did no work on the land but merely supervised their wives.

Mr. Williams and his wife, on their second day in Kenya on a tour of eleven African countries, visited the farm areas to see agricultural development work carried out with the assistance of the International Cooperation Administration.

They toured a 116,000-acre irrigation project on the Mwea and Tibere plains by Mount Kenya.

Questions Kenyatta Backer

At Karaba village, Mr. Williams saw 400 Africans waiting to vote in Kenya's common roll election. He stopped an African wearing a badge describing exiled Jomo Kenyatta as "our beloved leader" and was told this was how Kenyatta, convicted of having led the Mau Mau terrorist campaign, was regarded.

Mr. Williams met two Kamba tribesmen, a stock trader and a shopkeeper, who told him they had built up thriving businesses with loans from the International Cooperative Administration.

At Riakanau primary school, Mr. Williams, who is a former Michigan Governor, shook hands with African school children and complimented the staff on its success in teaching English.

At Kangaru secondary school in Embu, Mr. Williams told the teachers of a proposal for United States teachers to be sent to Africa from Columbia University for training at Uganda's Makerere College. They subsequently would be posted to schools throughout East Africa to help relieve a serious shortage of teachers.

He said teachers all over United States were writing to him for details.

In East Africa, he said, American teachers would be paid by the territorial governments the same as local teachers "so that they can experience the same challenge" faced by the Africans.

John Gitau, a Kikuyu teacher told Mr. Williams that there was a serious bottleneck at the intermediate school stage in Keyna and that pupils had to leave school after four years because of the lack of intermediate schools.

Walter Coutts, Kenya's chief secretary who accompanied Mr. Williams, informed him that the Government's plan for everyone to receive eight years of education would mean an annual expenditure on education of all but £9,000,000 ($25,200,000) of Kenya's total budget of £30,000,000 ($84,000,000). He said that if adequate secondary education facilities were provided the cost would be £60,000,000 ($168,000,000).

The Williams leave tomorrow for Kampala, Uganda.

Thurs. 2-23-61
P.3

The N.Y. Times
New York N.Y.
Thurs. 2-23-61

P.3

Associated Press Radiophoto

SONS ATTEND LUMUMBA MEMORIAL SERVICE: Francois, left, 10, and Patrice Jr., 9, two sons of the slain former Congolese Premier, at a mass last Sunday in Cairo.

EXIT LUMUMBA

Chicago Daily Tribune

Chicago Ill.

Tues. 2-14-61

P.12

Patrice Lumumba, the embezzling postal clerk who became first premier of the Congo and did his best to convert that country into a soviet beachhead in central Africa, has been killed. Whether the removal of this anarchic personality will permit the Congo to find a reasonable stability which so far has eluded it is the question. Despite his leftist excesses, Lumumba managed to hold many of his countrymen in thrall, and word of his death may bring on civil war.

The government of the breakaway province of Katanga asserts that Lumumba and two associates who escaped with him from a place of detention were killed by villagers near the place where their getaway car was found, some 250 miles from the Katanga capital of Elisabethville.

The Katanga officials said they would not announce the village where the killings occurred, or the name of the tribe at whose hands Lumumba met death, in order to avert reprisals. If anyone disputes the account, or chooses to assert that Lumumba was a victim of political assassination, the Katanga announcement voices the challenge, "Prove it."

Unquestionably the United Nations will hear cries of outrage from the Soviet Union and the Afro-Asian bloc of "neutralists" and soviet sympathizers who have incessantly sought to bring Lumumba back to power. In the short space of a few days more than two months in which he presided over the disorganization which passed for government in the Congo, Lumumba served his friends in Moscow well.

The Kremlin did everything it could to prop him up, sending in a couple of hundred "advisers" and "technicians," supplying Lumumba with arms and support in U. N., and providing him with a personal plane. But his Red leanings were too much for his political rivals to take. After President Kasavubu dismissed Lumumba, and Lumumba attempted the same action against Kasavubu, an army colonel, Joseph Mobutu, stepped in and clamped the erstwhile premier in confinement.

Under the protection of soldiers from friendly states attached to the U. N. force which was supposed to keep order in the Congo, Lumumba managed to hang on, promising a return to power. But Mobutu's troops finally got him out from under the U. N. wing and into an army jail outside of Leopoldville, and when he was transferred to Katanga, with charges of treason hanging over him, it was apparent his days were numbered.

Lumumba's fate was probably sealed early this month when Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold of the U. N. asked for wider powers to disarm all Congolese troops and take the army "out of politics." There were reports that the Kennedy administration and its U. N. spokesman, Adlai Stevenson, were in favor of this scheme, with its collateral points that Lumumba be restored to a place in a new coalition Congo government and that the Congo parliament, which had been responsive to Lumumba before it was prorogued by Kasavubu and Mobutu, be called back into session.

These proposals were enough to convince other Congo leaders that Lumumba, with his considerable demagogic talents, would gain a new warrant for mischief making. So, in a sense, the former premier's death warrant was signed at U. N. and in Washington.

United Press International Rdiotelephoto.

Patrice Lumumba Jr., unaware of his father's death, happily browses through picture book with unidentified teacher in Cairo boarding school shortly before being taken from city.

Dad's Death Kept From 3 Children

N.Y. World Telegram

United Press International.

CAIRO, Feb. 14. — Patrice Lumumba's three young children left their boarding school here today for an extended holiday at an undisclosed place still unaware of the death of their father.

[illegible]

Nawal Eldigwy, the school directress, said every precaution is being taken to prevent Francois, 9, Patrice 7, and Juliana 5, from hearing the news.

Tues. 2-14-61

Mrs. Lumumba and a baby son remained in the Congo.

School sources said Francois had written a letter to his father yesterday.

It said:

R 3

"Dear Papa Lumumba:

"I am well. I am very content at the baby home. I miss you. Reply to us very quickly, how are you, what are you doing and how are Roland (the baby brother) and Mama?

"I amuse myself very much. I eat well and work well. I embrace you and love you. Answer me.

"Hello to all my friends."

18a 1961 CONGO EX-PREMIER PATRICE LUMUMBA

Lumumba Mark on Congo Discounted

By Russell Howe

Special to The Washington Post

LEOPOLDVILLE, Feb. 14 To the question what difference will former Premier Patrice Lumumba's death make to the Congolese scene the answer is probably: Nothing.

Reactions in Leopoldville have been as expected: nonexistent. Africans prefer a live dog to a dea dlion. Loyalty to Lumumba would be meaningless now by African reasoning since he cannot reward them for their loyalty.

Lumumba's presence on the political scene was brief and negative. He was more famous in Ghana and Guinea than he was in the Congo. He was an idea rather than a person.

Washington, D.C.

Servnt to Pastor

Born in a Batatela village in North Kasai, he had an elementary eduaction and became a servnt to a pastor. He disappeared with a sum of money and a watch and turned up in Stanleyville, which he made his home.

He became a post office clerk. Despite modest wages and the presence of a wife who bore several children, he could afford a car. His neighbors wondered where he got money. They learned the answer shortly after he traded in his auto for a brand new model.

Feb. 2-15-61

For having embezzled about $6000 of public funds, Lumumba got two years in Jadotville, the Congo's toughest prison. Released after one year for good conduct, he needed a job which a former convict could do and which would pay enough to keep him in a car and comfort.

P. 10-A

He had dabbled slightly in politics before his conviction. He had found he had good command of street oratory in vernacular. He decided to put this gift to work.

As the Congo's toy nationalist Joseph Kasavubu, now President, had Leopoldville in his pocket, so Lumumba concentrated on Stanleyville. But soon his ambitions grew.

Associated Press

The Washington Post

Three children of Patrice Lumumba, whose death was announced Monday in the Congo, are shown in a photo made in Cairo last week with Mrs. Kwame Nkrumah, Egyptian-born wife of the President of Ghana. The children are, from left: Juliana, 6; Patrice Jr., 9, and Francois, 10. The news of their father's murder has reportedly been withheld from the children.

More, he moved to Leopoldville where he got a job as beer salesman. Then in December 1958 he left the Congo for first time to go to Accra for the All-African Peoples Conference.

Anxious to Please

This was where this correspondent first saw him. Raw and excited and anxious to please everybody he met. He was obviously unused to the raceless atmosphere he found in Accra and to being treated seriously by white people. Nkrumah's party leaders gave him advice.

Came the Congo's headlong rush into independec, his brief revisit to jail and the battle for the presidency which Kasavubu won. Disappointed at this, Lumumba fought tooth and claw for the premiership.

Kasavubu wanted Jean Bolikango for this job. Neither Bolikango nor Lumumba had anything like a majority. While Bolikango, a slow-witted sexagenarian schoolteacher doddered around the lobbies of the parliament, being long-windedly eloquent, Lumumba procured cash and bought votes he needed at $20 apiece.

At 34, with little education except of theft and embezzlement and no experience he found himself prime minister of a country of 20,000,000 people. His seven weeks in office were catastrophic. Army mutiny, white-baiting murder, rape, Belgian Evacuation and economic collapse set the scene. He appealed to the United Uations, then later refused to cooperate with the international body.

Attacks the U. N.

While the country disintegrated Lumumba smoked hashish, drank gin or danced with his fleet of concubines in Leopoldville's noisy dives. He gave interminable Castro-like press conferences to attack the U. N. but showed no interest in the problems of government.

After a flirtation with private enterprise (Edgar Detwiler) he threw in his lot with the Communist states and looted all set to be a weak puppet of a Soviet master. He sent his army to help Baluba. Sixty thousand Baluba died or were permanently mutilated in paroxysm of savagery. The U. N. is currently occupied in saving 300,000 Baluba war refugees from starvation.

Kasavubu deposed Lumumba in September and shortly afterwards Communist embassies were expelled. Lumumba lived under house arrest until his escape, recapture and imprisonment at Thysville military camp, whence he was moved to places of detention in Katanga.

Official U. N. reaction here is that Lumumba's death is a monstrous tragedy. Similar pious regrets have been expressed in even more exalted quarters. But it is doubtful whether anyone in higher spheres of the U. N., civil or military, mourns the late Patrice Lumumba. He was vicious. He was corrupt. He was sanguine. He was deceitful. He was incompetent. There is not much to mourn.

See Lumumba Widow As Symbol Of Martyrdom

Chicago Defender [Feb. 25-Mar. 31-61

Chicago, Ill.

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo — (UPI) — The UN command flew the widow of slain ex-premier Patrice Lumumba to his Stanleyville stronghold at her request, presumably to become a symbol of his pro-communist cause.

But reports circulating in Leopoldville, the national Congo capital, said many pro-Lumumba troops in the Oriental and Kivu provinces were shifting allegiance to pro-western army strongman Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu.

One report said Lumumba's own army chief, Gen. Victor Lundula, had met Mobutu for talks in a secret spot.

There was no confirmation of the reports, which, if true, spelled trouble for Lumumba's communist-backed successor, Antoine Gizenga, in Stanleyville.

DIRECTS TROOPS

Mobutu himself was reported in Equatorial province directing military operations against Gizenga troops.

Stanleyville, the capital of Oriental province, has been Gizenga's main headquarters but his troops have reached out into Equatorial province and into northern Katanga province.

Mobutu kept a headquarters at the town of Bumba and was said to have flown from there to the front in Equatorial province.

Secessionist Katanga province troops also were reported forging ahead against pro-Lumumbist forces in Katanga. A major battle was reported on the Lualaba river.

Feared massive reprisal slayings for the murder of Lumumba in Katanga province failed to materialize despite some isolated bloodletting.

There was fear, however, that Gizenga might try to use Lumumba's 28-year-old widow, Pauline, as a symbol of their cause and inflame tribal passions again.

She, her son, Roland, and 41 other persons who had sought UN protection with her were flown to Stanleyville aboard a Convair twin-engine plane.

Members of her party said they feared reprisals by President Joseph Kasavubu's government if they remained in Leopoldville, even though they were under UN protection.

Presumably Mrs. Lumumba also would be welcome in Bakuvu, capital of Kivu province, where pro-Lumumba ancient Kashamura holds power.

Shuttled between Stanleyville and Bakuvu, Mrs. Lumumba would be a living standard for the cause her husband died for.

Lumumba's Son Swears Revenge

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

CAIRO — (UPI) — Patrice Lumumba's three children in Cairo have learned of their father's death. None of them cried, but one talked of revenge.

Feb. 25-Mar 31-61

The eldest son, Francois, 9, sat and wrote a long letter to his mother, Pauline, in Leopoldville.

He told her: "Mama, it is time you came with Ronald (Lumumba's youngest son) and live with us here. We are not afraid here. You will not be either."

The children's grandmother, Mrs. Abdel Aziz Ishaq, told United Press International that after a rally denouncing Lumumba's killers, in which the children took part, Francois came home looking grave.

"He told me 'papa est mort. Je le sais.' (Father is dead. I know it). I told him 'yes.' He shook his head but did not cry.

"Patrice and Juliana also remained dry-eyed. They ate little dinner, refused to watch television and went straight to bed."

Mrs. Ishaq said that Francois rose before the others. She added: "When I woke up I found him writing to his mother. He told her to come and stay with them, where she would be safer," she said.

Mrs. Ishaq took the children horse and camel riding near the pyramids. They saw an afternoon show at a puppet theatre.

"It is funny but none of them cried," Mrs. Ishaq said "Juliana is too young to understand. Patrice is also young. All the time he is talking about revenge. He says that when he grows up he is going to kill the Belgians who killed his father.

"Francois understands, but he does not talk about the subject. But I suspect that at night, when he is alone, he cries."

Why they murdered Lumumba

The Afro-Am,

Baltimore, Md

Feb 12-25-61

By SAMUEL HOSKINS and CHARLES P. HOWARD SR.

(First of series of three articles)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.— Patrice Emergy Lumumba, assassinated premier of the trouble-swept Congo Republic, had visions of becoming the George Washington of his country.

During his state visit, last July, to the United States, protocol men of the State Department took him to Mount Vernon, birthplace of the American hero.

Recalling Washington's place in U.S. History and his role in the fight for American Independence, the Congolese Premier drew a parallel between this country's troubles in 1776 and the turmoil which accompanied the birth of his country in 1960.

* * *

HISTORY PROVES, he told reporters, that freedom and independence always triumph over slavery and traitors.

This was a reference to the secession of the mineral-rich Katanga Province from the month-old Republic and the role of Moise Tshombe, Belgian-backed premier of the province.

A little less than seven months later, fiery Lumumba was dead, murdered.

By an ironic twist of fate, his death occurred in the secessionist province he was sworn to bring back into the Congo Republic.

* * *

THE OFFICIAL announcement of Lumumba's death was made by a top official of Tshombe's government, Godefroid Munongo, Katanga interior minister.

PATRICE LUMUMBA

According to Munongo, Lumumba was killed early the morning of Feb. 12 by inhabitants of a village near Kolwezi in southwest Katanga.

The announcement had political overtones. Lumumba's death, the Katanga official said, rids the "Congo and the whole world, of a problem, which menaced the existence of humanity."

Answering charges by representatives of many governments that Lumumba was murdered by the Katanga government, Munongo declared:

"If people accuse us of killing Lumumba, I will reply: 'Prove it.'"

* * *

THE OFFICIAL fact of Lumumba's death, even without the details of how he died, was enough to set off an explosive chain reaction which shook the capitals of over a dozen countries around the world.

A hot blizzard of anger blew out of the newly independent countries of Africa and settled over the United Nations.

Angry mobs invaded the meeting chamber of UN's Security Council. Fighting interrupted the speech of U.S. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson.

* * *

AROUND THE WORLD, on both sides of the East-West fence, the slain Congolese premier is being hailed as a martyr.

In Egypt a school is to be named in Lumumba's honor, a factory in Russia and a sugar center in Cuba.

In death, as in life, the rangy premier continues to be the most potent single factor in Congolese politics.

Because of the political and emotional storm unleashed as a result of his death, civil war threatens the Congo and the future of the United Nations hangs in precarious balance.

* * *

WHO, EXACTLY was Lumumba? Why was he killed?

In a strict political sense, the answer is that Patrice Lumumba, during his brief and stormy career, became the symbol of African unity in the Congo.

In his zeal to free his country from Belgian domination and prevent it from being cut up into opposing factions, he became a pawn in the cold war between the East and West.

He was killed because his political foes and the foreign forces they represent feared him.

Lumumba Was Both Foe, Saviour In The Congo

Chicago Defender [illegible] - Mar. 31 - 61

[illegible]

By United Press International

Patrice Lumumba, whose violent death was announced Monday, was a man who stirred violent emotions in a brief but fiery career that saw him become the first premier of the independent Congo.

p. 3

In his 35-year span he was a beer salesman, a bank clerk, a post office worker, a fighter for independence, and a master politician with oratorical powers that could sway the crowds.

He was frequently imprisoned—by the Belgians, by his political foes after independence, and once on a charge of common embezzlement.

FEW NEUTRAL

Few could be neutral about Lumumba. He inspired violent hate or fierce loyalty. To his supporters he was a patriot who was the combined George Washington and Abraham Lincoln of the Congo. The word "Savior" was frequently applied to him by his followers.

To his foes he was an "agitator," "Communist," "Dictator" "Madman" or "thief."

But whatever his true colors. the goateed Lumumba was widely acknowledged to be courageous, shrewd, ambitious and a suave politician.

Born in 1926, Lumumba was 19 when he took his first job as a junior civil servant in the post office of his hometown of Stanleyville.

Eleven years later he had become chief clerk of the savings bank in Stanleyville. But his banking career ended when he was convicted of embezzling $2,100 from the bank and sentenced to three years in jail.

Belgian authorities released Lumumba after he had served a year. Lumumba said he was framed and that he took the rap for someone else.

Lumumba then moved to Leopoldville where he worked first for a law firm and then sold beer.

It was then that he leaped into the fight for the Congo's independence from Belgium. In 1958, he formed the Congolese National Movement, the first nationalist party to draw support from all areas of the giant African colony.

In January, 1959, anti-Belgian rioting broke out in Leopoldville. The rioting spread to Stanleyville and by the end of the year Lumumba was back in jail.

LUMUMBA BECAME a factor in world politics with the birth of the Congo Republic, June 30, 1960. However, his political story dates from 1957 when they formed the organization which literally forced the Belgians to grant the Congo independence.

The organization was the Mouvement National Congolaise, which got its main support from a group of native business leaders.

At the age of 32, Lumumba, son of a Batela tribesman at Katako Kombe in Kasai Province, became the organization's first president.

He had been educated in Belgian mission schools and high school where he was considered "a brilliant, but erratic student."

At one high school he was expelled for fighting with one of his Belgian teachers.

* * *

LATER, AFTER . three years in a school for postal employees, he secured a job in the post office at Stanleyville, the city which later became the strong - hold of his movement.

While working as a postal employee, he continued his education by correspondence.

At the same time, he worked at promoting the Congolese National Movement.

* * *

IN 1955, he was convicted and sent to jail on charges of embezzling $2,500 of postal funds. His explanation was that he "borrowed" the money to promote the movement which was agitating for Congolese freedom.

Upon his release from prison, he continued the movement for freedom and was among numerous Congolese leaders jailed following the riots of the Stanleyville area in 1959.

Even with the leaders jailed the demonstrations continued. After two months in jail, Lumumba was released.

Shortly thereafter he attended the Brussels conference where in January, 1960, freedom for the Congo was promised for June 30, 1960.

In May of that year Lumumba emerged as the dominant figure of Congolese politics where he won the larger bloc of seats, 36 of 137, in the new parliament.

Given only 30 days to form a government by the June 30 deadline, Lumumba won enough coalition support from other factions to defeat Joseph Kasavubu for the premiership.

On Independence Day, Lumumba assumed control of the government and, together, the fiery new premier and gangling new Republic started the fateful journey into the future.

Thus the stage was set for the international crisis Premier Lumumba and the Congo Republic were to precipitate in seven short months.

18a 1961

CONGO

EX-PREMIER PATRICE LUMUMBA

And These Are His Compliments

Shed No Tears For Lumumba, A Crook And A Jerk

By ROBERT C. RUARK

The Press

Miami Fla.

BEFORE THE combined pressure of Russian propaganda and an American lip-service aversion to snake-killing enshrines Patrice Lumumba as a martyr, I would like to re-list some descriptives which were used under my byline when Lumumba first crawled out of the woodwork into world wide attention.

Ruark

Those qualifiers were: "Liar, Russian tool, and a callous inciter to murder, rape and riot, in all of which categories he has recently placed himself." At other times he was variously called "clown, buffoon, penny-ante thief, turncoat, expedient" and similar apt accolades.

Dag Hammarskjold accused him of "genocide against the Baluba peoples of the Kasai." The starved children with the pot bellies and windstraw legs are Lumumba's casualties. At one time 291 rapes of white Belgian Colons — some in front of husbands and children — were laid at his door. His reign of terror spread to his vice-premier, Gizenga, in his stronghold city of Stanleyville in Oriental Province. He had a frightful blow-up with the United Nations at one time because the U.N. would not send troops in a personal war against Tshombe in Katanga; against Kalonji in the Kasai.

★ ★ ★

THE RIOTING, looting, raping troops were Lumumba's troops. The determined exterminations in Kivu and the Kasai were Lumumba's exterminations. Not once — not in one single instance — during his short, unhappy political life did Patrice Lumumba ever offer a faint hint of solicitude for the African peoples of the Congo outside a very few of his own political pets and assistants.

There was no honor in the man. He switched allegiances **from one side to the other as** readily as he changed his expression from contrived charm to insane anger. He blackmailed both East and West shamelessly, fleeing to the Russians when the American powers checked him, coming back again to fawn on the United Nations when he thought he could use it as a tool as well. At one time he even went so far as to attempt to rig an alliance with Jean Bolikango, his sworn enemy, against his confrere Joseph Kasavubu.

He lost his first election at independence time, reversed the loss, and came back to power in a matter of days. Rankest dishonesty attended both elections. He was chiefly responsible at one time for the Congo having two principal governments, both clamoring for recognition in the U.N. halls. He rose and he fell, like some ridiculous jack-in-the-box, but in his rising and falling literally tens of thousands of people died and children starved and women were raped and houses burnt and **all hope of a settled Congo** fled farther from realization.

★ ★ ★

LUMUMBA never cared, in his blind lunge for power, who of his people, or how many, died. If he remains a touchstone today for anybody, it is a self-created rabble that worships him. He gave the Congo nothing; he took away its hopes for orderly progression. He was a jerk, but so in a way was Hitler. The tragedy of jerks is that their actions so often kill the innocent bystanders.

Knowing something of the people and the man himself, it would be my hunch that Lumumba was either beaten to death in captivity or was given what the Spaniards called the "ley fuga" — you turn him loose and tell him to run and shoot him for escaping. Or, equally likely, he was taken to the bush, scragged, and dumped. One more life even Lumumba's means very little in his sector of Africa.

I rather like the quote from Katanga Interior Minister Munongo:

"If people accuse us of killing Lumumba, I will say 'prove it!'" Whether they killed him as coldly as a gangster is executed is of really no great importance. He's dead, and his death could cause the killing of many thousands more, possibly even touch off a major war, if it is dignified by the United Nations and allowed to be warped out of shape by the Russians or expanded into martyrdom by the bleeders.

★ ★ ★

PATRICE Lumumba was a political crook who was trying to take over a tough side of town, and the other crooks done him in. He was certainly a bit mad; certainly ruthless in his own disregard for decency, order, the future, or the present lives of people — if they belonged to other tribes, other colors, and other parties.

Africa has taken him back to her bosom again. It is better to leave him as he left so many thousand others — dead, unidentified, and as speedily **forgotten as possible.**

The Pittsburgh Pa.

PURGE VICTIM — Maurice Mpolo, lieutenant of deposed Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, was massacred in Kalanga, along with Lumumba.

U. N. SEEKS CLUES ON LUMUMBA FATE; INQUIRY IS OPENED

The N. Y. Times

Whereabouts of Ex-Premier Unknown After Reported Escape From Katanga

New York

SOVIET BID IS REJECTED

Security Council Refuses to Call Special Session, but Agrees to Discuss Case

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Feb. 11—The United Nations command in the Congo opened an inquiry today into the reported escape of Patrice Lumumba, the former Premier. The command acted on instructions from Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

[At the United Nations in New York, the Security Council rejected a Soviet bid for an urgent session on Mr. Lumumba's fate. Instead, the Council will discuss the case at a meeting already scheduled for Monday.]

Brig. Iyassu Mengasha of Ethiopia, Chief of Staff of the United Nations force in the Congo, is scheduled to fly to Elisabethville tomorrow to direct the investigation. He will be accompanied by two unidentified United Nations aides. One is reported to be a provost marshal of a military police unit and the other a Swiss police expert.

'Anxiety' Is Noted

A United Nations official said the mood at the world organization's headquarters in Leopoldville had been one of "anxiety and concern" since the official radio of secessionist Katanga Province reported yesterday that Mr. Lumumba had escaped from prison in Jadotville.

The United Nations was also worried by reports of military moves from various parts of the Congo.

Twelve hundred men of the Katanga armed forces were reported tonight to be marching on the town of Luena in what appeared be a large-scale action against pro-Lumumba Baluba tribesmen who have rebelled against President Moise Tshombe's Elisabethville regime.

Empty Auto Found

The tribesmen were reported to have fired on a Swedish transport plane carrying Irish troops of the United Nations force between Kamina and Elisabethville. No casualties were reported.

Meanwhile, the Katanga radio said the automobile in which Mr. Lumumba was believed to have escaped was found empty and overturned in a ditch about 120 miles northwest of Elisabethville. The report said there was no trace of Mr. Lumumba or of the two prisoners who were said to have escaped with him. The two are Maurice Molo, who had been minister of Youth in Mr. Lumumba's regime, and Joseph Okito, Vice President of the Suspend Senate.

An investigation of Mr. Lumumba's escape was also announced by authorities in Elisabethville, capital of Katanga. Godefroid Munongo, Katanga's Minister of the Interior, officially denied today that Mr. Lumumba's escape had been organized as part of a plot to assassinate him.

Mr. Munongo said again that Mr. Lumumba had escaped while he was being transferred from one prison to another. The minister said the men escorting him were guilty of gross negligence.

New York

A spokesman for the United Nations said: "We know just as much as the Katanga radio publishes. We do not know the whereabouts of Lumumba."

The spokesman said he hoped that the Lumumba affair was not "one of violence" and that "no violence wil be employed." The Elisabethville Government promised a reward of 300,000 Katanga francs ($6,000) to anyone who supplied information leading to the capture of Mr. Lumumba. Awards of 50,000 Katanga francs ($1,000) each were promised for clues on Mr. Mpolo and Mr. Okito.

United Nations officials in Leopoldville said they were watching for possible violence as a result of Mr. Lumumba's disappearance in Eastern and Kivu Provinces. Both provinces are dominated by forces supporting the former Premier.

If persistent rumors that Mr. Lumumba is dead prove true, retaliation is feared against Europeans and political prisoners in pro-Lumumba areas.

There was no commen on Mr. Lumumba's disappearance by President Joseph Kasavubu and his newly appointed Provisional Government. The deposed Premier was technically a prisoner of the Leopoldville regime awaiting trial on criminal charges. He was transferred to Katanga for "safekeeping" Jan. 17.

The Provisional Government, headed by Premier Joseph Ileo, paid no notice today to the resignation of two of its members who in the past had supported Mr. Lumumba. They were Felicien Komvay, Minister of Labor, and Alexandre Mahamba, Secretary of State for Electrical Power.

The two men said they had not been consulted before their names were included in the Government list.

In another development, Mr. Kasavubu sent messages today to the governments of all nations that have contributed contingents to the United Nations force in the Congo. He warned that the Congolese people would "resist with force" any attempt to disarm the Congolese National Army.

Katanga Accuses U. N.

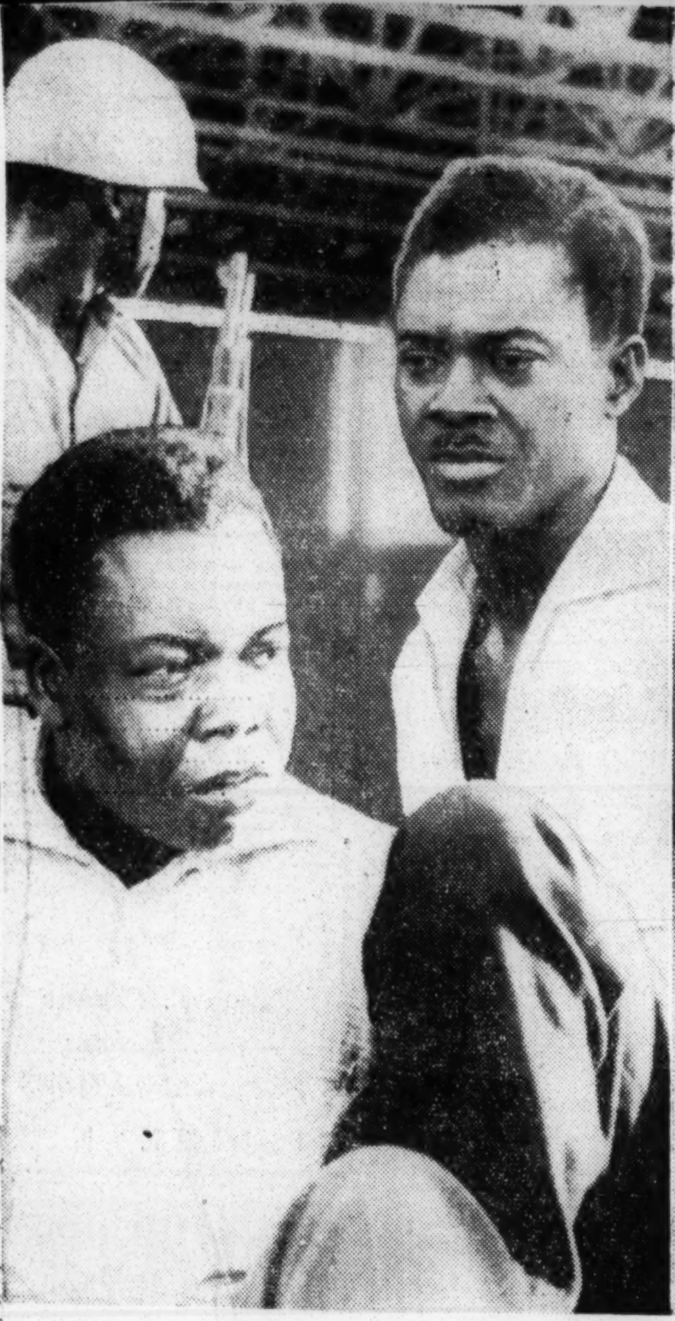
ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Feb. 11 (AP)--The Katanga Government hinted today that United Nations troops had been involved in the disappearance of Patrice Lumumba.

A Katanga spokesman and the local radio said a Government commission of inquiry had found that "a number of men with light brown skins" suddenly appeared at Mr. Lumumba's prison early yesterday and ordered the guards to release Mr. Lumumba. This probably was a reference to Moroccan troops of the United Nations force.

"It is a strange coincidence," the radio said, "that Mr. Lumumba's escape coincided with the withdrawal of Moroccan troops from the Kolwezi area." Kolwezi is about sixty miles from the farmhouse where the former Premier was held.

President Moise Tshombe of Katanga has long been at odds with the United Nations for failing to stamp out pro-Lumumba rebels in northern Katanga.

Meanwhile Katanga forces were reported to have entered and occupied Mukulakulu—a central Katanga town held by Baluba rebels.



[UPI Telephoto]

Chicago Daily Tribune
Chicago, Ill.
Tues. 2-1[illegible]-61
P. 10

[AP Wirephoto]

Patrice Lumumba, slain in Congo's Katanga province, pictured with Joseph Okito (left) after December arrest. Okito also was killed. At right is Lumumba's wife with son, Roland, 2½, at her Leopoldville home, pictured as she grieved following Lumumba's transfer to the remote jail.

18a 1961

CONGO

NIGERIA

Angry African Mob Attacks Embassies

The Commercial Appeal

U.S. And Belgian Buildings Stoned In Nigeria

Memphis, Tenn.

LAGOS, Nigeria, Feb. 16. (AP)—The Belgian and American embassies were attacked Thursday night by thousands of angry Nigerians in protest against the slaying of Patrice Lumumba.

2-17-61

The attacks turned into general anti-white rioting after police with tear gas frustrated repeated efforts to deposit a symbolic black coffin at the gate of the United States embassy. The United States is blamed for Congo events in the propagandist-cast, role of "imperialist" and for supporting United Nations Congo policies.

Cars driven by whites were overturned by demonstrators and dozens of whites were mauled, spat upon and stoned.

Every white pedestrian within sight of the swirling demonstrators was a target of stones.

A general warning went out to the white community to stay away from the city's center, where the neighboring United States and Belgian embassies are located.

P.1

A United States embassy official said practically all ground floor windows were smashed by rocks and many windows were broken in the United States Information Agency offices a half mile away. He said neither building had been entered and no one was injured in them.

Civil War Perils Congo

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

2-(18-24)-61

P. 1

By DIETER STEINER

ELISABETHVILLE, The Congo — (UPI) — Charges that ex-premier Patrice Lumumba was murdered by his captors swept The Congo Saturday on the heels of an official statement that he had overpowered his guards and escaped deep in enemy territory.

Dead or alive, he threatened to plunge the Congo into civil war.

Pro-Lumumba Congolese charged he had been murdered and that the story of his escape was a cover-up. Europeans were stunned by the escape announcement. Immediate fear was an outbreak of more bloodshed. "We are heading toward civil war" if Lumumba was killed, was a frequent comment.

Pro-Belgian President Moise Tshombe of secessionist Katanga province, bitter foe of the pro-communist Lumumba, put a price of $6,000 on his head and closed all roads leading north and east toward Stanleyville, the Oriental province stronghold of Lumumba forces.

Reports reaching Elisabethville, capital of Katanga, said a helicopter had sighted Lumumba and two aides in a car fleeing north near the town of Kasati, 40 miles from Mutshatsha where they had been held prisoner.

STAGE SET

Worried diplomats warned that if Lumumba reached Stanleyville, the stage was set for civil war between his faction and the not-always-allied forces of Tshombe, Congolese army chief Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu and Congolese President Joseph Kasavubu.

Moscow radio charged that the escape story was a blind to allow his anti-communist foes to kill him.

The report of his escape, issued formally by Tshombe's information chief, Godefroid Munongo, followed rumors that Lumumba already was dead.

He had been badly beaten when seized last Dec. 2 by army Maj. Gen. Mobutu in the time, Lumumba jailed when caught fleeing what amounted to house arrest. He has wielded no direct power since Sept. 4.

P. 2

He was clubbed again Jan. 17 when taken from Thysville, in Leopoldville province, to Elisabethville, capital of Tshombe's Katanga province.

According to Munongo, Lumumba and two companions, former sports minister Maurice Mpolo and former deputy senate speaker Joseph Okito, overpowered their guards, grabbed rifles and got away in a waiting car. Tshombe offered $1,000 each for capture of Mpolo and Okito.

Use of a car would indicate considerable advance planning in the al~~leged escape~~ plot.

Red Tirade at U.N. Dims Hope of Accord

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

By Murrey Marder

Staff Reporter

By the bitter language of its formal break with United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, the Soviet Union has reheated the international atmosphere, throwing a question mark over chances of easing East-West tensions.

Feb 15 1961

Until the smoke clears from the world scene, the United States is likely to delay reaching a decision about an early meeting between President Kennedy and Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, which has been under study at the White House.

P. 1

This was the immediate reaction of informed sources here to Soviet denunciation of the United Nations over the slaying of former Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba.

The State Department and White House withheld any comment on the Soviet action. President Kennedy undoubtedly will make some reference to it at his news conference at 7 p. m. today, although he may choose to be cautious until events shed more light on Soviet motivations.

Diplomatic experts yesterday and last night were debating the scope and consequences of the Soviet move. It put a new dimension on the review of U. S.-U.S.S.R. relations currently being made here by Ambassador to Moscow Llewellyn E. Thompson, and former Ambassadors to Moscow Charles E. Bohlen and George F. Kennan.

P. A8

What the experts are weighing is whether the Soviet move was a defensive reflex to recoup a weakened position in the Congo after losing pro-Soviet former Premier Patrica Lumumba; whether the killing is regarded by Moscow as a windfall situation which provide the opportune moment to try to press home Khrushchev's attempt to realign the U. N. structure, and whether this marks a change in th ewatchful-waiting Moscow and Washington had demonstrated toward each other since Inauguration Day.

Would Color Talks

Feb 15-1961

Some experts think the Soviets will contend that their intensified attack on the U. N. is unrelated to the prospect for improving U. S.-Russian relations. In fact, however, it could materially affect the circumstances under which Khrushchev would come to the United States in the near future, should he decide to do so. If he comes when Moscow is mounting a great attack on the U. N., this would darken the background of any Kennedy-Khrushchev meeting.

The immediate test of Soviet strategy will come first in the U. N. There the question will be how much support the Soviet Union can draw from the key middle group of nations, the Afro-Asians, for its latest attack on Hammarskjold.

United States sources yesterday expressed confidence that Moscow will not get very far in this direction. These sources expect the bulk of the Afro-Asians to rally to Hammarskjold's defense as they did when Khrushchev personally assailed him last September and October in New York.

Marks Formal Break

By announcing that ti no longer recognizes Hammerskjold as a U. N. official, the Soviet Union has made the formal break which Khrushchev avoided last fall.

This imposes against Hammarskjold the same kind of personal boycott which Moscow enforced against his predecessor, Trygve Lie, for more than two years in the 1950s—acting as though he did not exist.

In New York yesterday, U. S. Ambassador to the U. N. Adlai E. Stevenson quickly put United States support behind Hammarskjold. Stevenson told the U. N. Correspondents' Association:

"The United States supports the Secretary General and I am happy to reaffirm that position here."

Stevenson was asked if he thought the Soviet Union "can have both Hammarskjold's head and better relations with the United States?"

Hopes for Improvement

"This will take some doing," Stevenson replied. "I still live in hope," he said, "that the Russians will see the light about the United Nations and its importance, not only to the smaller nations, but to them." He said, "I devoutly pray that we are on the eve of better relations with the Soviet Union and with all nations."

Many diplomats at the United Nations were reported fearful yesterday that Russia would paralyze the Security Council through its veto. The Security Council reconvenes on the Congo crisis at 1:30 p. m. today. There is now speculation, the Associated Press reported, that the General Assembly might be recalled before it is due to resume on March 7.

Agreement in Doubt

The outcome of behind-the-scenes negotiations at the U. N. to achieve a "consensus" of agreement for a series of actions to bring order in the Congo is now much in doubt. Stevenson told correspondents the consultations between the United States and other nations had resulted in "a large measure of agreement."

In these negotiations, however, the chief enticement for the Soviet Union and other nations which backed Lumumba was Lumumba's release, along with other political prisoners. With Lumumba dead, the bargaining relationship changes. The United States has been hopeful that the Soviet drive, formally announced today, to shift the support of pro-Lumumba nations to Lumumba's former lieutenant, Antoine Gizenga, will not be too successful because of Gizenga's background as an outright pro-Communist, trained in Moscow.

Katanga Chief To Ignore U.N.

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

By Adrian Porter

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga, Feb. 14 (AP) — President Moise Tshombé said today he is unworried by world reaction to the Patrice Lumumba slaying. And, as for a possible United Nations investigation—"I couldn't give a damn."

Tshombé, whose Katanga regime is held responsible by many for Lumumba's fate, said his previous messages to the United Nations have been ignored and, therefore, he will ignore a U. N. request for an investigation of the Lumumba slaying.

2-15-61

"I have submitted a long list of notes and protests to the United Nations but I have never received a reply," Tshombé told newsmen.

P. 8-A

"The United Nations seems to want to provoke in Katanga such chaos in the internal situation that only a big foreign army could re-establish order after some years at considerable sacrifice. U. N. politics seems to me to be aimed at foreign domination of Katanga."

Dismisses Probe

When newsmen mentioned that the U. N. chief of staff in the Congo, Brig. Gen. Mengasha Hyassu of Ethiopia, came here to investigate the slaying, he replied: "I couldn't give a damn."

Lumumba's former Education Minister, Pierre Mulelle, announced in Cairo, meanwhile, that Communist-trained Antoine Gizenga has been named 'legal premier" of the Congo.

Gizenga, 41, has established his regime in Stanleyville, capital of Oriental Province 775 miles northeast of Leopoldville. He has challenged President Joseph Kasavubu's central government with the backing of the Soviet Union and much of the Afro-Asian bloc. His troops have clashed with troops of secessionist Katanga Province.

The Stanleyville regime, pledging the fight to control the Congo will continue, appeared to be making an attempt to stave off widely feared reprisals against whites.

A U. N. spokesman said Gen. Victor Lundula, Lumumbist military commander, succeeded in dispersing soldiers who gathered last night in a Stanleyville street and threatened to harm Europeans.

U. N. officials, however, feared Lumumbists who control Kivu Province would unleash their followers on Belgians and Congolese political hostages.

The U. N. Congo command ordered the Katanga Government to halt an offensive against pro-Lumumba Baluba tribesmen in the northern part of the province. But it was expected the Katanga Government would ignore the order.

The U. N. Congo force is charged with maintaining order in the 8-month-old republic and staying out of internal political and tribal squabbles.

Widow Mourns

In Leopoldville, Lumumba's widow marched bare-breasted through the streets of the Congolese capital in mourning for her husband.

Marching with Pauline Lumumba were some 100 followers of the late Premier—the women also baring their breasts and the men bowing their heads.

Carrying two white flags, the mourners marched from the Lumumba residence through crowds lining the streets of the African section to U. N. headquarters. There Mrs. Lumumba demanded to see U. N. Special Representative Rajeshwar Dayal and asked assistance in getting her husband's body brought back from Katanga and giving him a Christian burial. The widow's brother said Dayal promised all possible aid.

U. N. authorities in Leopoldville also ordered all forces in the Congo to be on the alert against possible reprisals against whites by aroused followers of Lumumba.

18a 1961

OCTOBER

ETHIOPIA

AFRICAN GROUPING URGED BY ETHIOPIA

The New York Times

p. 1

Tues. 10-3-61

New York, N.Y.

Foreign Chief, at U.N., Says a Regional Organization Could Solve Disputes

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 2—Ethiopia called on sister African states today to set up their own regional organization to deal with African problems and keep out "cold war" influences.

The proposal was made by Ato Ketema Yifru, Acting Foreign Minister, in a wide-ranging foreign policy statement in the General Assembly. He said the main aim of the proposed organization would be to resolve regional problems "in an African forum," and he added:

"We hope it is clear to all that our desire is not to disengage ourselves from the world community but to develop institutions peculiar to ourselves in accordance with the Charter."

Spread of 'Cold War' Cited

The Ethiopian spokesman maintained that regional machinery was needed because of the tendency of the "cold war" to spread. He said this was particularly dangerous to nations of Asia and to newly independent African states. He observed that such areas could easily be transformed into "cold war battlefields" and declared that the Africans must join to resist such influences.

The twenty-six African states represented here, like those of Latin America, frequently meet privately in strategy sessions as members of an informal group or bloc. The proposed African regional organization would operate more formally, like the Organization of American States, and would seek peaceful settlements of local or regional problems.

Under the United Nations Charter, as the Ethiopian minister noted in his speech, member states are free to join in regional groupings for the promotion of pace and security. Article 52 provides, in fact, that where possible local disputes be referred to such groups before being brought before the Security Council.

Wider Representation Asked

Louis-Lansana Beavogui, Foreign Minister of Guinea, repeated man assembly speech the view that the increased membership of African states in the United Nations should be reflected by more seats for these countries in United Nations bodies. He declared also that if the veto power was to be retained in the Security Council, Africa and Asia should also be entitled to exercise it.

Mr. Beavogui, like other African spokesmen in the Assembly's general debate, called for independence for all remaining dependent territories in Africa. He attacked Portugal's policies in Angola and demanded that political, diplomatic and economic sanctions be applied to compel Portugal to heed United Nations decisions.

He asserted also that the continuance of miliary bases on foreign soil constituted "Brutal intervention" by big powers in the affairs of the countries involved, and he declared that such bases were a permanent threat to peace.

Turkey's Foreign Minister, Selim Sarper, another speaker, sought to justify his country's swift recognition of Syria after its break away from the United Arab Republic.

He said his Government several years ago recognized the merger of Syria and Egypt into the United Arab Republic as reflecting the "free will of the people." His Government similarly was impelled last week to recognize Syria's new status as reflecting the will of the people, he declared. Mr. Sarper expressed regret that President Gamal Abdul Nasser's regime had retaliated by breaking off diplomatic ties with Turkey.

"Under these circumstances, we find it difficult to understand how this clear position of the Turkish Government, which was based on the attitude of all concerned, could be misinterpreted as though it were against anyone," he declared.

The Turkish minister noted the many close economic, trade and communications links between Syria and Turkey and said it was natural that Turkey should have acted before other countries in tendering diplomatic recognition.

Elsewhere in his speech, Mr Sarper solidly supported the idea that the United Nations be headed by a single executive as Secretary General. He declared that Turkey could not support any plan that would "emphasize and ternalize political division."

"We cannot place our faith in a United Nations having a paralyzed executive," he added.

On disarmament, the Turkish Foreign Minister supported the concept that only a system with effective international control of every phase could be successful.

The New York Times

DELEGATION FROM GUINEA, led by Beavogui Louis Lansana, Foreign Minister, entering United Nations General Assembly chamber yesterday. He said increase in number of African states should be reflected by additional African seats on U. N. bodies.

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Ethiopia Reaching For Vast New World Markets

[illegible]

By LEE N. ROY

Pages from the Wall Street Journal indicate that "Ethiopia is stretching forth" her hands.

In a recent issue of this staid organ of the financial world, there appears a quarter page advertisement showing an African boy with his first electric razor with the statement appended, "Growing up and coming of age in one of the world's new market places—Africa."

Truly "Ethiopia" is stretching her hands for vast and varied requirements from electric razors to centrifugal pumps, cash registers, sewing machines and steel beams, so says the advertisement. And that is not all. The newly admitted entrants to the family of nations are testing democracy as a way of life.

18a

• "Investor Caution Turns List Lower;" Trading Off;" Low-Priced Stock Bucks Downtrend — so declared the headlines on the financial pages of a metropolitan daily during the past week. This wave of caution is said to have swept ocer the Wall Street district because of latest development in the Laos crisis.

Despite all this, several analists are saying that there is little doubt now but that the speculating public is coming into the market as never before. They seem to prefer the low-priced new issues that have a habit of doubling and more in price immediately after issuance.

■

AUTO SALES and output post gains as Wards Automotive Reports show an upturn in both production and sales.

The outlook indicated a production of nearly 1,180,000 cars in the January-March quarter, the report stated, which would be 59% of the 1960 first quarter.

Steel output in the United States last week showed the first significant improvement in the past several weeks as reported by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

All of these economic indicators have given impetus to rising stock market activity.

18a 1961

ETHIOPIA

Emperor Haile Selassie Faces Last Chance To Remake Regime

The Courier-Journal

Rebels Crushed; Revolutionary Spirit Remains

Louisville, Ky.

Mon. 1-2-61

By JAY WALZ

© New York Times News Service

Addis Ababa, Jan. 1.—Emperor Haile Selassie set about last week to remake his Government blitzed by rebels three weeks ago. Many observers here think it may be the 68-year-old ruler's last chance to save the dynasty. P. 2

For while the Emperor calmly told foreign correspondents last week that things would go on as before in Ethiopia, few outside of his most inner circle see how they can.

As the Emperor said at the news conference, the rebels from all appearances are "completely crushed." But as plenty of Ethiopians in this capital are saying privately, putting down a rebellion is not winning a revolutionary war.

Was Reassured

The Emperor, in his triumphal return to his realm after the imperial-bodyguard troops staged an ill-prepared, futile coup, found plenty of satisfying evidence of the people's abiding fealty.

For some 3,000 years it has been the custom of these simple people to fall prostrate at the mention of the Emperor's name, let alone the sight of him. They still do.

But it takes only a cursory survey of the temper of Addis Ababa to learn that the populace today is not all so simple-minded.

Despite 99-per-cent illiteracy in Ethiopia, many Ethiopians are going to school. And as the Emperor himself boasted to visiting correspondents, he is responsible for sending many of the most promising students abroad for advance studies, mostly in Europe and America.

Turn Against Him

It pains him naturally to find some of these very proteges of his, for so he regards them, turning against him in the recent coup.

The Emperor said he was in a mood to forgive and forget. But few of the intelligent coterie around him appear to believe this tough-minded leader so naive as that.

The Emperor, as many observers including some of his most loyal aides remarked in interviews last week, must decide now whether to crack down on all dissenters or join them—or at least let them join him.

The pressure on him for vengeance will be great. For not all his devoted administrators ere decimated in the massacre in Guenete Leul Palace a week ago Friday when rebel leaders machine-gunned 19 ministers and aides rounded up as hostages.

Five Survived

Three survived with severe wounds, and two more were miraculously unscathed. Among them were a vice-minister of defense, a vice-minister of the interior, a son-in-law to the emperor, and a brother of Ras Mesvin, deputy governor of Shoa Province.

There is a privileged group of landowners who sit in the hierarchy of Ethiopian Orthodox Church, which owns a good third of the land in Ethiopia and which is ever alert to the dangers of changing the status quo.

But if the Emperor still has adoring followers, so does the opposition.

Extends Further

A reliable source said it would be foolish to imagine the Emperor's troubles reside in the persons of the still-at-large Newaye brothers who were the key figures in the coup.

Brig. Gen. Mengestu Newaye, 40, commander of the bodyguard, was the rebels' front man and a younger brother, Germame Newaye, a Columbia University graduate, was his not-so-behind-the-scenes accomplice.

Nearly 5,000 out of the imperial bodyguard's total force of 8,500 fought with the Newayes in the revolt, and to many persons it is a euphemism for the Emperor's spokesmen to say they all were "made to participate" in the insurrection.

Not All Bodyguards

And the so-called "educated youngsters" who took part in the rebel demonstrations were not all in the bodyguard. Some are in the army air force and in schools, including Addis Ababa's University College—a kind of junior college which is Ethiopia's nearest approach to a university.

It is difficult to name any of these now. Some were heard to say this week, "We lost this time, but another time will come. The cause is not lost."

What is this cause? A palace supporter challenged on the point said:

"There is no cause. His imperial majesty has given the people a Constitution under which they elect representatives to Parliament. He has inaugurated education, health, and welfare programs.

"He is implementing them as fast as possible. He is enlisting foreign aid from all available sources to help build industry and agriculture. What more could those rebels do for the people than their beloved Emperor has and is doing?"

A more critical informant said the Emperor must now face pressures of discontent from several sides.

Ministries Overlap

"All around us the world is changing," he said. "In Africa people are moving forward, even if right now progress cannot be seen in some places through bloodshed. But progress there is, and increasing numbers of people in Ethiopia do not miss it."

One of the Emperor's vulnerable fronts is his own Government. There is no well-defined chain of command outside the place. Ministries overlap, to put it mildly, and it is well known that no one minister has the final say on anything.

There is no effective code of procedure. Court precedents have no force and are seldom applied. A judge may rule in a given case almost any way he pleases, which usually is for the pleasure of the Emperor.

The Constitution of 1955 says any resident may bring suit against the Government to adjudicate any grievance, but if a suit runs contrary to the wishes of the Emperor it does not get far, although years may go by in litigation.

"The really discouraging part of it is that almost every time anyone tries to expose scandal or corruption, someone in high places pops up to stop him," said one informed source.

Land ownership is so complicated that an official trying to explain it threw up his hands after half an hour and said, "Well, to start over again, all land in the final analysis belongs to the Emperor."

SOMALIS PROTEST U. S. ETHIOPIA AID

N.Y. Times

Angry Crowds Score Help for Selassie After Fights on Border Hurt 400

New York, N.Y.

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Jan. 2 (AP)—Angry crowds demonstrated against the United States and neighboring Ethiopia today after clashes with Ethiopians caused many casualties. The crowds criticized the United States for giving military aid to Ethiopia.

Tues. 1-3-61

A Somali spokesman reported 100 Somali tribesmen and twenty Ethiopian troops had been killed. Unofficial reports here put the death toll at 180 men, women and children.

p. 5

Some of the casualties were reported to have been inflicted in strafing attacks by Ethiopian warplanes. The scene of the clashes was the Damot area in Ethiopia's extreme eastern tip, where Somalia has made large territorial claims.

Somalia officials said the fighting broke out when Ethiopian soldiers tried to confiscate water and food supplies from Somali villagers.

Supplies Cut Off

They said the Ethiopians began a search for supplies when their regular sources were cut off during the recent abortive rebellion against Emperor Haile Selassie.

The atmosphere was tense in this new African republic. Crowds paraded through the streets of Mogadishu, stopping in front of the Ethiopian and United States Embassies to shout denunciations.

Somali political parties and labor unions were organizing large demonstrations for tomorrow.

Former British Somaliland and Italian Somalia were united last July 1 to form Somalia. The republic's leaders said their ultimate goal was the union of all Somali peoples, including those in French Somaliland, Kenya and Ethiopia.

Wounded Put at 400

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Jan. 2 (AP)—Nearly 400 Ethiopian tribesmen have been wounded and a number killed in the last two days in clashes with Somali tribesmen in the southeastern Ethiopian province of Harrar.

The number of dead was not announced.

Eighty seriously wounded Ethiopians were flown to Addis Ababa from Harrar Province today for hospitalization. Medical orderlies said 300 less seriously wounded Ethiopians were receiving treatment in Harrar.

U. S. 'Courage' Station Keeps Watch in Ethiopia

The Washington Post

Washington D.C.

ASMARA, Ethiopia (AP) On a lonely plateau in a forest of antennas in northeast Africa, a group of United States soldiers man a radio relay station that keeps open a vital communication link between Washington and the other capitals of the world.

Through this point in the United States world-wide communications network flows the information that prompts high-level policy decisions, be it a Marine landing in Lebanon or an anti-lift of international troops to a troubled Congo.

The station is called Kagnew, a name synonymous with courage in Ethiopia. It has been in operation for 18 years, undisturbed even by such events as the palace revolt that sought to overthrow Emperor Haile Selassie in mid-December.

Selassie has been a good host to the Americans. And all has gone well here between the servicemen and the local population.

Asmara was picked as a relay station site primarily because of its location. It is situated on the outskirts of the city at a point where the Eritrean Plateau rises more than 7500 feet above sea level.

Some 2500 Americans, including servicemen, their wives and children, are stationed here under the command of Col. Robert C. Harris.

Asmara is a good assignment as duty in Africa goes.

The Italian-built town is blessed with a spring-like climate the year around. It is laid out like a large flower garden. It has night clubs, movies and restaurants that serve the finest Italian cooking.

But Asmara is also a dying city. Eritrea has been absorbed by Ethiopia and the Italian population is gradually moving away.

The station has orders to maintain a 240-day food supply "because of the remoteness."

Next to the government the station is Asmara's largest employer. It pays annual rental to villages for land on which the antennas are located.

The name of the station is that of a legendary Ethiopian hero. An Ethiopian fighter squadron of five planes which fought with the Allies against the Italians in World War II was christened Kagnew. And the Ethiopian unit which fought in the Korean war was called the same name.

Ethiopia Pushes Revolt Inquiry; Selassie Said to Back Leniency

The New York Times

Emperor and Investigating Panel Oppose Widespread Prosecutions—Privates in Imperial Guard Win Amnesty

New York

Special to The New York Times.

Jan. 1-29-61

P. 5

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Jan. 20—A special inquiry commission set up by Emperor Haile Selassie has been pressing its investigation of the recent revolt here.

The group has been holding closed sessions and examing between twenty and thirty witnesses daily, most of them former bodyguard officers and privates.

The Emperor, according to a reliable source, wants the commission to finish its work as quickly as possible. This source said the Emperor was inclined to let the past fade away as an unpleasant and temporary nightmare and to get on with certain of his post-revolt projects.

Both the Emperor and his special commission are said to oppose any widespread and merciless prosecutions that might inflame the public's feelings.

They are reported to feel that the evidence obtained thus far does not warrant any prosecution of bodyguard officers and privates, who were said to have been misinformed about the nature of the revolt.

Chief of Guards Faces Trial

However, the surviving leader of the revolt, Brig. Gen. Mengestu Newaye, who was commander of the Imperial Guard, is expected to be brought before a special military tribunal in the near future.

The commission has met several times with the general, who was wounded in the head during a gun battle while trying to escape in the mountains. He is now recovering in an army hospital here.

Rebel leaders machine-gunned nineteen Government ministers and aides who had been rounded up as hostages at Guenete Leul Palace during the short-lived revolt last month, while the Emperor was out of the country. Only five of them survived the massacre.

General Newaye and a brother, Germame, were alleged to have been the main plotters and leaders of the revolt. The general's brother was killed Dec. 25 in a gun battle with the Emperor's forces in a mountain hide-out. His body was publicly strung up on a gallows in downtown Addis Ababa.

Privates Get Amnesty

In his testimony before the commission, General Newaye took full responsibility for engineering the revolt, according to a responsible source.

All officers of the Emperor's bodyguard are still under detention. The privates in the bodyguard have been granted amnesty by the Emperor. They recently were ordered to leave Addis Ababa and join regular army units in outlying provinces.

Among the misinformation spread among the bodyguardsmen and their officers was a report that the army was preparing a coup to dethrone the Emperor. But after the officers and privates had learned the falseness of this report, they began to give up their arms and desert.

For that reason, according to a reliable informant, the Emperor is inclined against bringing prosecutions against bodyguard officers and privates.

The highest ranking civilian Government official still detained is the former Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Goytom Petros. It is not known what charges will be brought against him. He was formerly Ethiopian Ambassador to Ghana.

BORDER TENSIONS RISING IN ETHIOPIA

The N. Y. Times

Exchange of Charges With Somali Republic on Raids Is Causing Concern

New York

Special to The New York Times.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Jan. 26—Mounting tension between Ethiopia and the newly independent Somali Republic is causing grave concern here on the Horn of Africa.

Exchanges of charges have increased markedly. One side has accused the other of massacring hundreds of its nationals; the other side has charged its neighbor with banditry, aggression and looting.

Even hints of open warfare have appeared recently. The leader of the Somali National Movement, Ali Abdullah, recently warned in Nairobi that the Somali Republic did not want war, "but the Ethiopian Government is pushing us too far. We may have to fight."

A four-day clash occurred before Christmas in the Haud region of Ethiopia's Ogaden district, which borders the Somali Republic.

Heavy Casualties Reported

In this military operation, Somali authorities allege that hundreds of their nationals were killed by the Ethiopians. Ethiopian sources acknowledge that the Ethiopians also suffered heavy casualties.

Ethiopia alleges that the clash was a result of forays by Somali Republic tribesmen.

On the other hand, Somali authorities charge that Ethiopian troops were marauding into Somali territory and that women and children had to flee for their lives.

In this remote and desolate eastern extremity of Africa, it is difficult to determine the truth in the welter of accusations and counter-accusations.

The border area was relatively calm when the northern part of the Somali Republic was under British administration and the southern portion was administered by Italy.

At that time all border disorders were settled by the British, Ethiopian and Italian Governments without too much difficulty.

Ethiopia Supported Neighbor

Ethiopia supported the Somali Republic's claims for full independence in the United Nations and was quick to recognize the new Somali state when it became independent last July.

Grass and water are the primary underlying causes of the recurring friction. There is a strip of fertile land, with water holes, inside the Ethiopian frontier adjacent to the Somali Republic. Access to this grazing strip is a matter of life or death for the large cattle herds of the Somali nomadic tribesmen.

Under a treaty signed in 1897 between the British and Ethiopian Governments, Somali tribesmen from across Ethiopia's border were guaranteed seasonal access to the Haud, as the fertile zone is known, to graze and water their herds.

It has been charged by Ethiopian authorities that these Somali tribesmen, armed in violation of a treaty stipulation, cause friction with local Ethiopian tribesmen.

During the recent fighting, a witness reported that the Somali forces appeared to be amply armed with modern weapons. This revelation has aroused curiosity among diplomatic circles as to the source of these weapons.

GHANA GETS SOVIET AID

P. 8

Signs Contract for Building of a Volta Power Plant

The New York Times

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP) — Ghana has accepted more aid for her vast Volta River project, this time from the Soviet Union.

Wed., 9-27-61

The Moscow radio said Monday a contract has been signed in Accra for Soviet technical aid in carrying out survey work and building a power station on the Black Volta. The broadcast said the power station would supply electricity to the country's rich northern regions.

The United States is also involved in President Kwame Nkrumah's plans to exploit the Volta River's power resources.

A total of $130,000,000 in United States Government loans has been tentatively earmarked for the vast Volta dam project, in addition to guarantees of private investment. But reports in Washington last week said President Kennedy would send a high ranking United States misison to Ghana soon for a last-minute check on the situation before finally committing the funds.

The purpose of the United States mission was said to be economic, not political.

GHANA PRESIDENT WILL SEE KENNEDY

The N.Y. Times

Talk Wednesday at Behest of Nkrumah—Congo Crisis Expected to Be a Topic

New York

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4—President Kennedy will receive President Kwane Nkrumah of Ghana next Wednesday, the White House announced today.

Their meeting will deal largely with the Congo crisis, it was believed. It is known that they have been corresponding on the subject.

18a

Sun. 3-5-61

Mr. Nkrumah was a supporter of the deposed Congo Premier, Patrice Lumumba, who was killed last month, and has made proposals for handling the Congo situation with an all-African force under the United Nations.

P. 15

In his letters to President Kennedy, it is understood, President Nkrumah has criticized the United States' policies on the Congo.

Pierre Salinger, Mr. Kennedy's press secretary, said Mr. Nkrumah had requested the meeting.

"It will be the first time these two chiefs of state have met," Mr. Salinger noted. "Their discussions will be broad in scope, without a fixed agenda."

Mr. Salinger said that it was his understanding that Mr. Nkrumah would be in Washington for the day only. His appointment with President Kennedy has been fixed at 4:45 P. M. The Ghanaian leader is coming to the United States to attend the session of the United Nations General Assembly resuming Tuesday.

Mr. Nkrumah was among the world leaders who attended the Assembly meetings last fall and took an active role among "neutralists" who sought to arrange a meeting between Premier Khrushchev and former President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Mr. Nkrumah also conferred with President Eisenhower in New York.

In a separate action today, the White House made public the texts of an exchange of messages between President Kennedy and President Tito of Yugoslavia in which the two leaders expressed wishes for peaceful solutions of critical world problems.

Marshal Tito started the exchange with a congratulatory message to the President dated Jan. 20, Inauguration Day.

"I trust that your personal efforts in the present complex and serious situation will contribute to the improvement of the international relations and the peaceful solution of burning world problems," President Tito said.

"I am confident that the relations between our two countries shall further develop toward deepening of mutual respect, understanding and cooperation."

President Kennedy, in a message dated February 25, replied:

"I wish to acknowledge belatedly the congratulations and best wishes conveyed in your message of Jan. 20 on the occasion of my inauguration as President of the United States. I deeply appreciate your message.

"I share fully your confidence in the continuing favorable development of relations between our two countries and your recognition of the need for the utmost efforts to solve by peaceful means the critical problems facing the world."

There was no reason given for the President's delay in acknowledging the Yugoslav leader's message or for the delay in making the exchange public.

Kennedy Greets African Official

B'ham Post-Herald

BY R. H. SHACKFORD

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, March 9—President Kennedy has gone a long way toward:

B'ham, Ala.

—Restoring better relations between the United States and the African state of Ghana.

—Increasing Ghana's support for the United Nations operation in the Congo.

Fri. 3-10-61

Relations between the two countries were strained during the closing days of the Eisenhower Administration after former Secy. of State Christian Herter publicly accused Ghana of being "in the Soviet camp."

P. 15

Kennedy, who was born to wealth, put things back on a friendly basis during a two-hour visit at the White House with Ghana's president, American-educated Kwame Nkrumah, who was born in a mud hut in an African village and lived most of his life in poverty.

Kennedy turned the trick by applying charm and informality. He rolled out the red carpet for a visitor who could have been brushed off with a routine office appointment.

Few ever remember seeing Nkrumah at a loss for words. But he seemed to be after the President personally introduced him to the press. With considerable emotion, Nkrumah managed to thank the President and say:

"This has been a wonderful experience for me."

But there appeared to be more behind this than just the manner in which Nkrumah was received. When asked later by newsmen whether he had found a change in attitude toward Africa in the new administration, Nkrumah replied:

"That I can see quite clearly — the general outlook portends something good and hopeful for both sides."

On the UN Congo operation, he endorsed the use of force if necessary.

With Kennedy he promised "unflagging and genuine support, both moral and material, of United Nations efforts to bring peace to the people of the Congo." This is the exact opposite of the Soviet effort to get the UN out of the Congo at once.

18a

AFRICAN VISITOR—President Kennedy welcomes Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah at Washington Airport. (UPI Telephoto).

To Pacify Congo—

Ghanian Proposes African UN Force

B'ham. Post-Herald

B'ham, Ala.

Wed. 3-8-61

BY BRUCE W. MUNN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 7 (UPI)—President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana proposed to the General Assembly today that a "primarily African" United Nations command take over in the Congo at once.

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18a

Nkrumah, recognized as one of the three or four strong men of black Africa, also proposed the withdrawal of all foreign diplomatic missions from the Congo, strict UN control of airports and seaports to cut off outside aid to bickering political factions, disarming and retraining of the Congolese national army under direction of the UN command and expulsion of all non-African personnel serving in the country's armed forces.

Nkrumah said the "murder" of Patrice Lumumba and some of his followers made a reconvening of the existing parliament pointless and called for new nationwide elections unuder UN supervision.

Confederation Opposed

Without referring to the Congolese political conference about to start at Tananarive, Malgasy (Madagascar), he warned against a confederation in the Congo and said the country must be kept intact because its financial welfare depends upon mineral-rich, secessionist Katanga Province.

Nkrumah deplored—and provided detailed figures upon aid poured in to the opposing sides in the Congo by Belgium and the Soviet Union.

P. 7

He said the UN operation had been a failure, with the organization's troops being attacked by the army of the same political powers that had asked their intervention. He refused, however, to be drawn outright into the Soviet campaign to oust Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, declaring that reorganization of the UN internal structure should not be confused with the Congolese problem.

27 Battalions Proposed

Nkrumah estimated that his "primarily African" UN command would need some 27 battalions—from African and Asian countries—to restore order and stablize the Congo. Hammarskjold has asked for 25 battalions, comprising roughly 23,500 officers and men, to do the same job.

Shortly before the meeting started, U. S. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson urged deferment of all cold war items on the agenda to shorten the session. He proposed that only the Congo and items essential to the conduct of the UN be taken up now. But he ruled out any "deal" with Russia on the agenda, presumably entailing the questions of Hungary and Tibet.

WITCH DOCTOR OPPOSED

The Montgomery Advertiser

Ghana Trying To Halt Face-Slashing

Montgomery, Ala.

ACCRA, Ghana (AP)—Ghana officials are trying to abolish the age-old ritual of face slashing—the cuts made on a baby's face shortly after birth.

The scars not only show the child's tribal associations, but also are supposed to discourage evil spirits.

Thurs 3-16-61

In the northern regions of Ghana, where the infant death rate is exceptionally high, the fetish priests, or witch doctors, are likely to oppose any effort to curb their brisk face-slashing trade.

P.10A

Moreover, many tribespeople in the remote northern areas still think a woman's beauty is in the pattern of her facial cuts.

Parents regard the loss of a first, and especially of a second, child as the work of evil spirits and invariably call in the local fetish priest when their next child is born.

The scarring is done with a razor or a thin steel knife, usually at the corners of the eyes and mouth. Animal bones, tree roots and herbs are crushed together and burned, and black ash rubbed into the cuts by the priest to the accompaniment of incantations.

Ghanian women are also under fire from the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. Nudity is no longer encouraged in the tribal areas of the north. The bare-breasted woman is undignified, the department says.

The organizer of the "clothe yourself" campaign, priority, 224-pound propaganda secretary Hanna Cudjoe, says "I consider nudity a stigma on Ghanian womanhood."

She spends much time waging a one-woman crusade in the northern areas, where most women and children wear little more than a leaf or two.

Some observers say the campaign will fail on three counts:

Economic — The large tribal families can ill afford clothing.

Climate—There is little need to cover the body.

Fashion—There is an abundance of brightly hued leaves at hand, ready for the wearing.

Asks Recall Of Foreign Diplomats

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

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UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana demanded Tuesday that the United Nations reorganize its military and civilian program in the Congo.

Wed. 3-8-61

"If speedy and effective action is taken now in the Congo," Nkrumah told the General Assembly, "the United Nations will have that prestige and moral backing which it must have if it is to tackle other even graver world problems."

P.1

ASSEMBLY RECONVENES

The Ghana president was the only speaker as the General Assembly, which recessed Dec. 31, resumed its 15th session.

In his speech Nkrumah restated his previous demands that the Congolese army be disarmed and retrained under U.N. supervision and that all foreign diplomatic missions in the Congo be recalled "for the time being," and that the Congolese Parliament be reconvened.

He added Tuesday the proposal that general elections be held in the Congo under U.N. supervision. He also suggested that the U.N. force be increased to 27 battalions, with supporting personnel.

AIR CONTROL SOUGHT

He proposed that the U.N. take over control of both the harbors and the airports in the Congo. On the basis of 800 troops to a battalion, Nkrumah apparently favored a force of 21,600, plus air and support personnel.

Despite recent withdrawals, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold has obtained pledges of additional contingents which will bring the U.N. to a strength of 18,000 in a few weeks. Hammarskjold estimated recently that a force of 25,000 would be needed.

P.8

CANADA EXCLUDED

Nkrumah, who until now had insisted that the U.N. force be composed exclusively of African and Asian states, indicated Tuesday that it might include contingents from any uncommitted countries. The present U.N. force includes contingents from Canada, Ireland, and Sweden. Nkrumah's program would exclude Canada, as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but would permit Ireland and Sweden to maintain their contingents in the Congo.

The Premier said, however, that the troops should "come in the main from Africa and Asia."

Previously, he had insisted that the U.N. command be composed exclusively of African states. Modifying this demand Tuesday, he said "the U.N. civil and military command in the Congo "must be reorganized so that the initiative in producing a solution comes primarily from the African states wit hmilitary support from the uncommitted countries of Asia and elsewhere.' '

Ghana

Nkrumah, who concentrated his attack on Belgium, asserted that U.N. policy in the Congo had "played completely into the hands of those Belgian interests who are financing Mobutu, Kalonji, Tshombe and Kasavubu."

SETTLEMENT URGED

He also charged that the organization had, in effect, supported the "mutinous" Congolese army "against the democratically elected government of the Congo."

However, he declared that the "immediate necessity" was a settlement of the Congo problem on the basis of previous Security Council resolutions. He suggested that the future of Hammarskjold, whose Congolese policy had been bitterly attacked by the Soviet Union, could wait.

In this connection, Nkrumah said he had "strong views" on the structure of the U.N. and the position of the secretary general "because I believe that if the U.N. is to survive, it must adjust itself to the changing political circumstances of the world today."

Thus he reserved his views on Premier Nikita Khrushchev's proposal last fall that the office of secretary general be liquidated and replaced by a triumvirate containing one representative each from the "Socialist," Western and uncommitted members of the U.N.

RED WORK

The Atlanta Constitution

Envoy Sent Packing

P.9

Sun 10-22-61

By MIKE MAHONEY

Special to Atlanta Journal-Constitution

ACCRA, Ghana—"In flagrante delicto," the lawyer calls it.

The layman says "Caught in the act."

Atlanta, Ga.

But whatever you call it — or under whatever circumstances it may occur—getting nabbed red-handed almost always proves embarrassing.

A red-faced Ghana government found this out the hard way recently when Liberia's President William Tubman personally asked for the immediate recall of the Second Secretary of the Ghana Embassy in Monrovia for having "interfered in Liberian domestic affairs."

* * *

ALTHOUGH President Tubman declined at a press conference to reveal the details of the case, he did say he was loath to believe the implicated embassy official, Mr. A. Boateng, had indulged in "such activities" with the consent of his government, and he had not therefore declared him persona non grata, but had merely requested his immediate recall.

Reliable sources later reported that Mr. Boateng had been discovered organizing a youth movement against the regime. (Soon afterwards, the Liberian security service unearthed another plot against the country—this time organized by the Soviet Embassy in Conakry, Guinea, with the intention of overthrowing the government and establishing a Communist state.)

Several weeks prior to Ghana's getting "caught in the act" in Liberia, two men were picked up by the police in Freetown, Sierra Leone. Although they claimed to be Sierra Leoneans, it was discovered after intensive investigation that they were Ghanaians masquerading under false names and forged travel certificates.

* * *

DURING A SEARCH conducted after their arrest, one of the men tried to destroy certain documents. Two of these turned out to be cables to a "Mr. Makonnen" of the Bureau of African Affairs in Accra. The cables were countersigned by Mr. James Ammisah, first secretary of the Ghana High Commission in Freetown, and contained requests for the immediate transmission through the high commissioner's office of 600 dollars to pay the two men's hotel bills and air fares back to Accra.

From further documents, which were also found in possession of the Ghanaians, evidence was gleaned which showed—in the words of the police—that "both of these men are being employed on a special mission to the Congo and neighboring territories."

The two agents were sentenced to six months' imprisonment and ordered deported. The Ghana high commissioner's office in Freetown thereupon issued a statement "reassuring" the government of Sierra Leone that "the government of Ghana have never made it their policy to conduct espionage in any African country and for that matter in any peace-loving friendly nation."

* * *

RECENTLY, the foreign minister of the Republic of Togo stood up in the U.N. General Assembly and publicly denounced Ghana for attempting "forcibly" to bring about a Ghana-Togo union. Togo's president, Sylvanus Olympio, several months ago accused Ghana of supplying Czech-made arms to the opposition party in his country.

President Ahidjo of the Cameroun Federation, whose country has been racked for over two years by a Communist-led terrorist group known as the U.P.C., several weeks ago charged that "in the interests of the cold war, certain African states, fortunately few in number, entertain ambitions of expansion and sustain subversion in neighboring countries." That Ghana is one of the "African states" he was referring to is made clear by the fact that the Camerounian president has on **previous occasions openly accused this country of supplying arms clandestinely to the U.P.C.'s Communist guerrillas.**

18a 1961 NOVEMBER

GHANA

Bomb Damages Statue of Nkrumah In Protest Against Strongman Rule

The Washington Post P. A 25

ACCRA, Nov. 4 (AP)—Bombs exploded in this capital today in an apparent demonstration against the strongman rule of President Kwame Nkrumah. The government blamed terrorists and implicated the opposition United Party.

One explosion damaged a statue of Nkrumah that stands before Parliament.

Accra 11-5-61

Another slightly damaged Independence Arch, a war memorial in nearby Black Star Square. This blast injured a watchman who said he was praying at the time and did not see the bomb planted.

At the time of the explosions Nkrumah was at his residence, Flagstaff House. He was "not unduly concerned by the explosion," a spokesman said.

Unconfirmed reports said two bombs also were planted in Christiansborg Castle, where Britain's Queen Elizabeth II is scheduled to stay during her 11-day visit to Ghana beginning next Thursday. Police said they had nothing to confirm this.

There was no official word in London or from the British High Commission in Ghana on whether the bombings would cause the Queen to concel the visit.

Washington, D.C.

Interior Minister Kwaku Boateng declared in a communique that "it certainly seems as if someone wanted to give Accra a Parisian look in anticipation of the Queen's visit." This was an allusion to extremist bombings in Paris.

"We have had this type of bomb explosions before," added Kwaku, "particularly in Kumasi, in the period before independence.

"The methods employed and the type of material used are typical of those used in those days by the N.L.M. Party, which since has merged with the opposition's United Party."

Many United Party members are among the 400 political opponents Nkrumah has sent to jail under the Preventative Detention Act, which allows them to be held up to five years without trial.

KWAME NKRUMAH
FOUNDER OF THE NATION

The Washington Post Accra 11-5-61 P. A 25

Associated Press

This is the statue of Ghana President Kwame Nkrumah, which was almost toppled from its base by a bomb explosion yesterday. It stands on the Parliament grounds at Accra, Ghana. A second bomb was exploded nearby.

To Shield Queen, Nkrumah Offers Self as Target

New York Herald Tribune

P. 23 Tues 11-7-61

New York, N.Y

ACCRA, Ghana.

President Kwame Nkrumah will expose himself to his political foes today with a trial run over the route Queen Elizabeth II will take on her state visit Thursday.

If Mr. Nkrumah's enemies make no attempt on his life and there are no other serious disturbances, the royal tour will go on as scheduled, reliable sources said yesterday.

[In London, Prime Minister Macmillan withheld an answer to whether Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip will make the trip, Herald Tribune correspondent Tom Lambert reported. Mr. Macmillan indicated he will not say anything final about the Queen's trip until he has heard from Commonwealth Relations Secretary Duncan Sandys, now in Ghana.]

The dictatorial President, whose foes set off two bombs in this capital Saturday, proposed the trial run in an obvious effort to assure nervous Britain that the Queen will be safe, informants said.

The bombings sent new waves of uneasiness through London and brought Mr. Sandy's flying here for a last-minute check. Mr. Sandys will accompany Mr. Nkrumah on the ride.

British officials believe the Saturday bombings were an attempt by opposition elements to have the tour canceled, thus embarrassing Mr. Nkrumah.

Mr. Nkrumah has been flirting with Moscow, and Britain is known to hope that the Queen's visit will help to bring Ghana firmly into the Western camp.

The Queen is extremely popular in Ghana, and there is almost no risk that she will be the target of any attack during her eleven-day tour. But the British government feared some attempt might be made against Mr. Nkrumah while he was with the Queen.

If any attempt on Mr. Nkrumah's life is being planned by opposition elements today, the ride will provide ample opportunity. There will be none of the massive security arrangements that will be in force during the royal tour.

Mr. Nkrumah and Mr. Sandys will visit all the places along the route from Accra airport through which the Queen and Prince Philip would pass.

Itis believed they will ride in an open car. The President and Mr. Sandys also may visit the port of Tema, about forty miles from the capital.

After arriving yesterday morning, Mr. Sandys went to Mr. Nkrumah's heavily guarded residence at Flagstaff House for a forty-five-minute conference with the President.

Queen Sees Nkrumah Foe's Son, 7

Washington Post

B 10

Wed 11-15-61

By Alex Mackintosh

KUMASI, Ghana, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip had a fleeting brush with Ghana's turbulent politics today at the bedside of a seven-year-old African boy.

Washington D.C.

He was Kwame Appiah, resting in Kumasi Central Hospital with a suspected nervous disorder.

His mother is Peggy Appiah, daughter of Britain's late chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps. His father is Joseph Appiah, member of Ghana's opposition party who was jailed for preventive custody, without charges, on Oct. 5.

Ghana President Kwame Nkrumah stood silently a few feet away as Philip bent over the Appiah boy's bed and said: "I saw your mother the last time I was here. Will you give her my regards?"

Little Kwame nodded. On a bedside table were photographs of his father and Lady Isobel Cripps,, the boy's grandmother.

The queen, dresed in yellow silk, then went over to chat briefly with the boy.

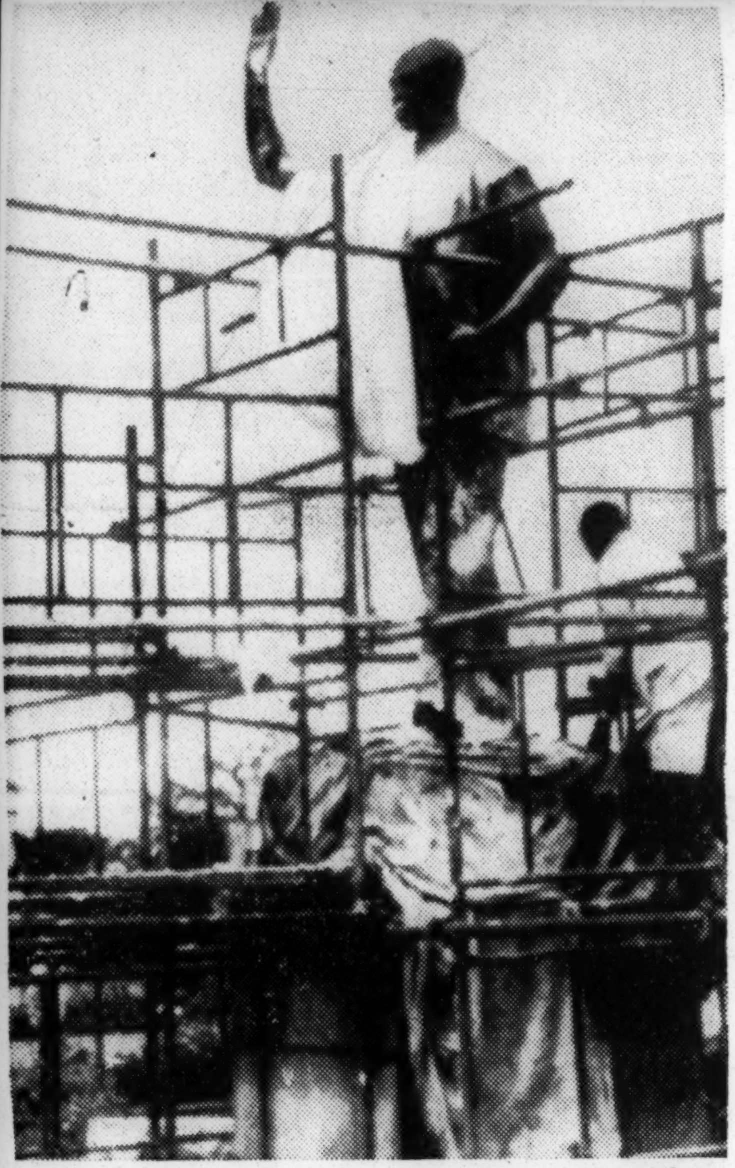
Moments before the royal couple and Nkrumah arrived at the hospital, truck loudspeakers roamed the area roaring that "the man is coming—Kwame the redeemer is coming."

Along the route to the hospital, Kumasi natives — subdued compared with the boisterous crowds in Accra—jammed the edge of the road, rooftops, balconies and market wagons.

At Kumasi sports stadium, an estimated 35,000 persons, including 48 tribal chiefs and their retinues, twirled umbrellas and started an earsplitting welcome with drums, gongs, flutes and chants at the arrival of the royal couple.

The most important chief—Otumfuo Sir Osei Agyeman—stepped up to the royal dais in a gold crown, breast plate, bracelets and rings to greet the queen. At his side was a solid gold stool which, legend has it, came down from Heaven.

The queen appeared to be taken aback momentarily by the glittering grandeur of the chief's retinue, which accompanied him whirling shields, dancing under umbrellas and twirling like children's tops.



Herald Tribune—UPI radiophoto

FIT FOR A QUEEN?—A workman repairing statue of President Kwame Nkrumah outside the Ghana Parliament Building in Accra yesterday in preparation for Queen Elizabeth's scheduled visit. The statue was damaged by a bomb over the week end.

P. 2

Associated Press Wirephoto Via Radio from Accra

The Christian Science Monitor

Hug for a Small Acquaintance

Mme Jovanka Broz, wife of Yugoslavia's President Tito, holds a nine-month-old youngster during her visit to an infant hospital in Accra, Ghana. Mme Broz is accompanying her husband on a four-day formal visit to Ghana.

Recorder

P3

18a

PRESIDENT Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana addresses opening session of the UN General Assembly. Nkrumah called for creation of a "primarily" African UN command in the Congo and the withdrawal of all foreign diplomatic units from the country to insure its elimination from the cold war. UPI Telephoto

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Hall At Ghana Ag Institute Named For Negro

The Informer
Houston, Texas
Sat 3-11-61

ACCRA, Ghana — (ANP) -A hall at the Asuansi Farm Institute has been named in honor of an American Negro.

P. 3/18a

The honoree is Frank E Pinder, food and agricultural officer, United States Operations Mission To Ghana.

Pinder, a graduate of Florida A and M University, has spent more than 20 years in foreign service.

Nkrumah Cuts 2 Aides' Power; Takes Control of Budget Bureau

The New York Times
Wed 5-3-61

Ghana's Finance and Farm Ministers Are Deprived of Important Duties

New York, N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, May 21—President Kwame Nkrumah curtailed the powers of two of his senior Cabinet colleagues today.

18C

K. A. Gbedemah, the Finance Minister, was deprived of authority over the budget bureau, his ministry's most important department. The bureau will be placed under the Presidential Secretariat and will be personally controlled by President Nkrumah.

Mr. Gbedemah also lost the important portfolio of Presidential Affairs, which, together with the Finance portfolio, made him virtually the President's second in command.

Another high-ranging official who was affected by the Cabinet changes announced by the President was Agriculture Minisetr Kojo Botsio. He retains the Agriculture post but lost the mort important portfolio of Parliamentary Affairs and leader of the House.

2 Ministries Abolished

P. K. Quaidoo, former Social Welfare Minister, lost his job when his ministry was abolished by Mr. Nkrumah last month.

Mr. Nkrumah announced his intention make Cabinet changes in conjunction with a drive to reform his Convention People's party. The drive, reproclaimed, would be directed against those of his supporters who used their positions in the party, Government or Parliament to amass wealth.

However, the Cabinet changes were not so drastic as the public had been led to expect. Some ministers, expected to go, kept their jobs.

The biggest beneficiary was Tawia Adamfio, secretary general of the party until yesterday, when Mr. Ukrumah took over the post. Mr. Adamio became Minister of State for Presidential Affairs, the portfolio formerly held by Mr. Gbedemah.

Kofi Baako, Information Minister until last year, returned to prominence as Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and leader of the House.

Instead of a separate ministry that Mr. Nkrumah said he would create, African affairs was placed under the Presidential Secretariat and Mr. Nkrumah's personal control.

In addition, Mr. Nkrumah has directed Ghana's regional commissioners to act also as regional secretaries of his party. This means that the commissioners will add to their present purely administrative civil service functions responsibility for running the party. They will become President Nkrumah's representatives in his roles as head of the government and life chairman of the party.

The directive was announced in the President's May Day speech last night. It was among the first of a series of changes to effect a "careful coordination and streamlining" of the party organization and administration that Mr. Nkrumah pledged on assuming the office of party secretary general last night.

The New York Times

President Kwame Nkrumah

MONROVIA PARLEY SET

The N.Y. Times

16 African Heads of State to Attend May 8 Session

18a

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, May 4—The Liberian Embassy announced today that the heads of sixteen African states would attend a conference in Monrovia May 8 to 13.

New York

A message from Monrovia said the sixteen included Presidents Sékour Touré of Guinea and Modibo Keita of Mali, who, in a joint communiqué with President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, recently demanded postponement of the conference. Others attending will be the heads of the Malagasy Republic, the Sudan, Togo, the Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Senegal, Chad, the Congo (Leopoldville), the Congo (Brazzaville), Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Dahomey, Gabon and Somalia.

P. 3

Fri 5-5-61

The Prime Ministers of Nigeria, Libya and Sierra Leone will also attend. Tunisia, Ethiopia, Niger and Upper Volta are sending delegations.

The countries not participating are Ghana, the United Arab Republic and Morocco.

Ghana drifting toward authoritarian rule

Birmingham News

3/19

Thurs 11-23-61

EDITOR'S NOTE—What is going on in Ghana, now that that African nation is nearing its fifth birthday? Lynn Heinzerling, AP Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter of the African scene, has just taken a hard look at President Kwame Nkrumah's country and here reports his findings.

By LYNN HEINZERLING

ACCRA, Ghana (AP)— All the queen's charm and all the queen's prestige couldn't put President Kwame Nkrumah back on his pedestal.

Birmingham Ala

The royal visitors, Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, have come and gone and Nkrumah now faces the future in a divided and unhappy country alone.

While it lasted, the 11-day royal tour of Ghana seemed to ease political strains which threaten to topple Nkrumah or force him into dictatorial rule.

Hundreds of thousands of Ghanians, smiling and colorful in their gay costumes, turned out to greet the British sovereign. Nkrumah was always at her side.

It was a rare demonstration of affection for the island kingdom which ruled this former colony for years and granted it independence less than five years ago. Some of the sting of Nkrumah's constant diatribes against colonialism and imperialism disappeared among the warm smiles of friendly Ghanians.

No African colony was better prepared for independence by its colonial masters than Ghana. Economically and administratively, Ghana was prepared to take its place among the world's democratic nations and prosper.

Instead, decked out in neutrality and one-party democratic centralism and with hundreds of Nkrumah's political opponents in jail, the press, radio and labor unions stifled, Ghana is drifting toward authoritarian rule.

The queen, who granted independence, is gone now and Nkrumah, lonely in his magnificent castle, must decide which way Ghana will turn.

He must also decide what he is to do about the jailed hundreds, the estimated 6,000 refugees in neighboring Togoland and the thousands discontented with his austerity budget and wage-withholding program.

Due to close family ties in African countries the arrest of one man can have serious effects on dozens of persons. A man earning money often supports or provides education for brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces.

Despite his 10-week visit to the Soviet Union and the Soviet bloc states, it is by no means certain that Nkrumah is heading into the Communist camp. He is a political leader of unquestioned talents who sincerely believes that a combination of Marxist socialism and capitalistic free enterprise is the answer to Ghana's economic problems. He has unbounded confidence in his ability to thread his way through the ideologies of East and West and arrive at what is best for Ghana.

The great danger Western-oriented Ghanians see in Nkrumah's policies is that he will get himself so involved with Moscow that he will be unable to extricate himself.

Ghana has concluded trade agreements with almost every Communist government in the world. There already are more than 300 Communist technicians in the country and more will be coming.

There are 70 Ghana cadets taking officer training with the Red army. Several Communist news services are distributed here. And Ghana Airways has eight Soviet planes bought for $5 million and for reasons unknown, a large quantity of Soviet arms are stored in the country.

Nkrumah's practical neutralization of the opposition has brought conflicts in his all-powerful Convention People's party and maneuvering for position there continues. The difference seems to be over the amount of socialism Ghana is to adopt. At the moment at the extreme left wing, represented by Interior Minister Kwaku Boateng and Information Minister Tawia Adamafio, seems to be dominant. They appear to want drastic socialization on an authoritarian pattern, with Nkrumah as leader and "Messiah."

Adamafio controls the government newspapers and radio.

Nkrumah heads the party faction between this leftist group and the conservative wing, formerly headed by K. A. Gbedemah. Gbedemah left the country to avoid arrest after being dismissed with five other moderate Cabinet ministers by Nkrumah.

With socialism on the horizon, most capital investments in Ghana are still British and a large segment of Ghana's population knows and admires the British way of life and British institutions.

The United States at present has 23 technicians working in Ghana in addition to the Peace Corps, which is engaged in teaching projects.

The whole technical assistance program amounts to about a million dollars and the largest part of that is being devoted to the diversification of agriculture, to include rubber production. American agriculture experts have two million high-yielding rubber trees in the ground and hope to have flourishing rubber plantations in five or six years.

American technicians also have built about a hundred ponds in the Volta region and northern Ghana to provide water for livestock, human consumption

In addition, the United States has sent 58 senior officers of the Ghana Ministry of Agriculture to the United States for training in the past 2½ years. Some already are holding responsible positions in Ghana.

Nkrumah is still waiting for Washington's decision as to whether it will help financially with the huge Volta River hydroelectric project that involves the building of the third largest dam in the world and an aluminum plant to use the power generated. It would broaden Ghana's economic base and relieve the economy of dependence on the world price of cocoa beans, the largest source of income at present.

It is difficult to estimate what an American refusal to participate would mean in the present atmosphere of political disaffection. But as one opponent of Nkrumah's methods said: "Good will begets good will."

18a 1961

GHANA

DEC.
PEACE CORPS

PEACE CORPS SEES ADVANCE IN GHANA

New York Times

p. 6C

Believes 2-Month Operation Is Off to a Good Start

Fri 12-8-61

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Dec. 6—Members of the United States Peace Corps in Ghana are confident that their operation is off to a good start, for both Ghana and the United States.

The fifty Americans, twenty girls and thirty boys, who have been teaching at Ghanaian secondary schools two months have found their students enthusiastic and the Ghanaian educators and officials cooperative.

New York N.Y.

The Peace Corps team here was the first to go into action anywhere. Its operation is regarded as something of a test for the Peace Corps program in Africa.

The young American teachers in Ghana are dispersed in thirty-two schools in twenty-seven localities, ranging from this capital and comparatively large towns to small fishing villages and bush settlements deep in the interior.

Accute Teacher Shortage

Ghana has an acute teacher shortage. At least two schools would not have been able to open this fall had it not been for the Americans. "We are fifty," one of them said, "We could use 250."

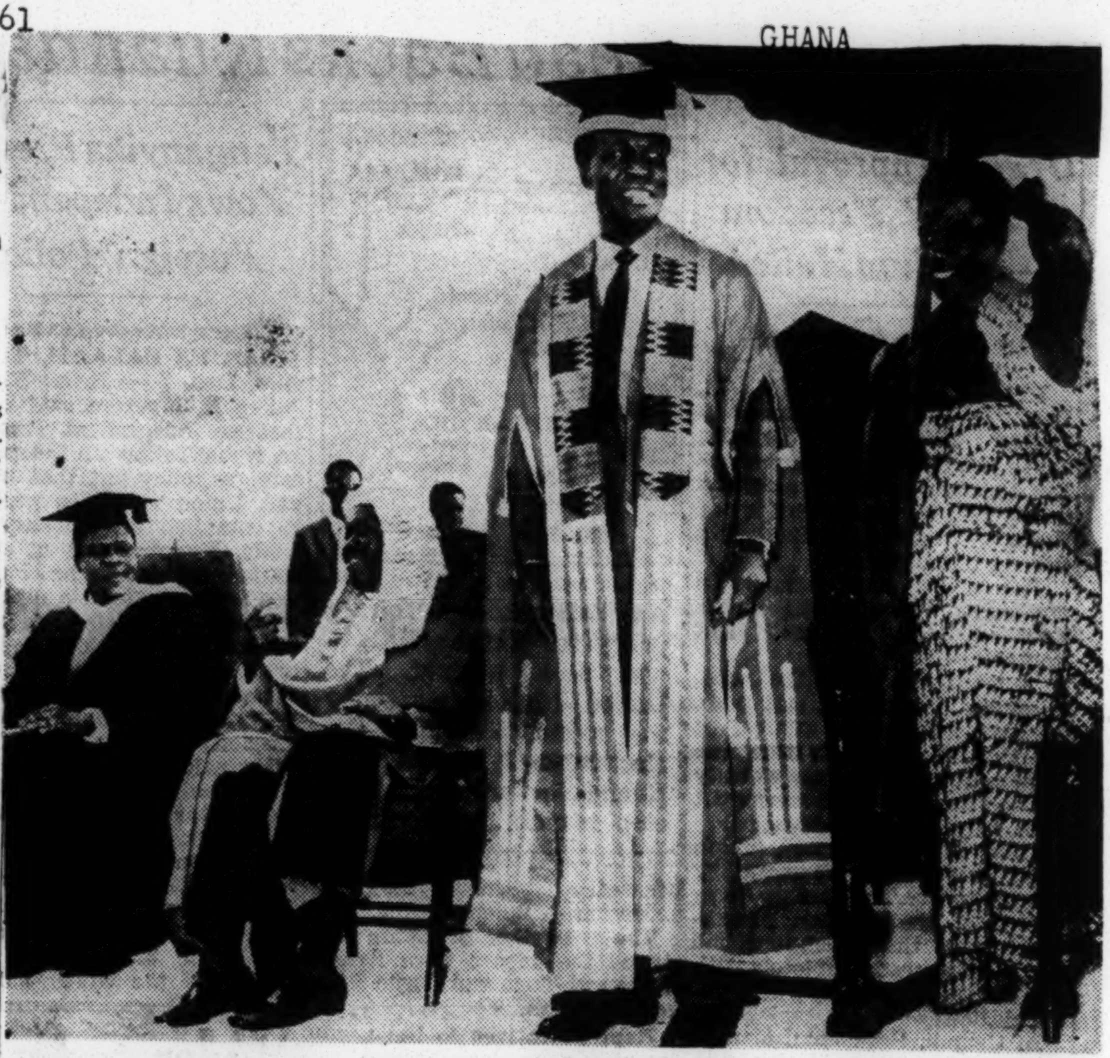
Ghanaian officials have not yet made any formal comment on the first two months of the corps' operation. They feel it is still too early.

Informally, however, some of them have expressed the wish to get more teachers next year. Discussions also are under way regarding the possibility or organizing projects in agriculture and public health.

American teachers have become an integrated part of the Ghanaian school system. This in itself is quite a contribution to United States-Ghanaian relations if one considers that a bitter campaign is being waged in the Government press against "treasonable foreign influences in our schools."

Press Attacks Foreigners

The newspapers of the ruling Convention People's party have been demanding that "reactionary foreign lecturers" be removed from Ghana's two universities because they "poisoned the minds" of the students. But the Peace Corps operation has never been mentioned in this campaign.



United Press International

ANOTHER ROLE FOR GHANAIAN PRESIDENT: Kwame Nkrumah addressing audience as the Chancellor of Kwame Nkrumah University of Science in Kumasi.

The American teachers report that so far there has been no attempt to interfere either with the way they are teaching or with their choice of textbooks. They are teaching such a delicate subject as the history of West Africa, as well as French, science, mathematics and geography.

Several of the teachers have initiated pen-pal exchanges between their Ghanaian students and schools in the United States. Some also started an elaborate exchange of scrapbooks between Ghanaian and American students. Both ideas have been popular with the young Ghanaians, the teachers say.

Students in the United States have started to send books to the Ghanaian students, too. One teacher says he started teaching with thirty books two months ago and now has 200. ginning. observers here agree, it is too early to draw conclu-

In spite of the successful besions about the future of the Peace Corps in Ghana.

Resentment Found

In discussions with young Ghanaian intellectuals and university students, a visitor finds a good deal of resentment of the very idea of a Peace Corps.

Critics of the program say Africans resent an American attempt "to hide propaganda efforts behind the idealistic smoke screen of the Peace Corps." They suspect that "somebody just read the 'ugly American'," and they feel that Americans are "intolerably arrogant" to think that Africans, just because they are Africans, are in need of a "lesson from college kids."

The feeling would be different, one young critic said, if the Peace Corps sent doctors or tough, young farmers from the Middle West. He was not aware of the fact that the Ghanian Government had specifically requested teachers.

The arguments and attitudes of these critics date from the time the Peace Corps was first discussed in the United States. These arguments and attitudes have nothing to do with the corps' actual operation here and they are held by young Ghanians who have neither met the young American teachers nor seen them in action.

Americans here hope the views of their critics will change as the corps members and their work become more widely known.

Bombings Prompt Ghana To Tighten Its Security

News & Courier O1 Mon 11-6-61

Charleston, S.C.

ACCRA, Ghana (AP)—In the wake of two bombings, police Sunday tightened security arrangements for the visit of Britain's Queen Elizabeth II beginning Thursday.

Police were understood to have rounded up several persons for questioning in Saturday's bombings, which damaged President Kwame Nkrumah's statue in front of Parliament and a freedom arch in nearby Black Star Square. One person was injured.

It is in Black Star Square that the queen and Nkrumah will review a big military and police parade the day after her arrival for a state visit.

The government blamed the bombings on the opposition United party, which has been fighting Nkrumah's dictatorial rule.

The Ghana government pressed feverishly ahead with preparations for the visit of the queen and her husband, Prince Philip, apparently ignoring a growing press campaign in Britain to call off the trip.

Flags, bunting and banners bearing the legend "Long Live the Queen" and "Long Live Osogyefo" bedeck every major street in Accra. Osogyefo — the Redeemer—is one of Nkrumah's many titles.

At the cliff-top Christiansborg Castle, where the queen will stay during her 11-day visit, workmen were busily whitewashing walls. The castle is guarded by red-fezzed Ghana troops. Police denied persistent rumors that explosives were found in the castle Saturday.

Mothers in Ghana were told not to allow children to run around naked during the queen's visit.

come accidentally involved in some act of violence directed at Nkrumah or his authoritarian regime.

Some critics also say her presence in Ghana at this time would seem to endorse Nkrumah's repressive policies, including the imprisonment of political opponents.

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2 BOMBS ROCK GHANA CAPITAL

The Times-Picayune

Terrorists Blamed, Damage Held Slight

Sun 11-5-61

By DENNIS NEELD

ACCRA, Ghana (AP) — Bombs exploded in this capital Saturday in an apparent demonstration against the strong man rule of President Kwame Nkrumah. The government blamed terrorists and implicated the opposition United party.

New Orleans, La.

One explosion damaged a big bronze statue of Nkrumah that stands before Parliament. Another caused little damage to Independence Arch, a war memorial in nearby Black Star Square.

The second blast injured a night watchman who said he was praying at the time and did not see the bomb planted.

At the time of the predawn explosions Nkrumah was at his residence, Flagstaff House, guarded as usual by troops and police. He was "not unduly concerned by the explosions," a spokesman said.

QUEEN TO VISIT

Unconfirmed reports said two bombs also were planted in Christiansborg Castle, where Britain's Queen Elizabeth II is scheduled to stay during her 11-day visit to Ghana beginning next Thursday. Police said they had nothing to confirm this.

There was no official word in London or from the British High Commission in Ghana on whether the bombings would affect the queen's visit. But there was speculation the British Cabinet might cancel her visit at the last minute.

Interior Minister Kwaku Boateng had the queen's visit in mind in implicating the United party, which has fought Nkrumah's program of turning Ghana into a virtual dictatorship.

The leftist minister declared in a communique that "it certainly seems as if someone wanted to give Accra a Parisian look in anticipation of the queen's visit." This was an allusion to the rightist bombings in Paris.

400 JAILED

Many United party members are among the 400 political opponents Nkrumah has sent to jail under the Preventative Detention Act, which allows them to be held up to five years without trial.

Only this week Nkrumah's Parliament approved the creation of special courts with powers to mete out death sentences for political offenses. The United party cast the only opposing votes to this bill.

Nkrumah, who has flirted with the Communist camp, keeps firm control of Ghana through his Convention People's party, which everyone is induced to join.

He has faced rising discontent since he instituted a series of austerity measures that cut salaries and boosted the cost of living.

BOMBS BLAST DICTATOR RULE OF NKRUMAH

Chicago Tribune

P.1 Sun 11-5-61

Chicago, Ill

ACCRA, Ghana, Nov. 4 (AP)—Bombs exploded in Ghana's capital today in an apparent demonstration against the strongman rule of President Kwame Nkrumah. The government blamed terrorists and implicated the opposition United party.

One explosion damaged a big bronze statue of Nkrumah that stands before parliament. Another caused little damage to Independence arch, a war memorial in nearby Black Star square.

The second blast injured a night watchman who said he was praying at the time and did not see the bomb planted.

Nkrumah at Home

At the time of the pre-dawn explosions, Nkrumah was at his residence, Flagstaff house, guarded as usual by troops and police. He was "not unduly concerned by the explosions," a spokesman said.

Unconfirmed reports said two bombs also were planted in Christiansborg castle, where Britain's Queen Elizabeth II is scheduled to stay during her 11 day visit to Ghana beginning next Thursday. Police said they had nothing to confirm this.

There was no official word in London or from the British high commission in Ghana on whether the bombings would affect the queen's visit. There was speculation the British cabinet might cancel her visit at the last minute.

Queen's Visit in Mind

Interior Minister Kwaku Boateng had the queen's visit in mind in implicating the United party, which has fought Nkrumah's program of turning Ghana into a dictatorship.

The leftist minister said that "it certainly seems as if someone wanted to give Accra a Parisian look in an anticipation of the queen's visit." This was an allusion to the rightist bombings in Paris.

"We have had this type of bomb explosions before, particularly in Kumasi, in the period before independence," he said.

"The methods employed and the type of material used are typical of those used in those days by the N. L. M. party, which since has merged with the opposition's United party."

Nkrumah Jails Foes

Many United party members are among the 400 political opponents Nkrumah has jailed under the preventative detention act, which allows them to be held up to five years without trial.

Only this week Nkrumah's parliament approved the creation of special courts with powers to mete out death sentences for political offenses. The United party cast the only opposing votes to this bill.

The statue of Nkrumah was almost toppled from its marble base. The blast also blew out several windows of parliament house and defaced the inscription on the statue base, which reads: "Seek ye the political kingdom and all other things will come unto thee."

Faces Rising Discontent

Nkrumah, who has flirted with the communist camp, has faced rising discontent since he instituted a series of austerity measures that cut salaries and boosted the cost of living.

He returned from a vacation in the Soviet Union last September to deal with labor unrest. Subsequently, about 50 persons were arrested and accused of subversive activities.

They included Dr. Joseph Danquah, who ran as the United party candidate for president against Nkrumah last year, and Joseph Appiah, a United party leader and son-in-law of the late Sir Stafford Cripps, onetime British chancellor of the exchequer.

NEW BLAST ROCKS CAPITAL OF GHANA

New York Times

O1

Explosion Third in 3 Days—Queen's Trip Is Weighed

Tues 11-7-61

By Reuters.

ACCRA, Ghana, Nov. 6—A loud explosion shook the downtown area of Accra this evening.

The police said the blast occurred at the national lotteries building, near Parliament House and Black Star Square in central Accra.

New York

The blast was the third in three days. Two explosions Saturday night touched off demands in Britain for the cancellation of Queen Elizabeth II's visit to Ghana, which is scheduled to begin Thursday. The explosions on Saturday caused damage to a statue of President Kwame Nkrumah and to Ghana's Independence Arch, near which Queen Elizabeth is scheduled to review a parade.

Large squads of policemen rushed to the scene of tonight's explosion. It was not immediately known whether there had been any casualties.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 6—The Government's decision on the royal visit to Ghana was balanced tonight between fears for Queen Elizabeth II's safety and concern over the effect of a postponement upon Ghana and other Commonwealth states in Africa.

Officially the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are scheduled to leave Thursday for Ghana and a visit to West Africa.

Tues 11-7-61

But Prime Minister Macmillan stressed the "very heavy burden" of "Her Majesty's safety" imposed on the Cabinet as a result of explosions that occurred in Accra, Ghana's capital, on Saturday. The blasts are believed to have been the work of a Ghanaian group that opposes President Kwame

Nkrumah.

He also reminded the House of Commons of the "wider implications" of the visit now and in the future for "the whole relation and forward movement of the Commonwealth."

Authoritative sources said the Government would decide for or against the visit largely on the basis of a report to be brought back by Duncan Sandys, Secretary for Commonwealth Affairs, who flew to Accra yesterday. Should the Cabinet decide on a postponement on the ground of security, then the Prime Minister must advise the Queen that she cannot go.

Constitutionally, the Queen must accept the advice of her ministers. She was reported to be quite unmoved by the forecasts of danger to her person, although these have been emphasized in the Commons and in a number of newspapers.

Mr. Macmillan told the Commons he had consulted other Commonwealth Prime Ministers on the advisability of the Queen's visit now. He said he would continue to discuss the matter with them.

Should the Government decide against the visit, Britain's position would be greatly strengthened if another member of the Commonwealth also favored a cancellation. The Queen, it has been wistfully noted in Whitehall, is just as much the Queen of Canada or of Australia as she is of the United Kingdom.

Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the Labor party, told Mr. Macmillan the Commons was "concerned about the possible danger to the Queen" in view of the explosions. Jeremy Thorpe, a Liberal member, declared that the Queen's security was "of paramount considerations as to the effect of the cancellation.'

President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana has been sleeping in the military headquarters as a security measure because he believes his official resident is no longer safe, Mr. Thorpe said.

"Will you realize," he asked Mr. MacMillan, "that if the Government advises the Queen against going it will be received with a great deal of relief by many people in this country."

The concern voiced in the Commons has been echoed by a number of newspapers. The Yorkshire Post, one of the principal Conservative newspapers in the north, said editorially that "if the Queen does go, there is now without doubt a possibility that she might be killed."

Safety Termed Key Issue

"Politics are debatable, the Queen's safety is not," the newspaper added.

This fear for the Queen's safety is one part of the Government's dilemma.

As a senior civil servant commented, "If anything happened to the Queen in Ghana, that would be the end of this Government."

The other aspect of the problem is the political reaction in Ghana to a postponement of the visit.

E. L. Mallalieu, a Labor M. P., suggested that one Government consideration must be whether "the President of Ghana would lead that country out of the Commonwealth" if the visit were postponed.

The Conservative Government regards this possible outcome with great seriousness. It knows that Mr. Nkrumah's Left-wing advisers have counseled him to leave the Commonwealth and move Ghana into the Communist orbit, reliable sources said. It is aware also that these advisers could fake incidents that might force a postponement of the Queen's visit.

Route 40 Cafe Owners Object to 'Coercion'

P. B. 3 The Evening Star

Mon. 11-6-61

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6 (AP).—A committee of restaurant awners along U. S. 40 has assured the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and relations that they will continue "to work toward voluntary integration" of eating places along the highway.

Washington D.C.

The eight-man committee warned, however, that a Freedom Ride scheduled for November 11 by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) should be postponed. CORE officials are predicting that 1,000 persons will participate in the ride down Route 40 to test the segregation policies of restaurants on the route.

William C. Rogers, chairman of the interracial commission, and Douglas B. Sands, its executive secretary, met with the restaurant owners Saturday.

Conditions Imposed

Hhe meeting was called to discuss the latest conditions of CORE for cancellation of the ride. The organization said Friday it would call off the segregation test if a "substantial" number of owners promise to desegregate by the middle of the month.

CORE leaders had earlier insisted that Gov. Tawes call a special session of the Legislature to bar discrimination in restaurants and hotels before the ride would be cancelled. The Governor refused.

In a statement Saturday the owners said:

"The committee of U. S. 40 restaurant owners feels that progress has been made.

"We will sincerely continue to work toward voluntary integration: however we cannot work under coercion threats and ultimatums.

"It is our opinion that the ride should be deferred to allow us more time; otherwise we will all suffer the consequences."

Police Prepare

The same committee failed last month to persuade restaurant owners along the highway to serve Negroes.

State Police will meet with Baltimore County law enforcement officers tomorrow to discuss policing of the Freedom Ride.

Washington

C B-5-6

18a Tues 11-28-61

Washington D.C.

By Douglas Chevalier, Staff Photographer

GOING TO GHANA: This life-size walking doll will travel to Ghana to become the playmate of one Ghanaian child this Christmas. The doll — and 99 others — were given by members of the American Friends of Ghana and their guests as tickets of admission to a reception at the Embassy of Ghana last Friday. Ruth A. Sykes (left) and Mrs. William S. Skinner are walking the doll into the party.

NOVEMBER

18a 1961 GHANA DR. KOFI ABREFA BUSIA

Ghanaian Defies Nkrumah in Plea for Aid Here

The New York Times

Mon, 11-13-61

Political Exile Puts Himself in Violation of Law

Says Regime Has Failed to Give People Freedom

By KENNETT LOVE

A slight, soft-spoken scholar and churchman from Ghana deliberately defied one of his country's most publicized laws here yesterday.

Dr. Kofi Abrefa Busia said he had made himself liable to three years in jail and a $1,400 fine by discussing his mission here to seek legal and material aid for prisoners in Ghana and refugees from the country.

"I have always believed Africans can develop as free societies," he declared. "Ghana, which entered the world so full of hope and with such goodwill, has failed. The people of Ghana are less free than they ever were under colonial rule."

Dr. Busia, 46 years old, is an Oxford-trained sociology professor, an adviser to the World Council of Churches, leader of the opposition United party in Ghana and a political exile.

Lone Voice of Opposition

The restrictions that prompted Dr. Busia to take his wife and four children into exile in the Netherlands in June, 1959, have him almost alone as an opposition spokesman against the regime of President Kwame Nkrumah.

Opposition expresssions in Ghanar ecently have been limited to bombings of the monuments to Mr. Nkrumah, who led the former Gold Coast colony to independence from Britain on March 6, 1957. In his autobiography, published in the first year of independence, Mr. Nkrumah said he would have to establish a transitional period of strict control to insure economic and political objectives.

The law that Dr. Busia defied here makes it an offense to defame the person or office of the Ghanaian Preesident or to bring him into "hatred, disrepute or contempt." An amendment passed by the Parliament in Accra Nov. 3 extends the law to Ghanaians anywhere in the world and makes it retroactive to the date of independence.

Fair Trials Sought

Dr. Busia believes that the extension of the law was aimed at him. He discussed it in an interview at the Vanderbilt Hotel, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

The New York Times

Dr. Kofi Abrefa Busia

Dr. Busia said the primary objective of his trip here was to obtain support for fair trials for Ghanaians imprisoned under the Preventive Detention Act. The law permits the Government to imprison persons without trial up to five years, with further extensions obtainable, on suspicion of intending acts injurious to the state.

"The independence of a country and its civil liberties are not one and the same," he declared. "Some liberals abroad tend to think they are.

"Their anxiety to see countries become independent is all right as far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough. There should also be concern about the liberties of the people after independence."

British newspapers have estimated that a total of 350 prisoners are being held under the law. Dr. Busia believes the total is much higher.

Dr. Busia said that a summary high court of three judges was being established, presumably to try nineteen persons arrested last month.

Legal Assistance Needed

"Any trial, even before such a court as this, is better than no trial," he said. "I am trying to arrange adequate legal representation for the defendants. I will discuss the situation with leaders in the fields of law and human rights both at the United Nations and outside it."

Dr. Busia said his second concern was to seek help for "thousands of refugees who have fled to Togoland, the Ivory Coast and Liberia." He said a count in the Paline district of Togoland showed 4,000 Ghanaian refugees among an original population of 11,000.

"It has to be realized that blackmen are now fleeing from oppression by black men and adding to the world refugee problem," he said. "It is no longer confined to Europe, the Middle East and Asia. The world refugee problem now includes Africa and it is likely to become an increasingly serious problem."

Dr. Busia resigned two professorships in the Netherlands Oct. 10 to devote more time to Ghanaian civil liberties.

He was Professor of Sociology and African Culture at the University of Leiden and held a second professorship at the Institute of International Studies at The Hague.

He is continuing research on the problem of education in Africa with the support of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the New World Foundation, both of New York.

18a 1961

DEC

First Negro Captain Due Here Friday

New York Herald Tribune

P. 35

By Patricia Ryan

The Black Star Line freighter Tano River is scheduled to arrive here Friday under the command of thirty-three-year-old Capt. Tachie Menson, the first Ghanian to hold a master's license and one of the world's first Negro ship captains since World War II.

Capt. Menson was made a master less than a year ago in England after having been a seaman since he was a boy. Born in Ghana, the young mariner joined thoe Black Star Line in 1960 after the firm was bought by thet three-year-old Ghanian government from the American Israeli Shipping Co.

Wed. 7-19-61

Israel, in co-operation with the new nation of Ghana, helped form the line in 1957 and manned the ships with Israeli officers. Zim Lines acts as general agents for the company in New York.

While in New York, the Ghanian mastetr is scheduled to be guest of honor at a reception given by his countory's ambassador to the United States, William Q. M. Halm. He will also be greeted by city officials and conducted on a sight-seeing tour of Manhattan.

New York, N. Y.

It will be the Negro captain's first trip to the United States. He has been navigating the 3,400-ton vessel between West Africa and Europe. The ship will dock at Java St., Brooklyn.

18a Ghana

Capt. Tachie Menson

GHANA SIGNS PACT FOR VOLTA PROJECT

New York Times

P. 30

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Aug. 18 — The Government signed Friday an agreement commiting Ghana to the expenditure of £16,000,000 ($45,000,000) for the first phase of constructing the Volta River hydroelectric and aluminum project.

Sun 8-20-61

The agreement is with the Impresit group, an Italian consortium that outbid European and American competitors last May to win the contract.

The way is now cleared for the construction of the rock-filled 10,000,000-cubic-yard dam, which will be 370 feet high and 2,100 feet long.

New York

A clause in the agreement empowers the Ghanaian Government to revoke the contract within sixty days.

Early this month, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United States and Britain agreed to lend Ghana the equivalent of $98,000,000 to meet half the cost of the dam.

GHANA

POLYGAMY LAWS DEBATED IN GHANA

The New York Times

P. 33

Government May Legalize Widespread Tradition

Sun. 8-20-61

ACCRA, Ghana (Reuters) — "Would you like semi-official polygamy?"

New York N. Y.

That is the question that is being debated today all over the country by Ghanaians young and old — at the invitation of the Ghanaian Government.

There is little doubt that the majority answer will be an emphatic "yes."

Polygamy always has been part of Ghanaian tradition.

A majority of the men here have more than one wife, particularly in rural areas where an additional worker is so important on the farm and in the house.

During a recent parliamentary debate, men and women members were enthusiastic in their support of polygamy. "A man should be allowed as many wives as he can afford," one woman member of Parliament declared.

But today, a man can still go to prison for bigamy.

At present, Ghanaian men have a choice between two forms of marriage. Under civil law, they can have only one wife. Under tribal law, they can have as many as they like though tribal wives enjoy few rights or privileges and can be easily divorced.

Imprisonment Possible

If a man tries to have both an "ordinance" and a "customary" wife — and many modern educated girls insist nowadays on the stronger bond of a civil marriage — he commits an offense punishable with imprisonment.

One of the main results of the present laws, according to legal experts, is that if a man married under civil law later wants a change without the expense and trouble of a divorce, he simply takes a mistress.

There is no disgrace in living with a mistress. Neither unmarried motherhood nor illegitimacy carries any social stigma here. "But legally they can lead to an awful mess," one lawyer declared.

To try to put some order into the increasingly confused family situation in Ghana, the Government has made a series of proposals which, in effect, link the civil and customary marriage laws.

The proposals, outlined in a special Government report for the peoples' consideration, are that every man should be allowed one registered and legally recognized wife and as many unregistered wives as he likes.

Only the registered wife would be entitled to a share of the man's property if he dies, but all the man's children, whether by registered or unregistered wives, would have equal rights to their dead father's property.

The proposals, A. E. A. Ofori-Atta, minister of local government, said, "have all along taken into consideration those of our customs and practices which are not repugnant to natural justice or morality, as well as those principles which, in the Government's view, are in keeping with the progress of the country."

The first reaction to the proposals has on the whole been favorable. Only the churches have indicated opposition to them.

The Trades Union Congress, grouping all workers in Ghana, supports the proposals. A spokesman described them as "progressive and in keeping with the changing times," but at the same time "confirming to age-old African traditional practices."

The churches in Ghana have made no official comment so far, but authoritative members have made no secret of their opposition, which is likely to lead to modification of the Government's proposals.

But, in one form or another, Ghanaians almost certainly will get what they want: A right to polygamy in some form without the danger of ending up in prison.

NKRUMAH OPENS U.S. TRADE SHOW

New York Times

P. 3

Ghana's Chief Says He Has 'No Apology' on Red Ties

Tues 11-28-61

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Nov. 27—President Kwame Nkhumah opened a United States trade fair here today with a statement that Ghana subscribed to a "policy of positive neutralism and nonalignment" and was "against any forms of discrimination in economic matters."

'We make no apology therefore for the steps we have taken recently to strengthen our trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union, Eastern European countries and China," he declared.

New York

Ghana signed trade and aid agreements with nearly all the members of the Soviet bloc following Mr. Nkrumah's nine-week tour of those nations last summer.

The President declared that the United Statesa nd Ghana had "maintained the happiest trade relations over the years."

He said the United States was the largest buyer of Ghana's cocoa, the principal crop, and the largest supplier of machinery, transport equipment, fuel and chemicals.

'These trade relations with the United States are very important to us," he said. He added that he hoped the trade exhibition would lead to increased trade between the two countries.

Mr. Nkrumah was welcomed to the fairgrounds by Ambassador Francis H. Russell and Representative Charles C. Diggs Jr., Democrat of Michigan.

Understanding Asked

President Nkrumah appealed to Americans not to be misled by recent press reports from Ghana that, he said, "put the worst possible construction on everything we do."

Ghana merely wishes to achieve what the people of the United States "achieved so successfully in the early stage of their history," he said.

It would be "profund tragedy," he added, "if the attacks of a prejudiced press and a misunderstanding of what we are attempting to do led any section of opinion or any influential organization in the United States to support or conspire with those who are intriguing against African unity and agaist the establishment of a regime from which all traces of colonialism are eliminated."

After the opening ceremony Mr. Nkrumah toured the fair extensively. He showed great interest, especially for the many exhibits where young Ghanaians had been trained within a few days to operate new United States machinery.

Small Industry Stressed

The month-long trade fair is the first to be held in West Africa.

Emphasizing the theme that "small industries are big business," it features the displays of about 125 American concerns, many of them small enterprises.

The products and equipment on display are considered adaptable to the needs and conditions in Ghana, which is eager technical skill.
to develop small industries and

The exhibits include an auto-repair shop, a tire-recapping shop, a fish-cannery exhibit, a portable sawmill and a table blocks and tiles from soil for machine that produces building about 5 per cent of the cost of conventional materials.

Agreements recently concluded by Ghana with Soviet-bloc countries provide for low-cost loans and technical assistance from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Yugoslavia also is reported to have promised financial aid.

The United States has been giving Ghana technical assistance at a rate of about $1,000,000 annually. The Kennedy Administration must decide within the next few months whether it wants to go through plans to provide loans totaling about $150,000,000 for construction of a huge hydroelectric project on the Volta River.

Ghana will get $133,000,000 for dam

P. 4

The Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The United States has decided to lead Ghanta $133,000,000 for the construction of a huge hydro-electric project on the Volta River.

The decision is reportedly expected to spur the industrialization of West Africa and and steer the economy of Ghana to the West.

The Administration had been debating whether to go ahead with the loan commitments since recent leftist and soviet leanings had been laid to Ghana president Nkrumah.

Sat. 12.23.61

BESIDES GHANAIAN overtures to the Sovie Union, the Administration had said it was disturbed by reports of the prosecution of President Nkruma's political opponents.

The view that apparently has prevailed in the Administration is that it is better to have the West rather than the Soviet Union move in with aid to Ghana.

Hundreds of American and other Western technicians and engineers will be working and living in the African country as a result of the loan decision.

* * *

UNDER THE terms of the loan agreements the money is expected to be made available to Ghana in stages so that any sharp deviation in President Nkruma's political or fiscal course could be dealt with before all the funds are spent.

The Volta River project will generate more than 20 times the electric power presently produced in Ghana. Plans call for the construction of an electric plant in the South of Ghana, creating the basis for small industries.

18a 1961 GHANA NOVEMBER

MARKET CHEERS

Arrests Continue As Queen Visits

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

ACCRA, Ghana, Nov. 11 (AP)—Queen Elizabeth II looking flushed, in the fierce tropical heat, walked around narrow alleys and between laden stalls of Accra's main market Saturday. She got a cheering reception from the bosomy market mammies and their thousands of customers.

The queen and her husband, Prince Philip, earlier watched a regatta of canoes paddled by nearly naked boatmen through the foaming surf of the harbor.

P. 14

As President Kwame Nkrumah showed his royal visitors the sights of Accra, travelers reported police are making a wave of political arrests in Ashanti Province, which the queen will visit next week.

Sun. 11-12-61

About 100 were reported detained in Kumasi in a raid on the headquarters of the opposition United party.

The travelers said police told them the arrests had nothing to do with the queen's security but was "our own affair." The government blamed bombings last week on the United party. The bombings almost caused the royal visit to be canceled.

* * *

THOUSANDS lining the long stone jetties in Accra harbor and perched precariously on the overlooking cliffs watched the thrill-packed regatta.

Each boat was manned by a bosun, helmsman, 10 paddlers and a mate all dressed in brief, colored shorts almost transparent when soaked by the sea.

The huge, muscular boatmen furiously dipped their paddles, shaped like a three-fingered hand, to plow the cockleshell canoes through the surf from the sandy beach.

The queen, in a crisp, pink dress and matching hat, clapped excitedly as the winning canoes completed the grueling course.

From there the queen drove with Nkrumah through the crowd-jammed streets to Makalo Market, the bustling center of Accra's local commerce.

With Nkrumah at her side the queen strolled among the stalls laden with everything from frying pans to fertility potions.

Shouting, cheering mamies laid cloth on the ground in Sir Walter Raleigh style for the queen to walk over.

P. 14

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

Sun. 11-12-61

Associated Press Wirephoto

QUEEN ELIZABETH WAVES TO SCHOOL CHILDREN IN ACCRA
She's in Car With Ghana President Kwame Nkrumah; Liberty Arch in Background

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8 Persons Seized by Nkrumah Police On Eve of Elizabeth's Ghana Visit

The Washington Post P. A-4 Thurs. 11-9-61

Washington D.C.

ACCRA, Ghana, Nov. 8 (AP)—President Kwame Nkrumah's police arrested eight persons, it was reported today, barely 24 hours before Queen Elizabeth II comes for a 12-day visit to this African member of the British Commonwealth.

The sudden police swoop emphasized the trappings of dictatorship that, along with a rash of bombings by political opponents, have turned the Queen's visit into a controversial subject and caused the British government to study carefully the question of canceling the tour.

British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan announced in London, however, that the government had approved the visit. The Queen and her husband, Prince Philip, will take off from London Thursday morning for the 3600-mile flight.

Among those arrested were a member of Parliament and the deputy general manager of the independent newspaper Daily Graphic. Two army officers were among the other six persons unofficial reported detained.

A cordon of 30 policemen was thrown about the residence of former Finance Minister K. A. Gbedemah, a right-wing member of Nkrumah's Convention People's Party who recently was shuffled out of the Cabinet.

It was not known whether Gbedemah was in the house. He disappeared after denouncing, in Parliament, last week's legislation giving special courts power to hand out death sentences to political offenders, and it has been reported he fled the country.

Information Minister Tawai Adamafio, a left-winger, said yesterday, however, that the government had received a letter from Gbedemah under an Accra postmark.

The Parliament member arrested, W. A. Wiafe, was eased out of his minor government job along with Gbedemah and seven other top officials last September on the ground that their business connections were incompatible with the regime's "socialistic ideas."

M. Ofori, the newspaperman, was said by a member of his staff to have been seized at his house and held for questioning.

Concerned that political violence might endanger the Queen and her husband, British Commonwealth Secretary Duncan Sandys flew here for a personal test of the political climate. He returned to London and recommended that the visit be carried out.

Africa Greets Queen Elizabeth II

England's Glittering 'Prisoner'

Journal and Guide P. 12 Norfolk Va
Sat. 11-18-61

Visits Ghana Amid Bomb Jitters

(EDITOR'S NOTE: —The Government of Ghana issued a statement saying that reports of bombings have been greatly exaggerated by foreign newsmen with various motives. Many of the news releases have been untrue, the government stated.)

Journal and Guide

By HARRY FERGUSON

LONDON — (UPI) — Her full title is "Elizabeth the second by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of her other realms and territories, Queen, head of the Commonwealth, defender of the faith."

P. 12

She owns seven palaces and She owns seven palaces and eight royal houses has ual income of more than three million dollars and chooses her dinner services from two tons of gold plate.

Norfolk, Va.

BEFORE YOU decide this is one of the best jobs in the world, stop and consider. Queen Elizabeth is not a free agent. Other people tell her what to do and when to do it and on state occasions they tell her what to say. She is a glittering prisoner inside the walls of protocol and her own stern sense of duty.

Sat. 11-18-61

For this week this nation has been in an uproar about the trip the Queen began on Thursday. Her bags were long since packed. A specially fitted plane has been standing by. But it was not until Wednesday that the Queen was notified she could go to Ghana

THIS IS A small African nation which is emerging into freedom and the birth pangs are proving to be severe. A statue of President Kwame Nkrumah has been bombed and there have been other explosions along the route the Queen will travel in the capital city of Accra. The fear in London has been that an attempt will be made to assassinate Nkrumah and that Elizabeth, accompanying him through the streets will be harmed.

KWAME NKRUMAH
Welcomes Queen

QUEEN ELIZABETH II
Visiting Ghana

Then why should she go? Because Ghana is a member of the British Commonwealth; that unique band of nations made up of men of many races, creeds and colors who frequently quarrel among themselves. The thing that holds them together is the British crown in the person of 35-year-old Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor. A cancellation of her trip might have caused Ghana to withdraw from the Commonwealth.

THE BRITISH government has seldom been faced with such a cruel dilemma in peace time. Scotland Yard security officers were sent to Ghana to check on arrangements. The controversy raged with mounting intensity while Prime Minister Harold Macmillan groped for a solution.

There was nothing the Queen could do about all this except go on her usual routine of business and wait for the word. The word came Wednesday when Duncan Sandys, British minister for the Commonwealth, returned from an emergency trip to Ghana. He had ridden through the streets of Accra with Nkrumah and he advised the government to take a calculated risk and let the Queen go. The government, in turn, "advised" Elizabeth, and, as always, she took the advice.

THE WORD from Buckingham Palace is that the Queen wanted to go, no matter what the risk. An expert was asked whether it would have been possible for the Queen to overrule Macmillan in event he had advised her to cancel the trip.

"Technically, yes," he said. "The British constitution is unwritten and in theory the Queen's will would be supreme. But we don't do things that way and the Queen would never defy her ministers."

SO THE BRITISH government's best paid employe is off on the business of the commonwealth. As Queen, she reigns but she does not rule.

Queen Welcomed Warmly in Ghana; Fears Are Eased

The New York Times

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Nov. 9—Queen Elizabeth II received an enthusiastic welcome from many thousands of Ghanaians here today at the start of her eleven-day state visit.

Fears of unrest that had overshadowed preparations for the visit were eased moments after the Queen's big four-engine jet touched down at Ghana Airport late in the afternoon. The Queen was accompanied by her husband, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. Fri. 11-10-61

Close to 10,000 men and women cheered and waved and praised the royal guest in rhythmic chants specially composed for the occasion. P.1

"People said she should not come to Ghana, but Elizabeth has come, she has come" was the refrain of one of the chants repeated over and over by the gaily dressed, exuberant women.

Blasts Did Damage

The song was occasioned by the fact that as late as yesterday the British Government had considered the possibility of calling off the visit for fear that the internal political tension that has been building up here in recent weeks might threaten the Queen's personal safety. New York NY

Two bombs exploded in Accra, the capital, last Saturday, damaging the bronze statue of President Nkrumah and other Government property, and two more bombs went off last Monday.

Since the attacks appeared to be directed against President Kwame Nkrumah personally, there were fears in some quarters that they might be repeated during the Queen's visit. She and her husband are scheduled to visit most parts of the country in the company of the President.

Cancellation of the visit undoubtedly would have been regarded as a personal humiliation by President Nkrumah and by many other Ghanians. The warmth of the popular welcome reflected the relief felt over the fact that a crisis had been averted. The New York

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were ~~met by~~ President Nkrumah as they came down the ramp from the plane.

Their President, wearing European clothes and carrying his customary walking stick, was accomapnied by his Egyptian wife. He extended a "hearty welcome" to the royal couple in a short address.

In her answer the Queen expressed the hope that her visit would "help to show to the world that Ghana atatches importance and value" to her membership in the Commonwealth. Fri. 11-10-61

This was believed to be an allusion to the fact that a strong Left-wing faction in President Nkrumah's Cabinet favors withdrawal from the British Commonwealth. Ghana is a republic and no longer recognizes the Queen as her sovereign.

Factor in the Decision

The belief that cancellation of the royal visit might have served as a pretext to the extremists to lead Ghana out of the Commonwealth and into the Soviet camp is understood to have been one of the reasons why the British Government decided that the Queen should go through with her trip.

The airport ceremony included a brief performance of whirling red-shirted dancers. The Queen and the President then drove in an open Rolls-Royce twelve miles to the city. The cheering crowds that lined the highway all along the route were estimated by the police at 50,000.

Tonight the Queen and the Duke were President Nkrumah's guests at a private dinner at his residence.

New York
Times
Fri. 11-10-61
P.1
New York NY

United Press International Radiophoto

PARTING GIFT FOR THE QUEEN: A bouquet was presented to Queen Elizabeth by Pearl Acquaye, 6, as the Queen left London for Ghana, where Pearl was born.

Associated Press

Fri. 11-10-61 The New York Times P.5 C New York NY

SIGN OF WELCOME IN GHANA: Signs like these, of Queen Elizabeth and President Kwame Nkrumah, were displayed in Accra for visit of the Queen and Prince Philip

Ghana Welcomes Elizabeth

Queen Is Greeted By Ritual of Gin

Associated Press.

ACCRA, Ghana, Nov. 9.—A tumult of cheers and a ceremonial pouring of gin on the ground greeted Queen Elizabeth today on her arrival for a 12-day state visit.

Thousands of gaily garbed Africans burst into tumultuous cheering as the royal visitor, accompanied by her husband Prince Philip, stepped from the plane which had brought her from London.

A white-robed fetish priest poured gin on the ground as a libation to invoke the blessings of the gods and ancestors as the Queen was greeted by President Kwame Nkrumah.

Line the Route.

Thousands of Ghanaians lined the six-mile route to ancient Christiansborg Castle, where the Queen will live while she is in this capital.

There had been fears in Britain for her personal safety on this visit. Armed Scotland Yard guards accompanied her.

The visit was in doubt until yesterday while the government pondered whether the Queen would be safe in Britain's former West African colony. Four bomb explosions in Accra and other signs of political opposition to the dictatorial regime of President Kwame Nkrumah aroused fears in press and Parliament that the Queen might herself be a target for demonstrators

Decided It's Safe.

But after a hasty trip to Accra this week by Commonwealth minister Duncan Sandys, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's government decided it was safe to let the visit go on as scheduled.

United Press International Radiotelepho

Pearl Acquaye, 6, a native of Ghana, curtsies after presenting bouquet to Queen Elizabeth in London before the British monarch boarded plane.

Blasts Laid to Ghana Opposition Damage Nkrumah Monuments

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Nov. 4—Dynamite explosions damaged today the life-size statue of President Kwame Nkrumah that stands before Parliament House in here. Some windows in the Parliament building were shattered by the blast.

Less than a mile away, another explosion damaged Independence Arch, a monument fashioned after London's Marble Arch to commemorate Ghana's independence in 1957. A nightwatchman was injured.

The incidents followed intensive efforts by President Nkrumah to limit what he has termed subversive actions on the part of the Opposition.

A police cordon was thrown around the statue immediately after the explosion. A British explosives expert ahached to the Ghanaian armed forced said a nine-foot cord found near the statue might have been used to set off the charge.

The explosion blew the feet of the statue. The plate on which the statue rests was shifted off a four-foot high concrete foundation.

The statue, cast in bronze from an original sculpture by an Italian, cataudello, was erected in the gardens before Parliament House soon after Ghana became independent.

The explosions occurred five days before Queen Elizabeth II of Britaon is to arrive here on an eleven-day state visit.

The police said they had started a "massive hunt" for persons responsible.

A statement issued by President Nkrumah's office linked the explosion by impdication with the Opposition United party. The statement contained a comment by the Interior Minister, Kwaku Boateng, saying:

"It certainly seems as if someone wanted to give Accra a Parisian look in anticipation of the Queen's visit. We have had this type of bomb explosions before, particularly in Kumasi nn the period before independence.

"The methods employed and the type of material used are typical of those used in those days by National Liberation Movement, which has since merged with the Opposition United party. The explosion at the Independence Arch fortunately did no damage whatsoever, and the attempt to blow off the President's statute failed and the statue still remains standing."

One of Splinter Groups

The National Liberation Movement was one of the splinter groups opposed to Mr. Nkruman before independence. It was the main Opposition party in the Ashanti region during the period before independence. It merged with other splinter groups to form the existing United party.

So far responsibility for the explosions is a matter of conjecture. The effect they are likely to have on the Queen's visit is a matter of immediate concern. Duncan Sandys, secretary for Commonwealth Relations, said recently in London that the visit would be canceled should doubts arise regarding the Queen's safety.

Ghanaian Chief of State Is Welcomed at Airport

N.Y. T
New York, N.Y. Thurs. 3-9-61
P. 1

United Press International Telephoto

Presidents Kennedy and Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana at airport in Washington yesterday

NKRUMAH CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT; BACKS U. N. EFFORT

The N.Y. Times
New York N.Y.
Thurs. 3-9-61

Ghanaian Urges Use of Arms to Settle Congo Crisis 'If Force Is Necessary'

P1

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 8—President Kennedy and President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana sought common ground today between United States policy in Africa and Ghana's African neutralism.

Mr. Kennedy announced after a ninety-minute meeting that their conference had been "most fruitful." He predicted progress toward "a peaceful Africa."

"The general outlook portends something good and hopeful for both sides," Mr. Nkrumah said.

Answering newsmen's questions, the Ghanian made these points:

¶The United Nations must use force in the Congo "if force is necessary."

¶There can be no solution in the Congo until Belgian military units are withdrawn.

¶"We are trying to create a society in which private capital and certain state-controlled agencies can cooperate. Be careful. Don't equate communism or being Communist with African nationalism."

Support of U. N. Urged

In a joint communiqué the two leaders said they "recognized the importance of the role of the United Nations in Africa." They called for "unflagging and genuine support, both moral and material, for the United Nations."

[African sources at United Nations headquarters in New York predicted Wednesday night that the General Assembly would take up the Congo question early next week, possibly Monday.]

President Kennedy took Mr. Nkrumah from their conference into the White House proper to meet Mrs. Kennedy and their 3-year-old daughter, Caroline. Then Mr. Kennedy walked with him into a conference room filled with reporters and photographers.

Mr. Kennedy said he had reminded President Nkrumah of the United States revolutionary past. While the United States wanted Africans to develop in peace, he added it wanted them above all "to live in freedom." He called President Nkrumah a "strong leader."

The 51-year-old Ghanaian President, who had flown from New York where he attended the opening of the reconvened session of the United Nations General Assembly, seemed pleased.

Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Nkrumah went to the White House after President Kennedy had driven to the airport to take part in the warm welcome for the first chief of state to visit Washington since he became President.

The President said in his welcoming remarks that the United States shares with Ghana the "same basic aspiration in Africa." Observing that Mr. Nkrumah "fights hard for liberty" in his own country, in Africa and in the world, Mr. Kennedy recalled Thomas Jefferson's words that "the disease of liberty is catching."

Mr. Nkrumah replied that the present "troublesome times" were also times of opportunity. "Let us emphasize the many things that unite us," he said, "and from that starting point let us tackle the many problems that confront us."

The welcome, including a twenty-one-gun salute and a review of an honor guard, exceeded the protocol requirements for this "informal working visit," which was requested by the Ghanaian.

Stevenson Helped

Some of the warmth appeared to have been generated during conversations in New York between Mr. Nkrumah and Adlai E. Stevenson, United States delegate at the United Nations. State Department officials said they were hopeful that, in spite of the Ghanaian's past attacks on United States policies, ways to work together through the United Nations could now be found.

Grounds for Hope

Among the grounds for hope was the fact that Mr. Kkrumah, who had in the past demanded an "all-African" United Nations command, is now talking only about a "Primarily African" command.

Despite the Kennedy Administration's support of the slogan "Africa for the Africans," it opposes putting any racial label on United Nations forces. These, it hods, should in so far as possible represent the whole membership of the United Nations.

The State Department has been encouraged also by the fact that Mr. Nkrumah has refrained from supporting the Soviet Union's attacks on Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

His statements today were a further expression of independence from the thinking of the Soviet bloc.

"We are nti-colonialists and we shall always remain so until all the colonialists are gone," he declared. How could my country be a satellite of any country when we believe that.

"It is very unfair—to be accused of being Communist on the basis of anti-colonialism. I think anti-colonialism was invented by the United States of America."

The Ghanaian Government issued a statement last month challenging Mr. Kennedy's assertion on Feb. 15, that President Joseph Kasavubu was the "only legal authority entitled to speak for the Congo as a whole." The Ghanaians insisted to the contrary that the only legal head of government in the Congo had been Patrice Lumumba and that Antoine Gizenga was the slain former Premier's successor.

The Ghanaian Government also bitterly complained about reports last month that a small task force of United States Navy vessels that had been making good will visits on the West African coast would be available to help the United Nations in the Congo. Some diplomats believe that the quick reversal of last Sunday's order dispatching four of these ships to Congolese waters may be attributed, in part to the Ghanaian attitude.

Following his White House conference Mr. Nkrumah attended a reception for British Commonwealth and African diplomats at the Ghanaian embassy. He then flew back to New York en route to a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London.

GHANAIANS CALM IN POLITICAL RIFT

P 5
The New York Times

Accra Peaceful as Nkrumah Jails Alleged Plotters

Mon. 10-9-61

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Oct. 8—Ghana's political crisis has had no apparent effect on the lives of most people here in the capital. To a foreigner, daily routines seem to be much as they were two years ago.

The African market is still filled with people, swarming in the blazing sun. Traffic races through the streets as always, with far greater emphasis on horns than on brakes.

If this little republic is teetering on the brink of a revolution, as some observers suggest, there is scant sign of it among the people. They seem to be going about their pursuits in the usual gay and friendly fashion, unaware that grave events may be impending.

A few flashy new buildings have been erected, improvements are being made at the airport and more streets seem to be paved. But many of the city's inhabitants are still living in filthy slum shacks.

Nkrumah Faces Challenge

The current political crises developed after the return of President Kwame Nkrumah last month from a ten-week visit to the Soviet Union, Communist China and Eastern Eu-

United Press International

CAPTURED Sudanese troops of the U. N. force in the Congo await transportation at a railway station in Matadi. Troops were ousted from port city by Congolese units.

rope.

Challenges to Mr. Nkrumah's authority within his Cabinet led to a complete reorganization of that body. This was followed within a few days by the jailing of forty-nine persons, including leaders of the opposition United party and other individuals held responsible for a strike by 3,000 workers at the major port of Sekonditakoradi.

The Government announced that secret oaths had been taken to assassinate the President and that plans had been made to overthrow the Government.

In recent weeks, President Nkrumah has remained within the security of Flagstaff House, his heavily guarded residence and office here. Signs posted in the road outside caution motorists to slow down while passing.

Visited by Leaders

In the last two days, Mr. Nkrumah's visitors have included a delegation of African nationalist leaders from the Portuguese territories of Angola and Mozambique, and Joshua Nkomo, president of Southern Rhodesia's African Democratic party.

But Mr. Nkrumah did not attend the opening in Kumasi Thursday of a new university of science and technology that has been named for him. He also sent a message instead of appearing at the annual meeting yesterday of the Ghana Cooperative Diamond Union in Accra.

Two Opponents Scored

Some of the bitterness of the political situation was reflected Friday in the Accra Evening News, a newspaper that often presents the views of the more extreme elements of the governing Convention People's party, which is headed by Mr. Nkrumah.

The paper attacked both Obetsebi Lamptey and Dr. Joseph B. Danquah, two strong critics of the Nkrumah regime. Dr. Danquah has been arrested and Mr. Lamptey is being sought.

The paper said Mr. Lamptey, an Accra lawyer, was a "criminal scoundrel." Dr. Danquah was accused of conspiring to overthrow the Government.

New York Times
Mon.
10-9-61
P 52

The New York Times

President Kwame Nkrumah

GHANA COCOA

The Call
P-2
Fri. 10-20-61
Kansas City, Mo.

GHANA MINISTER VISITS CHOCOLATE PLANT.—A. E. Chinbuah (right) principal secretary of the Ghana Ministry of Agriculture, inspects a sack of his country's own cocoa beans—which will soon become chocolate bars—at a Fulton, N. Y., chocolate factory. With him are James Gillis (left), plant manager, and Richard Brown, cocoa purchasing agent. Chinbuah, who received his bachelor's degree in agricultural engineering from the University of California in 1936, is in the United States on a Rockefeller Foundation Travel Grant. He has been visiting large-scale mechanized farming projects, and consulting with farm management specialists. At the Fulton plant, in White Plains, N. Y., Chinbuah discussed efforts to increase U. S. consumption of cocoa—his country's most important crop.

18a 1961

GUINEA

OCTOBER

U.S. SENDS AFRICANS REGRETS.
INSULTS TO AFRICAN DIPLOMATS
AMBASSADOR MICHEL COLLET BEATEN BY N.Y. POLICE
RETURNS TO U.N. POST

Guinea diplomat in New York brawl returns to U.N. post

The Afro American P.9 Sat. 10-7-61
Baltimore, Md.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—(ANP) — The Guinean diplomat involved in a Harlem street brawl with a New York policeman and taxi driver last month was returned to the United States.

Michel Collet flew back last week to resume his duties as the second highest ranking man in Guinea's delegation to the United Nations. He was accompanied by five other diplomats from the West African country, led by the republic's Foreign Minister, Louis Lasana Beauvogui.

Mr. Collet was reported to have been recalled by his Government because of the street fight. A source close to the Guinean delegation said, "As you can see he was not recalled."

* * *

THIS SOURCE said Collet had flown home Sept. 5, for congratulations and to give a direct report on the fight to Guinea's President, Sekou Toure.

The fight, according to reports, started with a minor automobile accident. However, it quickly developed into a diplomatic angle involving Guinean charges of police brutality and racial discrimination.

Adlai E. Stevenson, U.S. Ambassador to the UN, called for a complete report of the incident.

Last week, however, the Guineans were understood to consider the case closed and to hope that there would be no further controversy.

It is believed that the representatives of the Guinea Government suspected racial discrimination on the basis of previous incidents in which African dignitaries have suffered humiliation as a result of segregation in this country.

* * *

AFRICANS, WELL aware of the U.S. race problem, are often accorded "special privileges" when it is known that they have diplomatic status and are not colored Americans.

Several African leaders have told ANP that they resent this approach to the matter, knowing that Americans of African decent are not given the same respect in some restaurants and other public places.

Regarding the incident involving the Guinean diplomat, the New York police said Collet attacked Patrolman James O'Grady and Detective Richard Dillion as they tried to question him after his car allegedly ran into the back of a taxicab.

The Guineans made the counter-charge that Collet had been "brutally beaten."

It was reported that Collet's injuries were discovered to have been more serious than first reports indicated.

U. S. sends Africans regrets

The Afro American
P.1 Sat. 10-7-61
Baltimore, Md.

By
CHARLES P. HOWARD SR.
AFRO UN Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. —Insults to African diplonats accredited to the United Nations here in New York continued to pile up.

Undoubtedly encouraged by the failure of United Nations chief Delegate, Adlai Stevenson and New York Mayor Robert Wagner to adequately condemn and apologize for the beating given Ambassador Collet of Guinea a few weeks ago, the Ku Kluxers were emboldened to move forward again this week.

* * *

AS AN AFTERMATH of the receipt of the letters, the United States Mission to the United Nations here issued a statement titled "Statement by Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson, United States Representative, on Hate Letter Sent to African Delegations." The statement, which follows, pointed out that the FBI is investigating the mailing of the letters.

The statement read:

"I have learned that the chief delegates of a number of African Nations to the United Nations have been sent a deeply offensive letter. This letter, which was not signed, contains a scurrilous, derogatory attack on, and threats to the safety of, United Nations delegates from African nations.

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation is undertaking a thorough and full inquiry to determine the source of the letter, so that the senders may be prosecuted to the full extent of our criminal laws.

"Such a letter could only have been written by irresponsible or criminal elements or persons seeking to embarrass the United States. I am asking all delegates receiving the letter to give me their copies of it, the envelopes in which the letter came, and any other pertinent information which could aid the United States authorities in conducting the investigation.

1 AA – 7-61

"I am writing to each of the United Nations delegates who received this letter to express the deep regret of the United States Government at the affront to which they have been subjected."

* * *

IT IS KNOWN that the United States delegation to the United Nations has been deeply disturbed by these continued insults to African delegates and have had several high level discussions over the matter.

It is also known that the delegation is not in full accord on "criticism" of these acts. Some think that the African delegates should be, as they put it, "too sophisticated" to be insulted by these continued attacks heaped on African delegates here.

African delegates interviewed on this point were found to be "furious" over these continued insults and have no intention of being "sophisticated" about insults to their "human dignity" to say nothing about their diplomatic status." They say, "the insult to one of us is an insult to all of us. . ." "That we may disagree on some matters but not on this."

* * *

AFRICAN DIPLOMATS call attention to the fact that the writer of this letter associates himself with Mayor Wagner and the so-called "self respecting white citizens of New York and this country." They further note, "that there has been practically disassociation by the "so-called self respecting white citizens of New York" from the New York Ku Kluxers.

It is beyond the rumor stage to report that if the United States finds itself without African support in some crucial areas during some coming discussions, it will find the mistreatment that the Africans have received here at the root of it.

* * *

THE FOLLOWING is a copy of a letter forwarded to African Diplomats, heads of their delegations. The letters were postmarked New York, N.Y. 7A 8:00 PM 23 (Sept. 1961);

WARNING TO ALL BLACK "DELEGATES" IN THE UNITED NATIONS— Our patience is wearing thin. You are threatening the lives of white Americans with your brainless lawless driving in our city streets. No n----can get away with it, least of all a tree-climbing sub-human from the jungles of Guinea or any other part of Africa.

The police officer who beat up on this roughhouse monkey - diplomat Collet, set a real patriotic example which has the blessing of Mayor Wagner and every self-respecting White citizen of New York and this country. Let this be a warning!

If you know what is good for you, keep your filthy itching paws off the steering wheel and off our White women. No matter what your commie and jew friends tell you, your animal instincts are not protected by diplomatic laws. Our government cannot afford to trifle with the safety and purity of White Christian America.

And now get this straight — there is plenty of rope and enough trees in Central Park for very one of you black b---!

KU KLUX KLAN

* * *

AS A MATTER of diplomatic protocol, an "apology" is a higher form of courtesy than "regrets." Also as a matter of protocol, the country making the apology or expression of regrets decides whether or not it will be an apology or an expression of regrets.

There are 26 African counries in the UN.

18a 1961

GUINEA

Soviet Gain Apparent in Guinea But Neutralism Remains Strong

The New York Times

Economy Largely Dependent on Red Bloc —Many Believe Nation Is Past Point of No Return on Way to Communism

New York

18a

By HENRY TANNER
Special to The New York Times.

CONAKRY, Guinea, Feb. 2—A visitor to Conakry's only bookstore is greeted with a friendly "Good eneving, Comrade, come right in.

2-5-61

Prominently displayed on the shelves is the latest revised edition of the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, speeches by Premier Krushchev and Mae Tse-tung of Communist China, the collected works of Lenin, Communist pamphlets on colonialism, Little Rock, Algeria, Wall Street and nearly every other problem of the world.

In a Pagoda-like Chinese Communist exposition one finds everything from Double Happi-Chrysanthemum water to harvesting machines.

Barefoot Guinean women carrying infants on their backs gaze at the chinese-built Red Flag passenger car, a big black eight-cylinder affair with a wrap-around windshield that looks like an American car of three years ago. The women no doubt imagine that every Chinese drives a Red Flag.

Army Equipped by Soviet Bloc

The Guinea Army parades with Soviet armored cars, artillery and trucks. The soldiers carry Czechoslovak rifles and their bandoleers still shine in yellow newness.

One rides a Hungarian city bus or a Czechoslovak taxi cab to move around town.

Smokers light their cigarettes with Soviet matches—or rather they try, for Soviet matches have not been treated for the humidity and they do not light well in this tropical climate.

Learning from their experience with matches, the Russians have treated their sugar so effectively against humidity that now it refuses to melt in one's coffee.

Nothing is quite so easy in Guinea today as to find evidence of Communist penetration. But the Guinean story is more complex than that.

Despite the Communist-bloc activity around them, most Western diplomats and business men say they do not doubt the sincerity of President Sékou Tourés proclaimed intention to stay neutral.

The 38-year-old President is frequently described as extreme and perhaps dangerously ambitious, but nevertheless a bona fide African nationalist who has been pushed into cooperation with the Communist bloc.

First, the French tried to strangle him economically after he had persuaded the Guineans to take their independence by voting no in a French referendum on joining the French Communists in 1953. Then the Western powers held off recognition and economic assistance while the Communists rushed in.

Touré Is a Marxist

Mr. Touré undoubtedly is predisposed in favor of the Soviet Union by virtue of his own Marxism and by the fact that the Russians have made themselves champions of African freedom in areas still under colonial control.

Like most African leaders, he wants to be a regional leaders rather than only a national hero. He has found that the best way to further such ambitions is to take the hardest possible stand against the former colonizers.

This raises the question whether he is already on a road leading to domination by Moscow or Peiping.

Those who believe that Guinea is beyond the point of no return cite the young country's growing reliance on Communist goods and technicians.

Total Communist-bloc credits to Guinea now amount to 102,000,000, a huge sum considering the country's size and limited resources.

West Germany is the only Western country that has made a loan, one for $12,000,000.

Economists say that Guinea now is dependent on the Eastern bloc in almost all sectors of her economy. Imports from that bloc have been increasing every month in 1960. They now total more than three-fourths of all Guinea's imports.

Under barter agreements Guinea has received many billions of francs of Soviet-bloc goods but has exported to the bloc only a fraction of that amount in coffee, bananas and palm nuts.

As a result, Guinean export crops are mortgaged for the next three years, according to one expert.

Two Dangers Noted

Some Western observers cite trade unions and the party youth movement as two principal danger areas. It is frightening to watch the youth of this amiable people parade with grim determined faces, swinging their arms stiffly according to the staccato military discipline of another continent.

Mr. Touré's party is the only one in the country and is omnipreesnt. It has more than 1,000,000 members in a nation of less than 3,000,000.

Some Western observers see a growing awareness among Guinean officials that Soviet aid may have unsuspected limits.

African Territory Declared Republic

Birmingham Post-Herald
Bham Ala.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Jan. 29 (AP)—Kigeri V, the mwami (ruler) of the Ruanda trusteeship territory in East Africa, was deposed yesterday, Brussels Radio said tonight.

Ruanda territory has been declared a republic, the broadcast added. It was based on information from the Belgian Belga News Agency.

P-H 1-30-61

18a

The decision to depose the mwami and to set up a republic was taken yesterday at a meeting of Ruanda burgomasters and municipal councillors, the agency said, adding that the conference was called to discuss measures aimed at maintaining public order.

There has been considerable unrest in the Ruand-Urundi trust territory recently. An area of about 22,000 square miles with a population of four to five million, it lies east of the troubled former Belgian Congo. Although considered the territory of the Belgians, it actually is two sultanates—Ruanda and Urundi.

Last September, the Belgians announced that independence was to be granted to Ruanda-Urundi by 1962 but the peoule of the territory have been upset about the presence of Belgian troops, expressing belief these soldiers might be used in the neighboring Congo. The Belgians contend the troops are there to prevent further tribal conflicts.

REGIME IN GUINEA SEIZES 2 UTILITIES

N.Y. Times

Toure Nationalizes Power and Water Supply Concerns —Pledges Compensation

New York, N.Y.

By HENRY TANNER
Special to The New York Times.

CONAKRY, Guinea, Jan. 31—President Sékou Touré's Government nationalized Guinea's two major utility companies today.

Times 2-2-61

The move was announced by President Touré in a brief radio address. It is the first nationalization of industries since Guinea gained independence in 1958.

18a

The decision affects the Société d'Energie Electrique de Guinée, which owned and operated almost all the facilities for production and distribution of power in Guinea and the Compagnie Africaine de Services Publiques of Conakry, which purifies and distributes water for the capital. Both companies were owned jointly by the Guinean Government, the French Government and private French companies.

The President declared that the Guinean Government would provide compensation to the stockholders of both companies "to the full extent of their legal claims." Foreign specialists who would like to stay in their posts will continue to enjoy the "rights" they had prior to nationalization, he said.

Armed soldiers guarded the offices of the electric company. The manager, Bernard de la Motte, was led from the plant by soldiers, according to some reports.

'Poor Performance' Criticized

President Touré, in his address, said that the "intentionally poor performance" of the two companies was the reason for the nationalization.

He charged that the two companies had not replaced any worn-out equipment or made any other plant investments since Guinea became independent.

Mr. Touré implied that this policy was a deliberate attempt to interfere with Guinea's three-year plan for economic and social development. The performance of the two companies has become a "threat to the security of the country" in the economic domain, he charged.

Water supplies and electric power were the responsibilities of the state in "all the countries of the world," he added.

Foreign business circles reacted warily to the Government's nationalization move. Action of some sort against the power company had been expected by some observers since December, when a power failure interrupted the opening of a Chinese Communist trade fair here by President Touré. There were charges of sabotage at that time.

Despite the President's declaration that utilities were run by the state in other countries, many observers wondered whether this was the opening move in a wider nationalization drive. One observer expressed concern that today's move would discourage foreign business interests that have been considering participation in the projected construction of a multi-million-dollar aluminum plant on the Konkouré River.

18a 1961

Mau Mau Still Feared In Kenya

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. 18a
Sun. 1-29-61

EDITOR'S NOTE: Kenya, home of the dreaded Mau Mau, has been overshadowed in world news during the violent political explosions in the Congo an elsewhere in black Africa. But next month the British colony on the East Coast of Africa gets a new government and many observers are fearful of what may happen, foreseeing a possible "second Congo." In this dispatch, a veteran African correspondent brings the Kenya story up to date.

By NEIL SMITH

United Press International

P. 1

The dark shadow of Mau Mau still hangs over Kenya, more than a year after a seven - year state of emergency was lifted and the terrorist movement was claimed officially to have been stamped out.

In the seven years of the Mau Mau "emergency" that began in 1952, more than 1,800 people, 32 whites among them, were butchered by the Mau Mau, whose hideous brutality and obscene oath-taking is its trademark.

More than the terrible memory remains. Specifically, the release from exile of the convicted Mau Mau leader, Moscow - trained Jomo Kenyatta, is the major political question in the colony today.

Kenya's biggest African nationalist party the Kenya African Nationalist Union KANU, has taken an uncompromising stand on the issue: either Kenyatta is released to become Kenya's first African chief minister, or the party will boycott the new government to be voted on between February 22 and 27. This would cripple Kenya's peaceful march toward independence andi nflame racial feelings in the colony.

END WHITE LEADERSHIP

When the people of Kenya go to the polls next month, it will be to choose their first legislative council with an African majority. Of the 65 elected members, 14 will be Europeans, or whites, and 14 will be Asian or Arab. The rest will be Africans.

It will mean the end of the traditional political leadership of Kenya by its 65,000 white settlers. Many settlers, whose roots in Kenya stretch back for three generations, feel they have been sold down the river by the British government.

They feel that African majority government opens the way for Congo - type chaos in Kenya with a possible reversion to the terrors of the emergency.

For them the release of Kenyatta would be the last straw.

There was a flurry of alarm last July when the Kenya government announced that oath - taking on Mau Mau lines was being revived among the Kikuyu, Kenya's largest African tribe. There was no evidence of the "kililng oath" that marked the real beginning of Mau Mau but officials had proof of secret societies being formed in Kikuyu villages.

Moderate African leaders immediately condemned the revival. The more extreme nationalists remained silent. Indeed, there has been a tendency on the part of some African politicians in Kenya to paint Mau Mau as a "glorious freedom movement" on the lines of the Algerian rebels or other African independence movements.

OUT OF CONTROL

A typical African reaction in Nairobi is: "The movement started out with high ideals, but when the British authorities reacted with violence, Mau Mau got out of hand."

Ther elease of Kenyatta lies in the hands of Kenya governor Sir Patrick Renison.

KENYA

Whites Pelt Candidate in Kenya Race

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
18a
Wed. 1-18-61

Reuters

NAIROBI, Kenya, Jan. 17 White settlers pelted Michael Blundell, leader of the multi-racial New Kenya Party, with tomatoes and rotten eggs today when he addressed a meeting at Londiani in Kenya's "White Highlands."

Blundell and Sir Ferdinand Cavenish - Bentinch, Coalition Party leader, are rival candidates for one of the European reserved seats in next month's general election. Primary elections for the reserved seats start Wednesday.

P. 12-A

At Nakuru, also in the White Highlands, the District Commissioner today banned gatherings of more than 12 persons as a result of rioting between members of the Kenya African National Union and Kenya African Democratic Union during the last two days.

The two rival African parties also are campaigning for next month's election.

Plans to send a delegation to London after the election to put the case for sanctity of land titles and property in Kenya were announced today by Sir Charles Markham, one of the Coalition Party leaders.

White settlers are afraid of African land takeovers after next month's election gives Africans a majority for the first time in the Legislative Council of this British East African colony.

Mboya Favors One-Party Rule When Africans Govern Keny

18a Kenya

James Gichuru

Associated Press

Tom Mboya

Native Leader Calls it 'Necessary' for Stability in the 'Initial Stages'—Urges Land Reform Without Prejudice

The N.Y. Times
New York, N.Y.
Sat. 3-11-61
P. 3

By DREW MIDDLETON

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 10—A one-party government "in the initial stages" will be "necessary" for stability in Kenya when the African majority takes power, Tom Mboya said today.

Mr. Mboya is secretary of the Kenya African National Union and the best-known of Kenya's African leaders. Europeans who have worked with him also consider him the ablest.

Mr! Mboya does not consider one-party rule incompatible with democracy. In fact he thinks it might assure that form of government here.

"Danger would come not from traditions or tribalism, but from a struggle for power between the parties," he said. "Inevitably this would produce violence and instability."

Cooperation Urged

James Gichuru, president of the Kenya African National Union, also assessed the political future.

"Europeans and Asians who wish to continue to live here and who will accept an African majority have nothing to fear," he insisted. "We hope they will cooperate fully with the Africans in the life of Kenya."

The two African leaders agreed that there must be land reform. Land reform with its challenge to the title deeds of Europeans, is one of the causes of fear in Kenya.

"Land titles will be honored and land reform will be for the benefit of the whole country," Mr. Gichuru said. Mr. Mboya also said there would be no discrimination against Europeans.

United States Aid Expected

Mr. Mboya and Mr. Gichuru expect future help from the United States and Britain in the form of financial aid. They made it perfectly plain that if this aid was not enough, they would feel free to turn to the Soviet Union.

The two men were interviewed in the lobby of the Legislative Council building, an airy, modern structure whose only architectural link with the parent Parliament at Westminster is a clock tower.

It is an orderly, quiet building with an atmosphere not unlike that of the House of Commons. But one way or another, the tough realities of Africa creep in from the dry, sunwashed country outside.

Mr. Gichuru, for example, had been up all night. Cattle thieves had broken through a thorn fence late last night and stolen eight head of cattle from his father. He and his family had spent half the night tracking the rustlers over the open plains.

The third member of the triumvirate that runs the Kenya Africa National Union is Oginga Odinga, vice president. He is what one senior British official characterized as "the witch-doctor type" of African leader.

Mr. Odinga, according to security officials, has accepted money from Communist sources and used it liberally in political circles. He is a highly emotional speaker and has told the Legislative Council that if Africans want to revert to barbarism when independence comes they have every right to do so.

Mr. Gichuru, however, minimized Mr. Odinga's influence and the impact of communism generally. "My people love their land and they find communism repellent," he said. "So do all Africans." Mr. Odinga is a member of the Kikuyu tribe.

With elections over, Kenya is poised fearfully between two worlds.

One is the colonial world of old Africa, with its paternalistic European exploitation, its primitive tribesmen and its vast empty spaces where lions cough in the night.

The other is a new Africa, The new Kenya of the African majority, of widening franchise, of African determination to rule.

For sixty years Europeans have been the "haves" politically and economically. Africans have been the "have nots."

'Everybody Is Afraid'

The immediate cause or fear among European and Asian communities is the belief that African leaders will use their political power to seize land and redress the economic poverty of hundreds of thousands of their followers.

"Everybody is afraid," one senior British official said.

Europeans, he explained, fear expropriation of land. Asians —Indians are the great majority—fear that as shopkeepers, small business men and minor officials they will be the first target for punitive economic measures by an African government.

The great tribes are restless. The Masai in the north fear that their grazing lands will be taken away and turned over to other tribes. The Somali dislike the idea of government by Kikuyu politicians. The Luo fear the pressure of the Kikuyu. And the Kikuyu, the largest and most prosperous of Kenya's tribes, are upset by the idea of land reform.

Europeans suspect that although African political leaders will use democratic processes to achieve power, democracy will not survive the formation of the first African government by more than eighteen months.

On the terrace of Kenya's largest hotel an elderly Englishman sat down and produced from beneath his impeccable linen suit an ancient service revolver. These days, he said, he never parts from it.

The Mau Mau insurrection of the Nineteen Fifties is fresh in everyone's mind. Most Mau Mau members have been released from prison camps and many of them have joined a new underground known as the Kenya Land Freedom Army. To them the title expresses the African hunger for land.

MBOYA IS VICTOR IN KENYA POLLING

The N.Y. Times

African Nationalist Swamps Rival—Vote May Result in Freeing Kenyatta

New York

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 27 (Reuters)—Tom Mboya, one of colonial Africa's top nationalist leaders, won an overwhelming victory tonight as vote-counting started after Kenya's eight-day election.

2-28-61

The 30-year-old official of the Kenya African National Union rolled up more than 31,000 votes in the Nairobi East constituency while his closest rival polled only 2,600.

Full results of the balloting are not expected until Wednesday, when returns from remote rural areas arrive.

Kenyatta May Be Freed

Mr. Mboya's victory came amid rising speculation that British officials might release Jomo Kenyatta as a result of the election for a multiracial Legislative Council.

Michael Blundell, leader of the moderate multiracial New Kenya party, overwhelmed the rival white political leader, Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck of the Kenya coalition, by a majority of 17,958.

Blundell polled 20,009 to [illegible]'s 2,051 in the Rift [illegible] constituency. This was a decisive reversal of last month's primary election result.

The new African voters belied fears of violence and displayed such good humor during the voting that they may be rewarded by the release of the bearded 67-year-old nationalist leader.

Kenyatta's tall figure loomed over the election despite his continued confinement to the remote Northern Province of this British East African colony after serving a prison sentence for organizing Mau Mau terrorism.

Governor Sir Patrick Renison referred to Kenyatta last year as "the leader of darkness [illegible] death" and has given no public indication of changing his opinion.

But he has said Kenyatta [illegible] be restricted only as long as he is a danger to security.

Council to Meet Soon

The new Legislative Council will meet in ten days. Africans are expected to fill nearly all of the thirty-three seats open to them. Twenty other seats are reserved for non-Africans—ten for whites, eight for Asians and two for Arabs—and a further twelve members will be appointed by the council on the basis of four for each of the three minority races.

It was a colorful election, especially in rural areas where voters reached polling stations by canoe or camel or trekked miles through the bush on foot. Africans displayed tremendous enthusiasm, lining up for six hours to vote in many areas. Most of the 1,300,000 African voters cast ballots for the first time.

DRY SPELL CAUSES FAMINE IN KENYA

The N.Y. Times

Parts of Tanganyika Also Suffer—Vultures Wheel Above Nairobi Park

New York

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 11—Severa drought in parts of Kenya and Tanganyika has caused a serious food shortage. There is famine in some areas.

At least ten Africans of the nomadic Masai tribe were reported to have died of starvation in northern Tanganyika. Hundreds of cattle and wild animals have perished of thirst and hunger.

The Kenya Government appointed an official today to coordinate relief work. Meanwhile, units of the British Army stationed in Kenya have started a fund to help drought victims. Army trucks and tankers are being made available to distribute emergency rations and water.

The areas hardest hit are the central and southern provinces of Kenya and northern Tanganyika along the Kenya border. Water holes have become basins of cracked, dry earth and the flow of water has fallen to a bare trickle in streams and rivers. The vast plains south of Nairobi where wild game dwell have turned brown and dusty.

The drought has been caused by the sparseness of what are known as "the short rains" that normally fall in November, December and January. The rainfall in these months was seven to fifteen inches below average.

In Nairobi the rainfall during these months is normally eleven to twelve inches. Last November, December and January it was about five inches.

nI some parts of the Masai tribal reserve, which stretches south from Nairobi across Tanganyika, there has been practically no rain.

The so-called "long rains," the heaviest each year in East Africa, usually start about the end of March or early April. If these do not come in good quantity, the situation will become critical, one official said.

More than 200 animals in the Nairobi Royal National Park have died of thirst and starvation. Zebras have wandered into gardens inside the city limits in search of food and vultures can be seen wheeling above the game park, where animals have collapsed.

The shortage of rain has made it impossible for normal crops to be planted. As a result Kenya is short 400,000 bags of maize for human consumption. This is being partly made up by a gift of 100,000 bags from the United States, which is expected to reach here next month. A hundred thousand more bags will arrive in April from Southern Rhodesia.

Drought and famine relief is expected to cost the Kenyan Government at least $300,000. If the drought continues beyond March, the cost could soar to more than $1,000,000.

In addition to the shortage of maize, other food crops such as beans and potatoes have failed. There are large areas affected by drought where African families live off the land on a subsistence level. They have no money to buy food to replace crops that fail.

Bush and field fires have become a danger in some areas. Unusually high temperatures in the last two months have advanced the drought.

AFRICANS TO RULE FOUR GAME PARKS

The N.Y. Times

New York N.Y.

Kenya Says District Councils Will Bear Responsibility for Stopping Poaching

Sun 2-26-61

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 24 — Kenya's renowned Amboseli Game Park is one of four whose administration is to be handed over to African district councils.

Announcing this today, Edward Crosskill, Kenya's Game and Tourism Minister, said:

"Development of the tourist industry cannot continue without an effective game preservation policy and game preservation cannot be insured until the African people understand the need for it and its economic importance to them."

He said the trustees of the Royal National Parks of Kenya had agreed to relinquish their rights and responsibilities at Amboseli, Mara, Ngong and West Chyulu. These will now be administered by the Narok and Kajado African district councils, both of which are Masai. It is hoped, he said, that the present wardens will be retained by both councils.

Mr. Crosskill said it was the government's policy to enable those African district councils that took active measures for game preservation to earn revenue from game.

Benefits in Responsibility

By accepting the reserves, he said, they would benefit from the various fees paid and from sales of trophies and meat from animals shot during control operations. He added that their responsibility would include the prevention of poaching.

"Poaching continues to be a serious menace to game preservation in certain areas," Mr. Crosskill said.

He said the Game Department had almost solved poaching problem in Tsavo National Park where nomadic Waliangulu tribesmen were the most serious offenders. The department now employs Waliangulu as trackers and hunters in control operations.

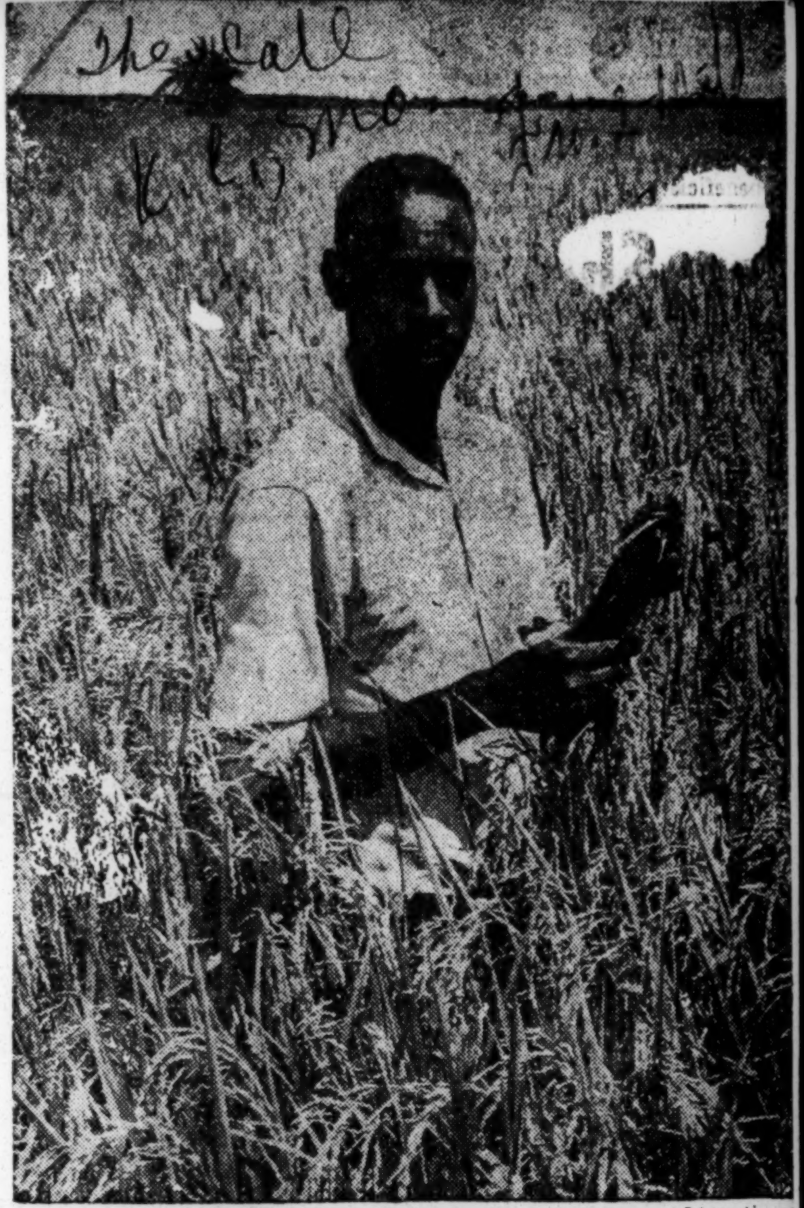
Mr. Crosskill said some people regarded game as a cultural heritage, some as an economic asset, some as a threat to their own existence and others as "a potential meal." The only way to reconcile these viewpoints is by a zoning system, he said.

There would be areas in which game interest would be paramount, areas where human en[illegible]terprise would continue but where game would be preserved and areas where game would have to be eliminated.

"It is vitally important that wild life of East Africa should be preserved," he said.

He added that more money was needed than the Kenya Government could provide and that requests for financial help would be made to those interested in African wild life and to various foundations and trusts.

The Call



KENYAN RICE GROWER.—Pictured above is Nganga Muguti, a Kikuyu tenant farmer standing among his four acres of rice, which after harvesting, selling and payment of all bills will net him something like $364 a holding per year—an increase of the previous yield of the average African of $70. Muguti is one of hundreds of Kikuyu tenant farmers participating in the current Kenya government settlement project which has for its purpose the raising of the standard of farm living throughout the country.—ANP photo.

Kenyatta Due to Be Released Today After 8 Years in Jail

The Washington Post P.A.9.

Sun. 8-13-61

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 12 (UPI)—Former Mau Mau leader Jomo Kenyatta probably will be released Sunday night, informed sources here said today.

Washington D.C.

The sources said Kenyatta would fly from Maralal, where he has been detained since his release from prison, to Gatundu, where the British have built him a new house.

They said Kenyatta's wife, who is expecting a child, will arrive at the house Sunday, a few hours before he gets there.

Kenyatta's arrival in Gatundu will end 8 years of confinement since he was convicted of engineering the Mau Mau revolt in the early 1950s.

The British colonial government is keeping the exact time of Kenyatta's return a secret to prevent a mob scene.

Farmers in the Gatundu area began harvesting their crops ahead of schedule today in an attempt to save something before the mobs swarm over the district.

The Washington Post

Sun. 8-13-61

United Press International

JOMO KENYATTA

. . . freedom may come today

AFRICA IS DISTANT, AFRICANS ARE NOT

New York Times

P. 16

Visitors Find Friendliness Cuts Vast Mileages

Sun 8-6-61

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 5—What is Africa really like. That is the question friends and acquaintances most often ask those who have traveled in the continent for several years.

New York

A complete answer would fill volumes. But a few impressions usually are sufficient to give the flavor of the place.

In East, Central and South Africa as well as elsewhere on the continent, such factors as the great distances to be traveled, the rapid growth of cities and the friendliness of the African people are among those that come to mind as part of the answer.

The abundance of political, social and economic problems is well known. Yet there is much more to Africa than these matters. Life sometimes seems to go on in spite of them.

Impression of Space

Flying over Africa and driving through it, one's most striking impression is the almost endless space.

A few days ago, friends arrived in Nairobi triumphant at having driven the 1,800 miles from Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, in four days without major damage to their car.

Most African roads are tough, twisting affairs of gravel and earth, usually hot and dusty, and quagmires in the wet season. But each year more and more are paved. Despite the hazards, long journeys by road are becoming common.

The growth and development in cities in the last five years has been remarkable. Nairobi is typical. Blessed with spaciousness, sunny climate and good planning, it has changed rapidly from a cluttered colonial government town to an attractive capital of East Africa.

Traffic Moves Smoothly

Wide streets and avenues enable the traffic to move smoothly except for the inevitable clogging during the morning, noon and evening rush periods. Much effort has been put into beautifying the city. Trees, shrubs and flower gardens are prominent.

Despite economic setbacks because of the political uncertainties, new buildings continue to rise. Most are of contemporary design, employing wide expanses of glass, brightly colored ceramics and stone concrete with a light finish. In the bright sunlight, the effect is sometimes dazzling.

Slums occupied by Asians and Africans are an eyesore in every African city. However, ome for most Africans is not in the cities but in the miles and miles of Africa that lie between. Mud, sticks and grass are the main building materials.

Frequent Word of Greeting

In East Africa, "jambo" is the Swahili word of greeting. It means not only hello but also "glad to see you." Visitors hear it often because Africans like to make their guests feel welcome.

Grievances make some Africans feels strongly about white settlers. Once it is established that the person is not a settler, atiudes become noticeably more friendly. In an African part of Nairobi, not normally partonized by whites, a small party of visitors from abroad was greeted warmly the other night Many questions were asked about the United States. The evening ended with young Africans declaring they would certainly visit "America" some day.

What is Africa really like? It is hard to generalize, but long distances, attractive cities and friendly people are part of it.

18a 1961

FREEDOM COURSE IS SET FOR KENYA

The New York

Party Rivalry Not Expected to Delay Independence

Times

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 18—A series of events leading to independence for Kenya by the end of next year is expected to begin with the arrival of Reginald Maudling, the new British Colonial Secretary.

The step-by-step progress toward independence is expected to continue despite the tangled political situation in this East African colony, the chief feature of which is the struggle for power between the two African parties.

Nov 11-19-61

After Mr. Maudling's visit, which is expected to begin Friday, the next step will be a survey of the Kenya situation by a constitutional expert to be named by the Colonial Secretary. After that will come a fuu-scale constitutional conference in London, probably in February. Once a new constitution is agreed upon, the African leaders hope that Kenya may be granted full internal self-government.

P. 3

Elections Are Planned

During the period of internal self-government, which is expected to last about six to nine months, a general election would be held to select the government that would take Kenya into independence. It is expected the election would be held in July or August.

New York
N.Y.

The Africans hope that Kenya's independence will coincide with that of neighboring Uganda, which is scheduled to be granted in October. Should this be realized, they say it would make possible the federation early in 1963 of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, which is due to become independent next month.

The bitter struggle between the Kenya African National Union and the Kenya African Democratic Union has delayed constitutional progress in Kenya. But observers here say that the fact that independence is in the colony's grasp is likely to prove an overriding consideration in bringing agreement between the two parties in the next few months.

The split between the two groups stems from a general election early this year in which the National Union won 67 per cent of the votes and the Democratic Union most of the rest. The NationalUnion refused to participate in the Government until Jomo Kenyatta, who had been convicted in connection with the Mau Mau uprising, was released from detention. The Democratic Union responded to appeals from the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, and helped form a Government.

Form of Coalition Disputed

After Mr. Kenyatta's release, the National Union agreed to participate in a coalition Government with Democratic Union. But the two parties have never been able to agree on how many ministers each should have in the Cabinet.

The National Union has also complained that Sir Patrick has been prejudiced in favor of the Democratic Union out of a sense of obligation to it for helping him form a Government earlier in the year. Consequently the National Union, now headed by Mr. Kenyatta, has refused to discuss a new constitution with the Governor.

"We do not intend to get involved in a negative exchange of hot air with K. A. D. U. or the Governor," Mr. Kenyatta said in a statement that was distributed when members of a National Union delegation returned this week from London after talks with the Colonial Ssecretary.

One of the reasons the National Union representatives went to London was to clear up the question of whom the two parties represent, which has been a subject of major disagreement. The National Union is strongest in areas where the Kikuyu, Luo and Wakamba tribes, Kenya's largest, are predominant. The Democratic Union's support comes from minority tribes.

The latter fact has led the National Union to propose an independent Kenya with a decentralized regional government designed to avoid domination of smaller tribes by larger ones. The party has pointed out that only four of its members in the Legislative Council are Kikuyus and that its parliamentary group includes members of ten different tribes, as against eight tribes represented in the Democratic Union.

But the National Union has also reiterated its determination that Mr. Kenyatta, a Kikuyu, shall be Kenya's first prime minister.

KENYA

KENYA ILLITERACY POSES A PROBLEM

The New York

U.S. Fund to Extend Program of Education Until June

Times

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 12—Supporters of a program to combat illiteracy among African adults in Kenya are having trouble keeping the project going.

Nov 11-19-61

As in many parts of Africa, more than 80 per cent of the African adults in this British colony can neither read nor write. In 1957 the International Cooperation Administration and the Kenya Government joined to finance an adult education program.

New York, N.Y.

Budget problems, administrative red tape and disinterest have combined to place the project in jeopardy. The program was eliminated from the current Kenya budget as "a social nonessential service" for lack of funds.

However, the project has gained a reprieve until June as a result of the interest of a United States organization, the Laubach Literary Fund, which has offices in New York and Washington. The fund was established in 1954 by Dr. Frank Laubach, a literacy expert.

Among the sponsors of the fund are Norman Cousins, editor of The Saturday Review; Senator J. W. Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas; Robert F. Goheen, president of Princeton University; Judge Harold R. Medina of New York and Gen Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine Ambassador to United States.

The fund has provided $9,000 to keep an adult literacy office functioning in Nairobi. Meanwhile, efforts are to be made to raise funds for a new five-year literacy program, which, it is estimated, would virtually eliminate adult illiteracy among Africans in Kenya.

P. 3

The illiteracy problem here is regarded as particularly acute since it is expected that Kenya will gain its independence within the next two years.

"Freedom is around the corner and 80 per cent of the country's elders, whose voice in the councils of the new nation can mean stability, progress and prosperity or ill-informed bitterness and misunderstanding, cannot read or write," said Joseph J. Dames, a Netherlander who runs the literacy office.

He recalled that at its peak a couple of years ago more than 15,000 African adults were attending the literacy classes before the Kenya Government gave up International Cooperation Administration assistance and ultimately the program. In the Nairobi area, 100 literacy centers were functioning in the evenings in school buildings. Each class had twenty to thirty students.

Resistance by whites in some areas proved an obstacle to the program, Mr. Dames said. "They used to say, 'We want these chaps to work; we don't want them to go and read seditious articles,' " he said.

18a 1961

KENYA

KENYATTA GIVEN LIMITED FREEDOM

The New York Times

Former Leader of Mau Mau Returns to Kenya Village

Tues. 8-15-61

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Keny,a Aug. 14—Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya nationalist chief and convicted leader of the Mau Mau terrorist movement, was given limited freedom today.

New York, N.Y.

He was greeted on his return to the village of Gatundu, in the Kikuyu tribal reserve about twenty-two miles from Nairobi, by a singing and dancing crowd estimated to total more than 3,000. Mr. Kenyatta, who says he is 71 years old, has been in detention or imprisonment for nearly nine years.

He said upon arrival at his new home that his plans were "to unify my people." He called on Africans to "keep calm and do not make trouble through your rejoicing at my return."

Mr. Kenyatta declared that he hoped to reconcile the rival African politicel parties here, the Kenya African National Union and the Kenya African Democratic Union. In reply to a question, he said with a chuckle that his political philosophy was "Love thy neighbor."

Activities Are Limited

Strict limits have been imposed on Mr. Kenyatta's activities by the Kenya Government. Two restrictive orders were served on him this morning before he reached Gatundu. One requires him to stay within the wire fence that surrounds the one-acre plot on which his house stands. The other forbids him to be outside the house between 7 P. M. and 6:30 A. M.

Government officials explained that the restrictions would continue "for a few days" and were partly intended for Mr. Kenyatta's protection. But Mr. Kenyatta complained, "I am not yet free."

Mr. Kenyatta, his third wife and two young daughters were flown in a police aircraft from Maralal, 220 miles from Nairobi, where he had been confined since April to an airstrip at the British Army's Kahawa base just outside Nairobi.

From there they were driven in jeeps over dusty roads to their new home amid the cornfields and coffee plantations at Gatundu. About 150 policemen were on duty around the house.

The graying Mr. Kenyatta, wearing a leather jacket, corduroy trousers and open sandals, waved to the crowds with a black horsehair fly-whisk, an African symbol of authority.

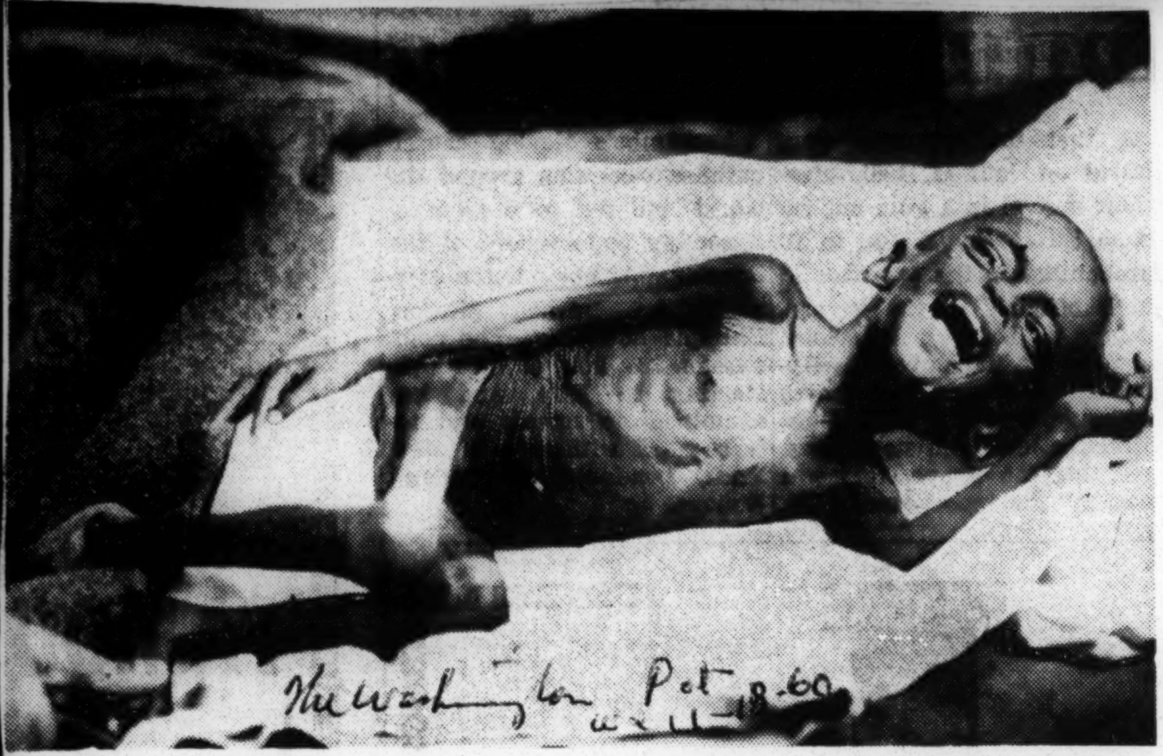
On hand to greet Mr. Kenyatta were African political leaders and members of the Kenya Legislative Council. He embraced some of them. A special unit of the riot police, equipped with tear-gas grenades, stood by in case of disturbances, but it was not needed.

In reply to questions, Mr. Kenyatta said he considered ignorance, hunger and disease to be Africa's biggest problems, that rivalry between East and West was dangerous for Africa and that Kenya should be independent "today."

Later he went into the front yard of his home to address the assembled Africans, who greeted his appearance with shrill cries and the beating of drums. Standing among bababa, mango and pawpaw trees he told the Africans that he wanted to travel among them and to have them visit him in his home as soon as possible. His aim, he said, would be to achieve "more unity among our people."

Associated Press Radiophoto

KENYAN NATIONALIST FREED: Jomo Kenyatta is greeted by supporters yesterday, after he was granted freedom and released from term of almost nine years of detention.


The Washington Post 18-60
W 11-18-60

Robinson & Yowell Photo

This Masai girl, 2½ years old, is shown in a Kenya hospital, where she is being treated for malnutrition. She weighed 11 pounds when the photo was made. Some 400,000 persons in Kenya face starvation after a year-long drought.

Starvation Threatens 400,000 After Drought, Floods in Kenya

The Washington Post P. B10
Wed. 11-18-61

Washington, D.C.

Some 400,000 people in Kenya face starvation in the wake of a year-long drought, the worst since 1890, followed by floods engulfing 2000 square miles of land on the Indian Ocean coast, reports from Kenya indicate.

An unknown number of people have already died from hunger. Accvording to Bashir A. Meer, a journalist in Nairobi, "those on the spot claim that lack of food has caused or accelerated many of the deaths attributed to old age, disease or accident."

"We fear that many people weakened by famine are now succumbing to the chilly weather," reported Humphrey Slade, chairman of the Kenya Famine Relief Appeal.

"This crisis," said Slade, "must continue for at least three months, until crops now planted are ready for harvest; and thereafter there will be many people needing relief until about the middle of 1962, even if we have no further drought or flood."

Heavy rain, still falling over the weekend, has hindered relief teams trying to reach isolated famine areas by land and air. Many communities of starving people are too weak to seek help or do not know it exists.

The main sufferers are older people and children, those least able to care for themselves. Milk production has fallen to a quarter of the 1960 yield; in one tribal area more than half the cattle have died.

The government of Kenya finds itself inancially unable to cope with the enormous drains the disaster has put on it. Sizable gifts of supplies and funds from private sources and the governments of the United States and Great Britain have nowhere near plugged the gap.

According to Meer, about $100,000 a month is needed for additional food and for its distribution. Slade estimates that probably $280,000 will be required before the crisis ends.

Contributions may be sent to the Kenya Famine Relief Appeal, Box 1842, Nairobi.

KENYANS FORESEE A POLITICAL CRISIS

The N.Y. Times

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Jan. 28—A constitutional crisis was being forecast in Kenya this week-end as campaigning began in earnest for the general elections in February.

New York

The overwhelming success of the Kenya Coalition party in primary elections among whites this week has placed the British Colonial Office and Iain Macleod, Colonial Secretary, in a quandary.

Sun. 1-29-61

The Kenya Coalition party, led by Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, won nine of the ten primaries with large majorities. The victor in the tenth, R. P. Cleasby of Mombasa East, an independent, has since decided to support the Coalition party.

Sir Ferdinand resigned as speaker of the Kenya Legislative Council last year to campaign against some of the features of the constitutional proposals for Kenya reached at the Lancaster House conference in London last year. In the white primaries he campaigned against the multi-racial New Kenya party, led by Michael Blundell.

P.4

Despite the victory of the Coalition party, the choice of Kenya's 65,000 whites may be upset in the main election, to be contested on a common roll, by the mass vote of Africans. They favor Mr. Blundell against Sir Ferdinand.

WILLIAMS LEAVES NAIROBI IN FUROR

The N.Y. Times

His Support of 'Africa for Africans' Brings Charges of Interference by U. S.

New York

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

NIAROBI, Kenya, March 4—G. Mennen Williams, United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, left East Africa Monday, but the controversy he stirred here rages on.

Sun. 3-5-61

Throughout the week, the correspondence columns of Niarobi's newspapers have been filled with letters criticizing the United States and Mr. Williams. What sent the writers rushing for ther pens was Mr. Williams' remark that United States policy was "Africa for the Africans," which has long been the cry of African nationalists. It was later explained that he meant all Africans, no matter what their color or race.

P 10

But the remark already had been subjected to various personal interpretations and the wave of controversy was rolling. One Nairobi daily, The East African Standard, sympathized with United States officials stationed here.

Jobs Held Impossible

"Who would care to be the United States Consul General or the head of the United States Information Service in Nairobi just now" the paper asked. Their jobs are made impossible by such maladroit exhibitions."

Attacks on the United States ranged from references to Little Rock to questions about the plight of American Indians.

One writer offered a list of questions that included the following: "We understand that American Indians live in reservations; could this be apartheid?"

"Why do little American boys get such a kick out of playing Cowboys and Indians' when little Kenyan and South African boys never play 'settlers and Kikuyus' or 'Boers and Zulus'?"

U. S. South Cited

Another writer said: "Since Mr. Williams has seen fit to pronounce on our affairs with such slogans as 'Africa for the Africans,' I suggest that his talents might be better employed in the southern states of America in bringing about an 'America for the Americans' of all races."

Commenting on photographs of Mr. Williams posing with his arms around the shoulders of Negro leaders here, a writer said: "One wonders, however, if he would have posed so enthusiastically had the venue been Little Rock or Miami?"

Another correspondent remarked: "The sayings of Mr G. Mennen Williams lend support to the view that Christopher Columbus went too far."

Resentment was expressed over what was termed United States "interference." Typical of the remarks in this vein was one made by a correspondent who said:

"We feel great sympathy for the black and white people in the Southern States of America who are being made the victims of an experiment in forced integration, but we have not so far tried to interfere in America's internal affairs."

WHITES IN KENYA FEAR LAND POLICY

The New York Times

Speech by Ex-Mau Mau Aide Still New Foreboding

P.35

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Sept. 15—Kenya's white settlers are fearful again about the future of their land holdings.

Sun. 9-17-61

The cause of their alarm is a speech made last Sunday by a former member of the Mau Mau terrorist movement who was released recently after nearly ten years in custody.

The speaker, Paul Ngei, appeared at a political rally held jointly by the two major African parties, the Kenya African National Union and the Kenya African Democratic Union. Jomo Kenyatta, the African Nationalist leader, was the principal speaker. Mr. Ngei said:

New York N.Y.

"Africans have been made beggars in their own country while Europeans farm comfortably in the white highlands. These European farmers must have their farms taken from them and given to Africans.

"This is our country and we will not have Africans starving while the Europeans farm large areas of our own country."

Kenyatta Is Silent

What particularly disturbed whites was that Mr. Kenyatta has not repudiated Mr. Ngei's statement. Meanwhile, Mr. Ngei, who was one of the Mau Mau hierarchy, has elaborated on his anti-white theme and has spoken of forming another African political party in this British colony.

The existing parties, Kanu and Kadu as they are known, published a pledge two weeks ago that land titles and property rights of all Kenya citizens would be respected by an African government, which Kenya expects in the next year or two. Mr. Kenyatta endorsed the pledge.

But Mr. Ngei, whose statement has attracted considerable support from the mass of Kenya's 7,000,000 Africans, has caused a new drop in confidence among Kenya's 65,000 whites.

What is mainly at stake as far as whites are concerned is the 3,661 farms, plantations and ranches on the 7,280,000 acres they own. In addition there are in Kenya about 33,000 residential, commercial and industrial land titles held by whites, Asians and Arabs.

Land Hunger Is Basic

Land hunger has long been a basic problem in Kenya, where much of the country's 224,960 square miles are semi-arid and useless for cultivation.

With the African population increasing at the rate of 2¼ per cent a year, land use is likely to become an ever more pressing problem. At the same time, any political and economic instability arising from land problems in Kenya would have an effect on efforts to form an East African Federation of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Such a Federation is being promoted by Julius K. Nyerere, Prime Minister of Tanganyika.

Meanwhile, efforts to meet the chronic land complaints of Africans are being made by Kenya's British administration. Projects were announced recently to resettle 20,000 African families, an estimated total of 120,000 persons, in the next three years on good farming land in the Kenya highlands.

Uncertainty over the future of land owned by whites was expressed by Kenya's Convention of Associations. The organization represents most formal white groups. It said:

"The incident can only create serious doubts with European property owners as to the effectiveness of present assurances on land titles after independence."

AFRICANS DISPLAY A DESIRE TO RULE

The New York

Events in Tanganyika and Kenya Reflect Intention

Times

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Dec. 2—Two events in East Africa this week have demonstrated the determination of Africans to run their own affairs.

P.31

One event involved the future of British military bases in Kenya. The Africans want them closed.

Sun. 12-3-61

The other event concerned Tanganyika's relations with other nations after she becomes independent next Saturday.

As a result of a decision by the Tanganyika Government not to take over foreign agreements made by Britain as the territory's administering authority, Belgium is to lose port facilities at Dar es Salaam.

The campaign against British bases in Kenya has been led by Tom Mboya, the nationalist politician. It culminated in adoption by the Kenya Legislative Council this week of a resolution calling for a solution to the problem of the bases "compatible with the true interests of a sovereign Kenya."

Freedom by 1068 Seen

New York N.Y.

This British colony expects to become independent by the end of next year. Britain's military establishments in it include large army installations near Nairobi and at Gilgil, about fifty miles west of Nairobi, a Royal Air Force station at Nairobi and a Royal Navy depot at Mombasa.

In calling on Britain to take steps to remove the bases "without delay," Mr. Mboya said:

"We do not want to mislead the British Government into thinking that there will be room for such bases or troops when independence comes."

"And we wish to make this clear now since we do not want it to become an obstacle in the negotiations for Kenya's independence and for her constitution."

Mr Mboya contended that British military bases in Kenya after independence would place the country in an embarrassing position in the pan-African and international scene.

There would be doubts about the country's true independence and people might think Kenya was a tool in the hands of British neo-colonialism, he said.

Anthony C. Swann, Minister of Defense, told the Legislative Council that the Africans' wish for neutrality was laudable but warned that many small independent countries that had hoped to be neutral had been unable to do so because of the activities of th egreat powers.

The announcement that Tanganyika would not automatically continue foreign agreements involving the territory signed by Britain was made by Prime Minister Julius K. Nyerene.

"Under the Charter of the United Nations it is plain that the rights of an administering authority in a trust territory are of limited duration," he said. "It is clear therefore, that the United Kingdom was trying to do something it did not have the power to do."

The Belgian port facilities at Dar es Salam and at Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika were built by Bilgium at a cost of $14,000,000 under treaties signed with Britain that granted a lease in perpetuity.

About 90,000 tons of goods a year for the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi have passed through Tanganyika.

Mr. Nyerene has given Belgium two years to hand the port facilities over to Tanganyika. Compensation will be paid for them, he said.

Mr. Nyerene said Tanganyika had declined to sign an inheritance agreement with Britain to take over treaties made by Britain on Tanganyika's behalf. These will be continued for two years subject to renegotiation, he said.

18a 1961

KENYA

NOVEMBER

PRESIDENT JOMO KENYATTA

Jomo Kenyatta new KANU head

The Afro American

P.3

NAIROBI, Kenya —(ANP) —Jomo Kenyatta Saturday accepted the presidency of Kenya's largest political party, the Kenya African National Union. He said he intended to overhaul the party's countryside organization.

Sat. 11-11-61

Kenyatta has always been regarded as the true leader of KANU. When the party was first registered with the Kenyan government as a political unit, Kenyatta's name was listed as president.

Baltimore, Md

The government, however, refused to sanction the proposed party lineup with Kenyatta as chieftain. James Gichuru, Kenyatta's right hand man, was then substituted as president.

When Kenyatta was officially released from restraint, the leadership of KANU was officially offered to him, but he refused to give an immediate answer, preferring to mull over the matter before making a decision.

Kenya Chief In London for Liberty Talk

New York Herald Tribune P.1

Tues. 11-7-61

Kenyatta Calls State Ready for Freedom

New York, N.Y.

By Tom Lambert

A Staff Correspondent

LONDON.

Bearded, aging Jomo Kenyatta arrived here yesterday to talk with British officials about independence for his native African state of Kenya.

Wearing a tan overcoat and a beaded tribal skull cap, flourishing a horsehair fly whisk in his right hand and carrying a rolled umbrella in his left, the seventy-one-year-old African said Kenya has been ready for its freedom "for a long time" and he wants its independence "now."

Mr. Kenyatta last Aug. 21 was granted his freedom after a term of restricted movement following a British-imposed six-year jail term as leader of the Mau Mau terror movement in Kenya.

Two posters were in sight at London airport as Mr. Kenyatta arrived aboard a jet airliner for his first visit to Britain in sixteen years. One proclamied him "Hero of Africa," the other said "Hang Kenyatta."

"I am here because the (constitutional) talks which were going on in Nairobi broke down," he told reporters. "It would be inappropriate to make any statement before we meet the secretary of state for the colonies."

The African leader dismissed a question about the Mau Mau. "It is a matter of historical background," he said.

Associated Press

Jomo Kenyatta

Ex-Mau Mau Leader Plans Overhaul

The Pittsburgh Courier P.4

Kenyatta Takes Presidency Of Kenya's Biggest Party

Sat. 11-11-61 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAIROBI, Kenya (ANP)—Jomo Kenyatta has accepted the presidency of Kenya's largest political party, the Kenya African National Union.

He said he intended to overhaul the party's countryside organiation.

- **Kenyatta has always been regarded as the true leader of KANU. When the party was first registered with the Kenyan Government as a political unit, Kenyatta's name was listed as president. However, the government refused to sanction the proposed party lineup with Kenyatta as chieftain.**

KANU substituted James Gichuru, Kenyatta's right-hand man, as president. Gichuru's duties were to hold the party intact until Kenyatta was released from restriction.

■

WHEN KENYATTA was officially released from restraint, the leadership of KANU was officially proferred him, but he refused to give an immediate answer, preferring to mull over the matter before making a decision.

On the other side of the picture, the rival KADU has repeatedly fought against Kenyatta's assumption of the KANU presidency, because they fear that his subsequent elevation to the position as "leader of Kenya independence," would sound the death knell for their party.

Kenya's minority tribes are represented by KADU. Kenyatta's party draws most of its support from the powerful Kikuyu and Luo tribes. Kenyatta is a Kikuyu. Tom Mboya, Secretary- General of KANU, is a member of the Luo tribe.

18a 1961

CURB ON KENYATTA STIRS NEW CRISIS

The N.Y. Times

Mboya Party, Victor in Poll, Vows to Shun All Posts in Kenya Government

New York

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 5—Kenya was faced today with a developing political crisis in the wake of the general election that ended last Monday.

Mon. 3-6-61

At the center of the critical situation is Jomo Kenyatta, convicted leader of the Mau Mau movement, which terrorized Kenya from 1952 to 1957. African nationalist leaders are exerting great pressure for the release of Mr. Kenyatta, who has been restricted to a remote area of this British colony and barred from politics.

p.9

Sir Patrick Renison, the British Governor, has refused to release Mr. Kenyatta. As a result, the Kenya African National Union, which won last week a majority of seventeen of the thirty-three seats reserved for Africans in the new Legislative Council, decided last night not to participate in the formation of a new Kenya Government.

Offer of Visit Declined

After a six-hour meeting, the party's seventeen members of the Council also declined Sir Patrick's offer to permit James Gichuru, the party president, and Tom Mboya, its general secretary, to visit Mr. Kenyatta.

The British administrators of Kenya had hoped that some members of the party, possibly Mr. Gichuru and Mr. Mboya, would accept appointment as ministers in the new Government to be formed before the full Legislative Council meets April 6.

Without the participation of Mr. Mboya's party, it would be necessary for Sir Patrick to seek a coalition of the rival Kenya African Democratic Union, which has nine Council seats, and other minority groups and independents.

But observers here believe that with the powerful Kenya African National Union in opposition over the Kenyatta issue there would be no political stability in Kenya.

Announcing the party's decision to stay out of the new Government, Mr. Gichuru said that "nothing short of Kenyatta's release will satisfy the Africans."

Camera Press-Pix

FACING A CRISIS: Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of Kenya, where majority party in Legislative Council has refused to help in forming new Government.

Rival Leaders Accept Bid

"During the election campaign Mr. Kenyatta's freedom was a major issue. Many Africans speak of the Mau Mau leader as Kenya's first Chief Minister when the colony reaches a later stage of political development.

Ronald Ngala, president of the African Democratic Union, said today that he and Masinde Muliro, the party's vice president, would accept Governor Renison's offer to let them visit Mr. Kenyatta tomorrow.

"We have a mandate from our people that we should go," he said. "If KANU [Kenya African National Union] doesn't want to go now, it is acting against Kenyatta. I think the whole world would like to hear Kenyatta's views."

The Governor said last week that for security reasons he could not consent to give Mr. Kenyatta his freedom until the new Government was working well.

There also has been speculation that the release of Mr. Kenyatta now might affect the delicate political situation in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. His release, it is feared, would cause excitable Rhodesian white settlers to feel that Britain had yielded to African pressures and would do the same in deciding on the controversial Northern Rhodesia Constitution.

The Kenya African National Union suggested last night that Iain Macleod, Britain's Colonial Secretary, come to Kenya to deal with the situation. Mr. Macleod is scheduled visit East Africa later this month.

KENYA

Ex-Mau Mau Chief Blasts Reds In Africa

Chicago Defender p.3

Chicago, Ill.

MARLAL, Kenya — (UPI) — Former Mau Mau leader Jomo Kenyatta declared Tuesday that communism has no place in Africa.

4-(22-28)-61

The bearded Kenyatta, meeting with newsmen for the first time since he was convicted eight years ago for directing a Mau Mau terror campaign, denied he was a communist.

18a

Kenyatta, now 71, said he favors constitutional means to bring about the end of "colonialism and imperialism" in Africa.

The ex Mau-Mau chief spoke to reporters at his residence here. He was transferred here two months ago from a desert exile in northern Kenya.

Asked whether he felt bitter toward Kenya government authorities for keeping him restricted, Kenyatta quoted the Biblical phrase: "Forgive them for they know not wha. they do."

Kenyatta complained of his treatment during his years of imprisoment and exile. He said he was suffering from high blood pressure, eczema and a leg injury.

Kenyatta denied reports that he had joined the communist party in 1934. "I visited Russia like anybody else then or today for educational purposes," he said. "Communism has no place in African society today."

The Kenya Story To Be Told On TV

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — Reaction to Kenya's first common role election will be covered on two "Bell and Howell Close-UP!" reports — "Land of the White Ghost" (Part 1) Tuesday, May 9 (ABC - TV, 10 - 10:30 p.m. EDT) and "Land of the Black Ghost" (Part II), one week later, Tuesday, May 16 (ABC-TV 8:30 - 9 p.m.)

Sat. 5-6-61

The elections, held in late February, are the catalytic agents causing reaction among mists of the white and black races; the millions of blacks searching for equality, the British white settlers attempting to maintain the positions they have held for so long.

p.18

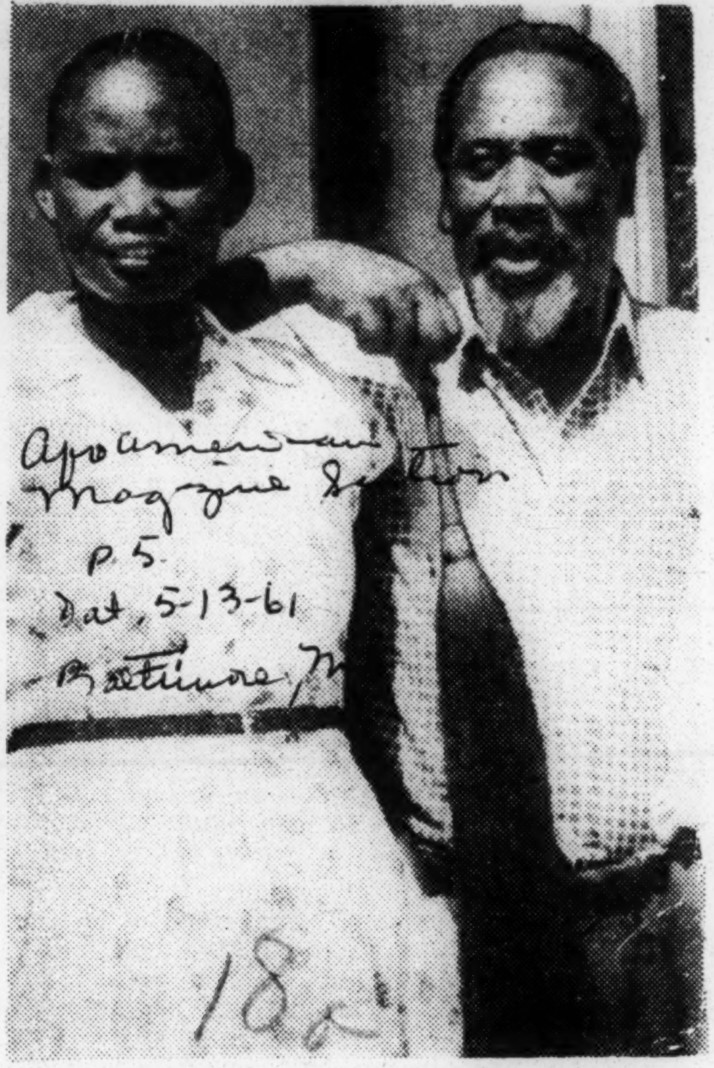
"LAND OF THE White Ghost" tells the story of Kenya the land and the people. The report concentrates on what the elections mean to the white settlers who until recently controlled the country, are outnumbered 92 to 1 by natives.

The second of the ABC-TV "Adventures in Reporting" (the first was "Adventures on the New Frontier"), "Land of the White Ghost," will show Kenya as a nation of indescribable beauty and ironic contrasts. Viewers will be through the country, a safari with visiting Americans, and a visit to the capital city of Nairobi. "Land of the Black Ghost" (Part II) will take up the questions of the political campaigns, election and their results.

The two programs are coproduced by ABC - TV and Time, Inc. Robert Drew is executive producer.

The Pittsburgh Courier Sat, 4-22-61

PROMINENT STUDENT — Alphonse Okuku, brother of Kenya leader Tom Mboya, is shown with Dean J. W. Dawson of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, where Okuku is a freshman. The 22-year-old Okuku says he plans to go back to Africa eventually and work with his brother toward the end of colonialism.



Afro-american Magazine Section
p. 5
Sat, 5-13-61
Baltimore, M

18a

JOMO KENYATTA, 70, with his third wife Wambui who recently bore his child. The fly-whisk he holds is a symbol of authority, for this organizer of Kenya's Mau-Mau's is still recognized as political leader though exiled by the British.

18a 1961

LIBERIA

OCTOBER

PRESIDENT TUBMAN

Liberian President Visits Kennedy, Ethiopia Is Next

Atlanta World

Sat 10-21-61

Atlanta Ga

NEW YORK — ANP) — President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia arrived here this week aboard the S. S. African Crescent for an official state visit in the United States.

Tubman, who left Monrovia on Oct. 6, met New York Mayor Robert Wagner upon his arrival in New York. He later met with officials on the council on foreign relations, at a dinner in New York.

MEETS PRESIDENT KENNEDY

During his meeting with President Kennedy, the Liberian President discussed among other things American aid to his country. Tubman had announced earlier in Monrovia, Liberia's capital, that he was not coming to the U. S. with his hat in his hand.

Tubman's stop in Washington also involved talks with other U. S. officials and sightseeing tours.

Next week starting Sunday, Oct. 22, he will return to New York and address the United Nations General Assembly on the following day. He leaves October 24, aboartl the S. S. United States for a state visit to Ethiopia at the invitation of Emperor Haile Selassie, which begins October 30, and ends November 6.

However, before his departure from this country, President Tubman has a long list of engagements to fulfill. His plans call for a medical checkup at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington.

His visit to Washington, at President Kennedy's invitation, involved largely Liberian-United States relations in a series of informal working sessions with Kennedy and other American government officials, including Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

LUNCHEON GUEST AT WHITE HOUSE

President Kennedy welcomed his guest at Washington National airport and later honored him with a White House luncheon. Tubman later was guest at a reception given by Liberian Ambassador Edward Peal.

Tubman will appear on the National Broadcasting System program "Meet the Press" on Oct. 22.

In response to invitations, the Liberian chief of state was guest of many heads of American companies operating in Liberia.

Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, gave a dinner in Tubman's honor at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York on Oct. 17.

FREEDOM FOR ALL URGED BY TUBMAN

The New York Times

Liberian Says Reds, Too, Must Allow Self-Choice

Sat. 10-21-61

By LLOYD GARRISON

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 — President William V. S. Tubman said today that the right of self-determination should apply not only to Africans but to the people of all nations, including those living under communism.

P. 7c

In a luncheon address at the National Press Club, the Liberian leader said he could see no prospect of peace "so long as some people arrogate to themselves the right to govern without the participation and the consent of the governed."

In the question period that followed he was asked if his remarks applied to people living in Communist East Germany.

"I said distinctly that all peoples of the earth are entitled to freedom, self-determination and sovereignty,," he answered. "Our position applies to everyone, everywhere — East, West, North and South."

This statement and more than a dozen others were warmly applauded by the audience of about 200 newsmen and diplomats.

New York

At other times their applause was mixed with laughter as the 65-year-old leader responded to questions with a humorous parry or a well-chosen Biblical injunction.

Two Themes Stressed

Mr. Tubman's speech stressed two themes—that a strong United Nations represented "man's greatest hope for survival" and that the West must reconcile itself to a swift end of colonialism

tions' effort to end the strife in the Congo.

The President said Liberia would never align herself with any bloc, including an "African bloc," because "one's only alliance should be to the United Nations and its Sharter."

"If you don't follow this principle you won't have any United Nations," he added.

His answer was clearly in opposition to a Soviet proposal to create a group of United Nations Assistant Secretaries General that would represent the various world power blocks.

Spesaking oncolonialism, Mr. Tubman said it was "wishful" to think that any country in Africa could long remain a European possession.

He rejected any suggestion that Africans should not be granted freedom because they were not yet ready to govern themselves.

Self-Rule a 'Divine Right'

"It is a divine right for people to manage their own affairs in their own way," the President declared a "Self-government, whatever its shortcomingms may be, is more satisfying and more enobling than non-self-government, no matter how efficient."

He urgedf that Kennedy Administration to continue supporting Africa's drive "for the cause of freedom."

Asked if he did not think that many African politicians were living "ostentatiously" beyond their country's means, the Liberian President, who is also a Methodist lay preacher, smaled and replied:

"But who is he who judgeth another man's servant?"

Why is it, he also was asked, that Liberia, which is Africa's oldest republic, is less advanced than such newly freed former British colonies as Ghana and Nigeria?

"Because," he answered "they were former British colonies."

Liberia, founded by former American and West Indian slaves in 1847, has never known colonial rule.

Tubman Welcomed by Kennedy, Gets 21-Gun Salute at Airport

The Washington Post Fri. 10-20-61

P1

By Edward T. Folliard

Staff Reporter

Washington D.C.

The procession of African leaders to Washington continued yesterday with the arrival of President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia to be the Nation's guest.

President Kennedy welcomed Mr. Tubman at National Airport as he emerged from an Air Force transport that brought him from New York. The well-trod red carpet had been unrolled for the visitor, and there was the traditional 21-gun salute, ruffles and flourishes by trumpeters, and the playing of the American and Liberian anthems.

The two Chief Executives flew in a helicopter from the airport to the White House grounds and then had a business conference that lasted more than an hour.

To Discuss Problems

Tubman said that there were programs and problems in Liberia that might require American help—problems of health, sanitation, nutrition, education, power and internal security. These, he indicated, would be discussed in subsequent White House meetings.

This was President Tubman's fourth visit to Washington. He first came here in 1928. In 1943, when he was president-elect, he was welcomed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and in 1954 by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

President Kennedy referred to Mr. Tubman's long service and earlier visits in a greeting at the airport, and said:

"You, Mr. President, are a symbol of stability and also of change, and it is a particular pleasure to welcome to this country the leader of a country with which the United States has enjoyed the closest and most intimate relations stretching back over a century, who has been identified in his own life and in his own country with the great causes of freedom and progress and the well-being of his people . . ."

U. S. Example Cited

President Tubman, in a reply, noted that he had been invited to Washington at a time of crisis and tension, and said that this was another manifestation of the century-old friendship between America and Liberia.

"Through the years we have identified ourselves with your system of government," Mr. Tubman continued. "Our own constitution was patterned after that of the United States of America . . . . I could go on for many hours showing the cordial and evry friendly close ties that have existed between our countries."

Walter N. Tobriner, chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, presented Mr. Tubman with a symbolic key to the city.

President Kenedy gave a luncheon for the Liberian leader yesterday, and Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Mrs. Rusk gave a diner in his honor last evening.

Mr. Tubman, who is living at Blair House, will speak at the National Press Club at a luncheon today. Later in the day he will visit the National Zoological Park.

At 8:30 a. m. Saturday, he will go to the Walter Reed Army Medical Center for a routine checkup, and at 8:45 p. m. Sunday will leave by train for New York. He is to address the United Nations General Assembly at 11 a. m. Monday.

The New York Times, P. 3C Fri., 10-20-61 New York, N.Y.

Associated Press Wirephoto

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT VISITS KENNEDY: President William V. S. Tubman, right foreground, talking yesterday with President Kennedy at the White House. With them are George W. Ball, upper left, and Ernest Eastman.

Desegregation Role Wins VIP Tribute

The Washington Post

Sat., 10-21-61

P. C 5

By Maxine Cheshire

CHIEF JUSTICE Earl Warren found himself the subject of an emotional tribute Thursday night as visiting Liberian President Tubman reminded him with a touch of humor that a great chapter had been written in U. S. history when political predictions a decade ago did not come true and the onetime California Governor did not become Vice President.

Washington D.C.

President Tubman was making the traditional toast at the white tie dinner given in his honor at the State Department by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Dean Rusk. He made his salute to Warren for the Chief Justice's role in desegregation decisions. "This most delicate issue," Tubman said with feeling, "writes his name into history as one of the greatest Chief Justices."

"I hope he won't mind my telling this incident, which took place before I ever met him," Tubman recalled about the Chief Justice. "Once a gentleman from California came to my country with a letter of introduction from Governor Warren . . . He told me that the next time I visited the United States, Earl Warren would be Vice President. He was not Vice President when I came, but he has made history."

The Chief Justice had already been singled out among the 100 guests for special recognition from Secretary Rusk, who made his toast with a reference to Liberia as a "solemn reminder of our unfinished plans. We Americans ordinarily think of our country as a place to which men come in search of freedom," he said, ". . . your country is a place to which men went from this country in search of freedom."

He pointed to the Chief Justice, whose decisions in the Supreme Court he said "in recent years have helped us take another step forward in translating our own aspirations into reality."

Then to President Tubman: "Your country and ours are joined in the still unfinished business of perfecting freedom for our own people in our own times."

THE DINNER took place in the Benjamin Franklin Room and Secretary Rusk pointed out that Franklin had been "president of the first abolitionist society in this country."

He went on to praise President Tubman and Liberia for that country's role in the Security Council of the U. N.

Post 10-21-61

The dinner was one of the largest ever given at the State Department and Secretary Rusk called attention to the fact that the dining room was "literally filled with friends of Liberia."

President Tubman had already known many of the U. S. guests presented to him at a reception which preceded the dinner.

AN AMERICAN businessman with interests in Liberia was describing President Tubman as "a Harry Truman—a real politician—who can keep everybody happy." At that moment, observers were watching officials of Firestone and Goodrich companies competing for the President's attention as guests mingled before going in to dinner. He was surrounded by a group dominated by the small, but dynamic Harvey Firestone Jr., who is chairman of the board of his family's international operation.

The name Firestone is a byword in Liberia. Mrs. Charles D. Sherman, wife of the Liberian Secretary of the Treasury, was telling other feminine guests that women in her country even keep up with U. S. fashions "thanks to Mr. Firestone and all the magazines his company gets every month and distributes." Her red and gold sheath, with flowing scarlet chiffon panels, was "copied" from a Vogue issue she said.

TOWARD the end of the receiving line came the new Liberian Ambasador Samuel Edward Peal, and his pretty young wife, who wore a draped beige chiffon Paris gown. The 38-year-old Peal had just presented his credentials to President Kennedy earlier yesterday, only a few minutes after President Tubman's arrival here. Mrs. Peal had flown here just to help her husband with this visit and will be gone again immediately to bring back two of their four children. The older Peal youngsters are in school in England.

18a 1961

LIBERIA

OCTOBER

PRESIDENT TUBMAN

Liberia's National Rice Dish

By Clementine Paddleford

P. 20 New York Herald Tribune Mon 10-23-61

Johnny Wheyou was flown here last week from Washington D. C. to prepare Liberia's national rice dish for the dinner given for his Excellency William V. S. Tubman, President of the Republic of Liberia.

Chef Wheyou, a Bassu tribesman from New Cess in Grand Bassa County, has headed the kitchen in the Liberian Embassy for twelve years serving under four different ambassadors. He cooks native style but also American having been trained in American food at the Firestone Harbel plantation in Liberia.

We met Johnny in the Waldorf Astoria kitchen busy with fifty pounds of Uncle Ben's rice. The cooking of the rice was the least of the job. It is the many additions that make the dish. Eugene Scanlon, the Waldorf's executive chef looked on while Johnny concocted Jollof for 200 guests, the recipe below.

Eugene Scanlon, executive chef of the Waldorf-Astoria, watches while Johnny Wheyou, chef of Liberian Embassy in Washington, prepares "Jollof," his country's national dish, for dinner given here last week for His Excellency William V. S. Tubman, President of Republic of Liberia.

Johnny's Jollof Rice

In a saucepan, combine to your satisfaction diced boiled ham, chicken and spareribs with Vienna sausages cut in half (lengthwise), finely chopped onion and canned tomato paste. Fry, adding onion salt, monosodium glutamate, black and (if desired) red pepper. Meanwhile, parboil rice. Add mixture to rice and cook covered, stirring occasionally, until ready. This man Johnny is a terrific cook but terrible with the giving of a recipe. "You just put in some"

Later in the chef's office we talked with Johnny about other dishes he serves at the Embassy. One is goat soup with fresh fish afloat. He makes a palm butter stew and other exotic creations. When the young chef first came to the United States he was lavish in the use of red pepper and was indeed flattered when American guests thanked him with tears in their eyes and spoke of his cooking in choked voices. Since he has learned these results sprang from acute agony. Now he tones down the heat.

The Jollof rice was served at the Waldorf dinner as an accompaniment to saddle of baby lamb. The dinner was a banquet, first oysters and clams and many hors d'oeuvres: Creme senegolese was the soup. The fish course, Lobster a l' americaine. The main course, the lamb, rice and little French peas. Followed a Rum sherbet. Then a cold filet of beef strasbourgoise with foie gras, and hearts of lettuce with a French dressing. Souffle Grand Marnier the dessert.

TUBMAN ATTACKS 'COERCION' AT U.N.

P12C The New York Times Tues 10-24-61

Liberian Deplores Pressure for Role in 'Cold War'

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 23—President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia deplored today the tendency of some powers "to seduce and coerce" other nations into adopting their system of government.

In a speech before the 101-member General Assembly, the Liberian chief of state declared that this trend was a significant cause of conflict. He said that if the tendency continued the "cold war" would flame into "an unquenciable hot war which will involve all mankind."

The Liberian leader, who was accorded a standing ovation from the assembled diplomats, pleaded for the right of peoples to shape their own destinies.

"All nations, small or large, should be left free to choose their own way of life," he said. "Whether that way be communism, socialism or democracy, there are good and evil features in all political systems."

External Influence Opposed

"In any event," he went on, "the choosing of a way of life should be without external intrigues, propaganda, infiltration or subversion and should be based exclusively on each nation's best judgment as to the kind of society that will best serve the true needs and interests of its people."

President Tubman appealed to the atomic powers to ban all nuclear tests "quickly and effectively" and to resume disarmament talks. He also appealed to all countries for greater moral and financial support of the United Nations.

On the Berlin question, the Liberian President asserted that the United Nations could not afford to stand aloof from the Berlin question. The crisis, he declared, threatens the survival of the entire human race. Although the United Nations stands ready to help, it has not been called upon to do so, he remarked.

"In these circumstances, this world organization cannot afford to permit such a state of indifference to jeopardize the earth and its people," he said.

Mr. Tubman criticized the harshness and emotion with which United Nations debates frequently are conducted. He called on members to avoid this "unrewarding approach."

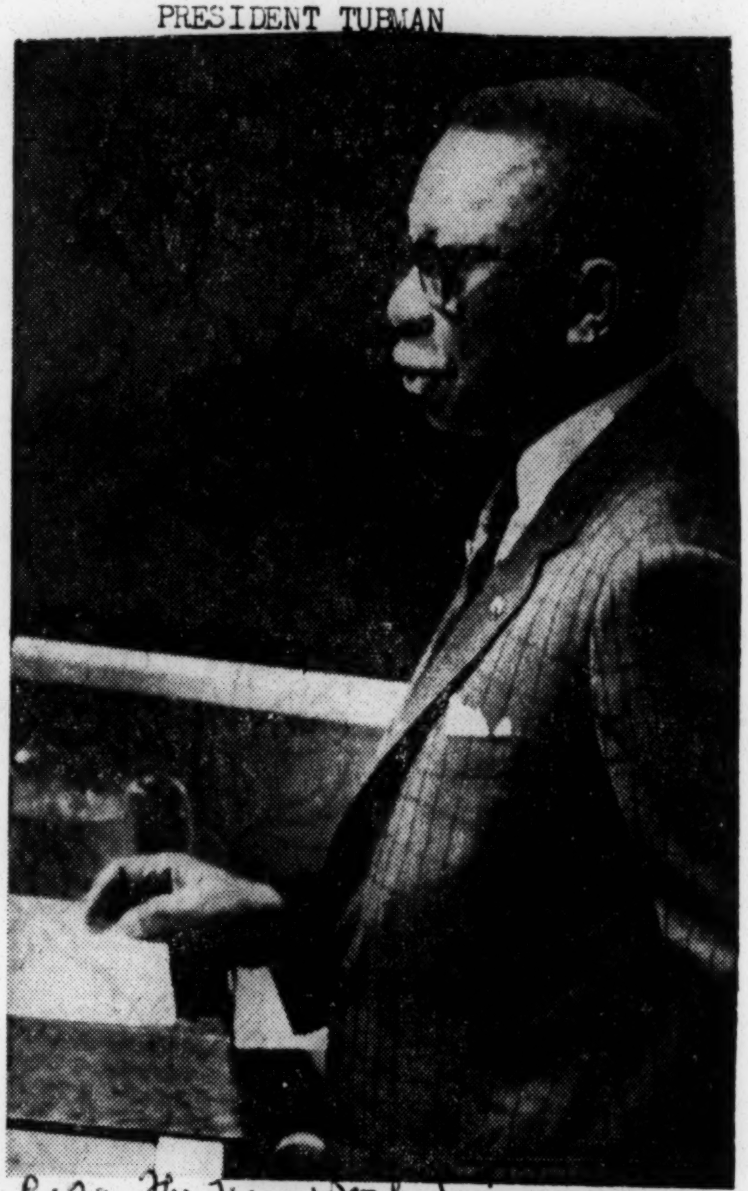
Second Thoughts Seen

The President's remarks were viewed by some diplomats as reflecting second thoughts about Liberia's recent initiative in demanding that a speech by South Africa be expunged from the Assembly records because of its defense of its racial policies. African delegates pressed through a vote of censure of the speech, but the move was widely criticized later by Western and privately by some Asian delegates as having been too hasty.

The President's emphasis throughout his speech on the danger of subversion was felt by other delegates to be an expression of concern about growing Communist influence in Africa, particularly in Ghana.

The Assembly, after President Tubman's address, approved a proposal for an on-the-spot investigation of the death of Crown Prince Louis Rwangasore, Premier of Urundi, who was killed in the trust territory Oct. 13. The vote was 95 in favor, with six states absent.

The resolution, approved previously by the Assembly's Trusteeship Committee, asked the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi to begin its inquiry immediately.



P.12C The New York Times Tues 10-24-61

The New York Times

LIBERIA'S PRESIDENT AT U. N.: William V. S. Tubman speaking yesterday at General Assembly meeting.

The Washington Post P. B 8 Mon. 10-23-61 Washington, D.C.

By Arthur Ellis, Staff Photographer

ADVOCATE OF UNITY—President Tubman of Liberia (right) greets the Dean of the African Diplomatic Corps, the Ambassador of Morocco, El-Mehdi Ben Aboud, at the luncheon given Saturday in the Mayflower for the visiting chief executive.

Tubman: As the Sea Rolls, So Must African Nations

The Washington Post P. B8 Mon. 10-23-61

By Judith Martin

PRESIDENT William V.S. Tubman of Liberia evoked strong poetic images of African unity Saturday when the ambassadors of African countries got together to honor him at a luncheon in the Mayflower Hotel.

"I liken the African situation to the great ocean," Tubman told members of the African Diplomatic Corps. "The winds blow, the billows rise and the waves roll on and on. They dash upon the shore separately, and then they recede together back into the ocean.

"All African states must be one as the sea is one. They rise separately, but they must all come back together to be one."

THE ENVOYS applauded each mention of a unified African continent and rose clapping when the Liberian president said, "We are one at heart, one in spirit and one in aspirations."

"We all agree that there must be unity in Africa," Tubman continued, "but the form and shape this will take are a matter of time. We will try many experiments, and the failure of one will not mean the failure of all.

"The old order is changing and must change. We in Africa will be the architects of the new order. We must think like men of action and act like men of thought."

Tubman was introduced by the Dean of the African Diplomatic Corps. Moroccan Ambassador El-Mehdi Ben Aboud, who said that "Africa is one family despite the unfortunate past of dispersion and division of our nations."

OTHER ambassadors at the luncheon were the new Liberian Ambassador, Samuel Edward Peal; Mohieddine Fekini of Libya, Osman El Hadari of the Sudan, W. M. Q. Halm of Ghana, Michel Gallin-Douathe of the Central African Republic, Louis Rakotomalala of the Malagasy Republic, Abdoulaye Maiga of Mali, Julius Momo Udochi of Nigeria, Habib Bourguiba Jr. of Tunisia, Seydou Conte of Guinea, Berhanou Dinke of Ethiopia, R. E. Kelfa-Caulker of Sierra Leone.

Many of the African ambassadors were unable to attend because they were in New York attending United Nations sessions. Tubman, who left Washington yesterday afternoon will address the General Assembly of the United Nations today.

Tubman Raps Khrushchev On Atom Tests

The Evening Star P. A3 Washington D.C.

By the Associated Press

Liberia's President William V. S. Tubman making a two-day visit here, criticized Soviet Premier Khrushchev yesterday for resuming nuclear testing.

This came after Mr. Tubman met with President Kennedy at the White House and discussed the international situation—Africa and United States-Liberian relations in particular.

"I don't think he should have exploded any atomic bomb after after his promise not to be the first to resume testing, Mr. Tubman said.

Fri. 10-20-61

The 66-year-old African leader, whose Negro republic has a constitution fashioned after this country's, was welcomed at National Airport by Mr. Kennedy yesterday as "a symbol of stability." The United States Chief Executive noted that Mr. Tubman, President of his nation since 1943, is the only surviving active political leader of World War II.

Mr. Tubman said his invitation to come to the United States "at a time of crisis and tension is but another testimony of centuries old friendship and intimacy between the United States and Liberia."

Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Tubman flew to the White House together by helicopter. There they met for more than an hour.

Mr. Tubman indicated to reporters that his talks here are concerned with economic and development programs and problems that may require United States aid.

Thi sis Mr. Tubman's fourth visit here as Liberia's President.

TUBMAN TALKS OVER MORE AID WITH KENNEDY

P. 10 Fri. 10-20-61 Chicago Daily Tribune

Joins Chorus Against Reds' Super Bomb

BY LAURENCE BURD
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Oct. 19—President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia was warmly welcomed to the capital today by President Kennedy for talks on African and world problems and more American aid to the 114 year old Liberian republic.

Tubman, 65, now in his fourth presidential term, is pro-western in the cold war. This is his third official visit to Washington.

Chicago Ill.

After an 80 minute business meeting with President Kennedy, Tubman denounced Russia's current series of fallout-yielding nuclear tests and said he hoped Premier Nikita Khrushchev will not go ahead with his threat to test a 50 megaton bomb.

Sides with West on U. N.

Tubman also went on record as siding with the west, and against Russia, on the issue of replacing the late Dag Hammarskjold as United Nations secretary general. He said that under the U. N. charter there can be only one secretary-general. Russia has sought to replace Hammarskjold with a three-man board representing western, Communist, and neutral camps, each with veto power.

On the nuclear test issue, Tubman told reporters Khrushchev should not have exploded any of the recent 20 test blasts, not to mention the prospective 50 megaton bomb—"after his promise not to be the first to resume testing."

Tubman, who is descended from American Negro slaves, said he and President Kennedy discussed American aid programs, both economic and military, for his nation.

Could Use More Money

Gift aid for economic projects in Liberia has been running about 3.5 million dollars a year, and credits of 76 million dollars have been extended since World War II mostly for iron ore and rubber development projects. Military aid, largely small arms and transport equipment, has amounted to 1.3 million dollars since 1959.

Tubman said his country would like to have more small arms for internal security use and could put more economic

nutrition, education, and power projects.

Kennedy led American officials in greeting Tubman this morning at the Washington National airport. Full military honors were accorded the Liberian. The two Presidents flew by helicopter to the White House for business talks and a stag luncheon.

Tubman greeted warmly by President Kennedy

Afro American P1

Sat 10-28-61

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia was accorded the full panoply of a state visit Thursday when he arrived at Washington National Airport for two days of conferences with President Kennedy and other officials.

Arriving in the morning by military plane, Mr. Tubman was met personally by President Kennedy who joined him in a helicopter ride to the White House.

Baltimore, Md.

President Kennedy gave him a warm, personal greeting, saying that he was "particularly pleased" in being visited by "this symbol of stability and change." He called Mr. Tubman the only surviving African leader from World War II.

* * *

MR. TUBMAN responded with, "The four thousand miles which separate our two countries have not, during the years, diminished the ties of friendship." He said the invitation extended to him to visit America was an "expression of affection between our two countries."

P 9

Others in the welcoming party included Secretary of State Dean Rusk, General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Walter N. Tobriner, District of Columbia commissioner. Mr. Tobriner presented Mr. Tubman with a key to the city.

Sat 10-28-61

Shortly after Mr. Tubman's arrival, the appointed Liberian ambassador to the United States, Samuel Edward Peal, presented his credentials to President Kennedy.

IN A BUSY schedule commencing with a stop at Blair House, Mr. Tubman, on Thursday, had lunch with the President, and was guest of honor at a state dinner given by Secretary of State Rusk.

On Friday, Mr. Tubman conferred with Secretary Rusk, addressed the National Press Club, visited the National Zoological Park, received the chiefs of the diplomatic missions at the Mayflower Hotel, and was honored at a reception staged by Ambassador Peal.

His Saturday schedule began with a visit to Walter Reed Army Medical Center for a physical checkup, followed by lunch with the chiefs of missions of the African states, and a number of private appointments.

Following a luncheon at the Liberian Embassy on Sunday, Mr. Tubman and his party departed for New York where he was to address the United Nations General Assembly on Monday. He was scheduled to leave for home at noon on Tuesday.

Freedom and Mr. Tubman

The Evening Star

President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia—a nation whose relations with ours have been consistently close and friendly—has been a welcome visitor here these past few days, and he has been a very busy man. Among other events on his crowded schedule, wholly apart from his talks with President Kennedy and Secretary of State Rusk, has been his address to the National Press Club. Although he has spoken in highly generalized terms, the following passage is specific enough to be well worth quoting:

Sat. 10-21-61

> Ladies and gentlemen, you will agree with me that it is a divine right for people to manage their own affairs in their own way; that self-government, whatever its shortcomings may be, is more satisfying and ennobling than non-self-government no matter how efficient. I should make it emphatically clear that there can be no peace, and I see no prospect of any, so long as some people arrogate to themselves the right to govern without the participation and consent of the governed.

P. A 4

These are excellent words, and they sum up the sentiment of numerous other nations in Africa, most of them much younger and less experienced than Liberia. It is a sentiment, however, that must be viewed with a measure of reservation, particularly because the Tubman government — judging from some if its recent votes in the United Nations—has given the impression that the principle involved has a limited geographical application that does not extend beyond the explosive African continent.

Washington D.C.

This seems to us to be a narrow-minded viewpoint. After all, if African leaders demand self-determination and self-government for their part of the world, why should they not advocate the same thing for nations trapped behind the Iron Curtain? Why are they vague or tongue-tied on the issue? Why don't they all come out openly and without equivocation, as Mr. Tubman appears to have done at the Press Club, in favor of freedom not only for their own people but also for such others as the Hungarians and East Germans? The questions speak for themselves.

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18a 1961

LIBERIA

PRESIDENT TUBMAN

Liberia's Tubman In U. S

The Call

In Accord With J. F. K. On UN Need

61

Fri 10-27-61

Kansas City

WASHINGTON. — (UPI) — President Kennedy and Liberian President William V. S. Tubman stood agreed this week on the need for decisive action to prevent break up of the United Nations.

President Tubman promised that his country would continue to support the United Nations as "man's greatest hope for survival."

But he told the National Press Club in a prepared speech there was little chance of world peace as long as any dictatorships. remained in power.

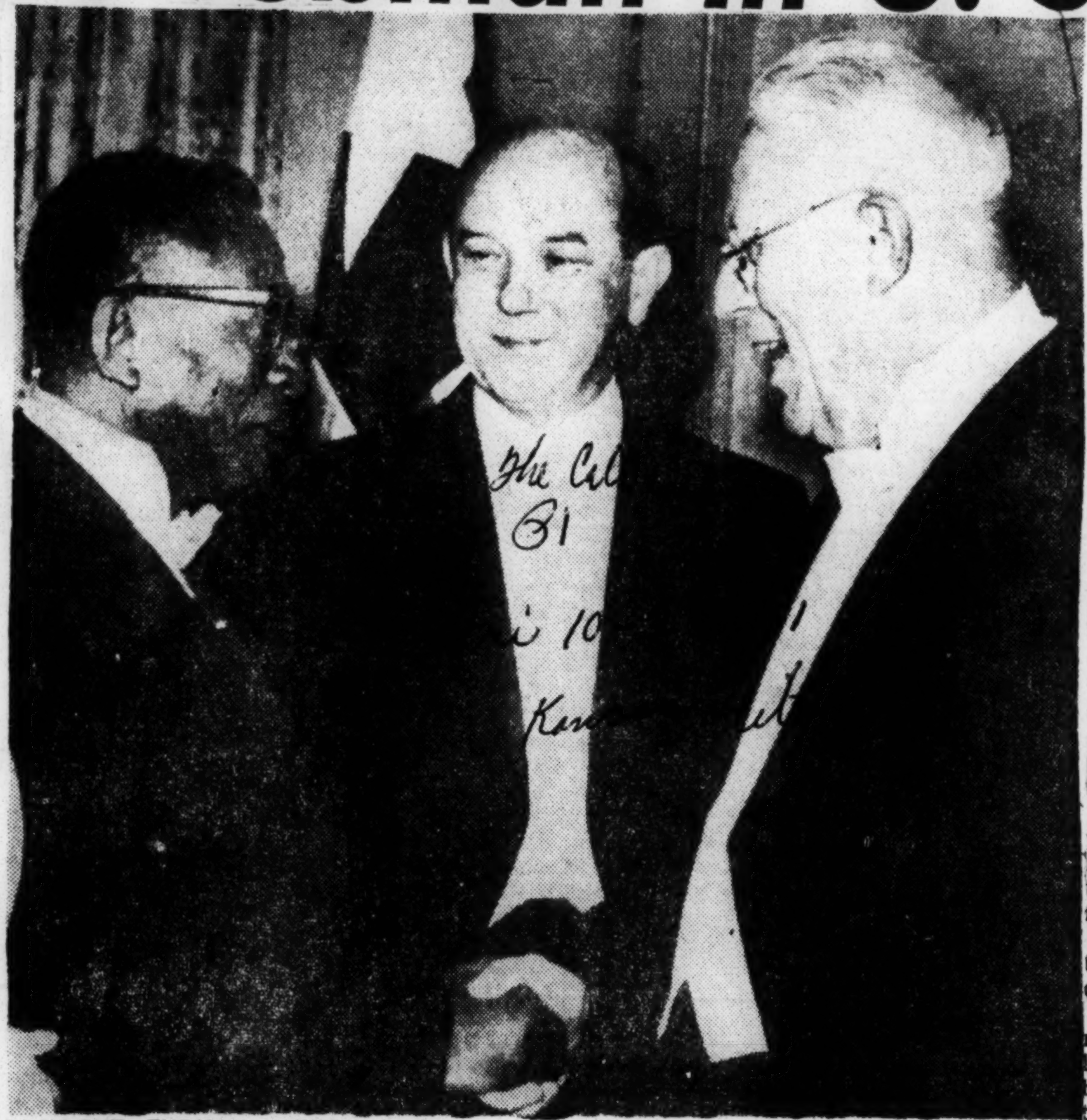
Tubman, who has President Kennedy's pledge of continued U. S. economic assistance, went to the Press Club after what he described as a "very interesting and promising" one-hour meeting with Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

He also spent about four hours Friday in White House talks with President Kennedy on a wide range of international issues. He was described as "satisfied" with his meetings with Kennedy.

Kennedy told Liberian Ambassador S. Edward Peal "the United States will continue to collaborate with he efforts of Liberia to accelerate its economics and social development programs."

Tubman outlined to Kennedy projects for education, sanitation, health, nutrition and a hydroelectric plant on the St. Johns river at Bassa.

Kennedy also said "we wholeheartedly endorse Liberia's moderate approach to African problems."



PRESIDENT TUBMAN MEETS CHIEF JUSTICE.—Liberian President William V. S. Tubman, left, greets Chief Justice Earl Warren of the U. S. Supreme Court at a dinner held October 19 in the Benjamin Franklin room at the State department in Washington. In the center is Secretary of State Dean Rusk who was host at the dinner in honor of President Tubman. Prior to the dinner, President Tubman met for four hours with President John F. Kennedy.
—UPI Telephoto.

Tubman told reporters he did not think Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev "should have exploded any atom bomb after he promised not to be the first to resume testing."

He also said "we feel that the charter of the United Nations provides a secretary general and until or unless that charter is reversed or changed, there can only be a secretary general for the U. N."

President Kennedy Oct. 19 welcomed Liberian President William V. S. Tubman, a longtime U. S. friend whose Georgia ancestors were among Liberia's early settlers.

The Bible-quoting, cigar-chomping Tubman was greeted by Kennedy and a military honor guard at Washington National airport on his arrival from New York, where he started a week-long U. S. visit last Tuesday.

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Tubman reaffirmed his opposition to Soviet nuclear testing after a one hour, 20-minute meeting with President Kennedy Thursday. He was asked by reporters if he would subscribe to the plea by President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana for abandonment of Soviet plans to detonate a 50-megaton bomb.

Fri 10-27-61

"I don't think he (Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev) should have exploded any atom bomb after he promised not to be the first to resume testing," the leader of Africa's oldest republic said.

"We've been discussing the international situation generally, particularly in reference to Africa, and we talked about relations between the United States and Liberia," Tubman said after the meeting.

The two presidents met an hour after Kennedy welcomed Tubman at the airport, calling him a "symbol of stability and also of change" in Africa. They had a series of conferences lasting a total of four hours.

Tubman is the seventh African chief of government to visit Kennedy this year.

The 65-year-old leader of Africa's oldest republic told United Press International he was seeking U. S., aid and investments "in very nearly all areas and in substantial volume."

Tubman said in New York the two nations seek a common objective — "establishment of a secure peace, with freedom and a promise of prosperity for all people of the world."

Tubman, who is on his fourth U. S. visit, said that his Washington talks "further strengthened the ties of friendship and cooperation that have existed between our two peoples since the foundation of Liberia 139 years ago."

The capital of Liberia, Monrovia, was named for James Monroe, U. S., President at the time the West African nation was founded.

Tubman came at a time when the State department seeks means of increasing U. S., aid to Liberia.

He also came at a time of restlessness back home. Before he left for the United States by ship he was granted emergency powers to deal with what he called "Moscow-directed subversive movements" in Liberia.

Liberian President Visits Kennedy, Ethiopia Is Next

Birmingham World Wed 10-25-61

'61

NEW YORK — ANP) — President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia arrived here this week aboard the S. S. African Crescent for an official state visit in the United States.

Tubman, who left Monrovia on Oct. 6, met New York Mayor Robert Wagner upon his arrival in New York. He later met with officials on the council on foreign relations, at a dinner in New York.

MEETS PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Birmingham, Ala

During his meeting with President Kennedy, the Liberian President discussed among other things American aid to his country. Tubman had announced earlier in Monrovia, Liberia's capital, that he was not coming to the U. S. with his hat in his hand.

Tubman's stop in Washington also involved talks with other U. S. officials and sightseeing tours.

Next week starting Sunday, Oct. 22, he will return to New York and address the United Nations General Assembly on the following day. He leaves October 24, aboard the S. S. United States for a state visit to Ethiopia at the invitation of Emperor Haile Selassie, which begins October 30, and ends November 6.

However, before his departure from this country, President Tubman has a long list of engagements to fulfill. His plans call for a medical checkup at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington.

His visit to Washington, at President Kennedy's invitation, involved largely Liberian-United States relations in a series of informal working sessions with Kennedy and other American government officials, including Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

LUNCHEON GUEST AT WHITE HOUSE

President Kennedy welcomed his guest at Washington National airport and later honored him with a White House luncheon. Tubman later was guest at a reception given by Liberian Ambassador Edward Peal.

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Wed 10-25-61

Tubman will appear on the National Broadcasting System program "Meet the Press" on Oct. 22.

Birmingham, Ala

In response to invitations, the Liberian chief of state was guest of many heads of American companies operating in Liberia.

Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, gave a dinner in Tubman's honor at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York on Oct. 17.

HONORED AT BANQUET — Liberian President William V. S. Tubman (left) is greeted by Chief Justice Earl Warren at a dinner in the Benjamin Franklin Room at the State Department in Washington. In center is Secretary of State Dean Rusk, host for the state dinner in honor of Tubman. Earlier, the visitor spoke out against Soviet testing of nuclear weapons during a White House conference with President Kennedy.

18a 1961 LIBERIA PRESIDENT WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN

Tubman visits U.S.

The Afro American
p 9
Sat 10-21-61

NEW YORK — President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia is scheduled to arrive here Tuesday (Oct. 17) via ship for a visit with President Kennedy.

Before going to Washington. President Tubman will be honor guest at a reception at Gracie Mansion on Tuesday night and make a major address to financial leaders Wednesday.

His Washington schedule includes a visit to President Kennedy in the White House, conferences at the State Department and an address to the National Press Club.

Baltimore.
2nd

ON HIS RETURN to New York, the Liberian head will address the United Nations General Asembly.

He sailed from Monrovia aboard the African Crescent on Oct. 6, making a stop in Ethiopia.

In Washington, Tubman said he will discuss among other things African aid to Liberia but stressed that he is "not coming with hat in hand." He also plans a medical checkup at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington and a visit to Fairleigh Dickinson University in Rutherford, N.J., where he will receive an honorary degree.

Dr. King to speak at Columbia Oct. 27

NEW YORK — The stu- "OWL", campus organ of the School of General Studies at Columbia University, will present "An Evening with Dr. Martin Luther King" on Friday night, Oct. 27.

The famed leader of the Montgomery bus boycott and president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference will deliver a major address on the program and perspectives of the southern freedom movement. Student Freedom Riders from Nashville, Tenn. and local New York campuses will appear with Dr. King.

In America For Major Talks

Journal and Guide P.1

President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia was to arrive in New York Tuesday, the State Department announced.

Sat 10-21-61

Pres. Tubman set a meeting with New York Mayor Robert Wagner Tuesday, was to confer with officials of the council on foreign relations on Wednesday and fly to Washington Thursday for talks with President Kennedy.

Norfolk Va.

18a 1961

LIBERIA

Liberian delegate returns to U.S. for 20th Congress

The Afro American 20

Sat 23-61

BALTIMORE

For one of the Liberian delegates attending the Twentieth International Navigation Congress, in session here, the occasion is somewhat of a homecoming to "home away from home."

He is Edward M. Moore, 35-year-old assistant attorney general of the Republic of Liberia.

Baltimore Md.

Mr. Moore and Prince A. Massaquoi, commissioner of Maritime Affairs, make up the two-man Liberian delegation.

* * *

AS OFFICIAL observers for the iron ore-rich republic, the team hopes to take back valuable information which will aid in expanding and developing its maritime service, already a world leader in this respect.

Mr. Moore, former Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, has been Liberia's assistant chief law enforcement officer since 1959.

High point of his career came, he said, a year ago when he and Dr. Rochforte L. Weeks, now president of the University of Liberia, won an important decision in the International Court of Justice (World Court) in April of 1960.

Arguing Liberia's claim involving maritime and shipping matters, they were pitted against legal experts from the United Kingdom, Holland, and Italy.

Mr. Moore is an alumnae of four American schools — Albany State College (Ga.), Pomone College (Calif.), Cornell and New York universities.

The Liberian executive took his master's law degree from NYU in 1957, after nine years in American schools.

THE OFFICIAL is married to Mrs. Sarah Moore, a physical therapist, who also works for the government. They have four children, two boys and two girls, ages, 1, 3, 13, and 14.

Edward smilingly pointed out that the 10-year disparity in the ages of the first and second set of children accounts for his long stay in America.

He described Liberia as a thriving and growing country where people of all nationalities work and live together in harmony.

Backbone for the republic's economy which supports an estimated two and a half million people is iron ore, palm kennel, palm oil supported by such products as cocoa, piassaus (type of bamboo fabric), and coffee.

Housing, transporation, education, and employment are steadily improving, the attorney general declared.

Old fashioned, wood houses are being replaced by new modern concrete structures, he said.

Taxis, privately owned buses are mushrooming and are doing an adequate job of handling public transportation, according to Mr. Moore.

A well-organized public school system assures Liberian children of a well-rounded education, he points out.

Mr. Massaquoi, whose first name (Prince) indicates he is a descendant of Liberian royalty, is 56 years old and was educated in local schools and Germany.

He and Mrs. Lulu (Gbessie) are parents of three children, ages 5, 3 and 1. Before assuming his present position five years ago, the commissioner was head of the Agriculture and Commerce Department's Bureau of Statistics, a post he filled for nine years.

The chief reason Liberia is not plagued with segregation and discrimination, according to Mr. Massaquoi, is the leadership of President Willam V. S. Tubman.

Liberia's population, he said, is made up of people from nearly every country in the world, but there are no race problems.

Because of the development and growth his administration has brought to Liberia, President Tubman has been asked to accept a fifth term, the commissioner declared.

The Civil Service Bureau spontaneously presented a resolution to that effect recently, it was stated.

Mr. Massaquoi is dressed in native attire while Mr. Moore's habit reflects the American clothing influence.

The delegates created a stir when they toured the AFRO plant Tuesday. Last month this was the scene of some other "Africans," but they were of the homegrown variety.

While chatting with Dr. Carl Murphy, AFRO board chairman, the trio reminisced about mutual acquaintances contributing to the growth of Liberia, both native and American.

Dr. Murphy represented ex-President Harry S. Truman at President Tubman's second inauguration.

As souvenirs, the guests were given a booklet detailing the history of the AFRO; a book of stories by AFRO by war correspondents who covered World War II, and a book of short fiction works by AFRO writers.

Receptions, tours, and other pleasantries are planned for the delegates after they are free from congress commitments.

B 9

Afro American
Sat 9-23-61
Baltimore Md.

RUSK MEETS AFRICANS—Secretary of State Dean Rusk, guest speaker at the opening of the twentieth International Congress, chats with African delegates during reception at the Art Museum. From left, Mr. Rusk, Pierre Ndjoli of the Congo, and Prince A. Massaquoi of Liberia. Looking on is Leon Devreux of Brussels.

LIBERIA PROGRESS A STRAIN ON PORT

The New York Times 1.54

New Monrovia Facilities Believed Inadequate Soon

Tues 9-5-61
New York, N.Y.

MONROVIA, Liberia (Reuters) — Fears are being expressed in some quarters here that if Liberia's economic development continues at its present rate, even the new $2,000,000 port facilities before long will prove inadequate.

The new facilities are being provided in an effort to relieve congestion in the port of Monrovia, which is costing shipping companies an estimated average of $25,000 a day and which is blameed for a sharp increase in the cost of living here.

The new facilities include the provision of special steel barges, expected to arrive before the end of September, which will make it possible to unload some cargo from ships lying within the breakwater area, pending the completion of a new oil pier and of an iron ore finger pier, designed to accommodate two long ships.

Both these piers are under construction and should be ready for use early in 1962, when the whole of the present commercial dock, totaling 2,000 feet, will be made available for general cargo. This almost will double the present facilities for loading and unloading ships.

Oil Refinery To Be Built

When the new oil refinery to be built under an agreement recently concluded with a United States company is completed in about three years' time, the oil pier now being built here also will be released for use for general cargo. The refinery project, designed to meet the country's growing fuel consumption, includes the construction of landing facilities for crude oil at the site.

Col. Lawrence Ware, an American, is director of the port of Monrovia. He took over his assignment last May after managing ports in the United States and the Pacific area for nearly twenty years.

Col. Ware believes that the additional facilities now being provided will eliminate, at least for the timie being, congestion in the dry season, from October to June.

In the rainy season, when loading and unloading operations have to be suspended during heavy rain because of possible damage to cargo, a certain amount of congestion may still occur.

Big Tonnage Increase

When the port of Monrovia was completed in July, 1948, at a cost of nearly $20,000,000, it handled an average of 6,180 tons of cargo a month. By the end of 1949, thas had increased to 9,350 tons. But the port was not then expected to operate at its full capacity, of some 250,000 tons of general cargo a year, until 1960 at the earliest. By 1954, however, more than 200,000 tons of carge were being handled, and the average volume now has reached nearly 500,000 tons, excluding oil products, rubber, and iron ore.

long dock, capable of accommodating four big ships or five smaller ones, nearly 800 feet are reserved today for iron ore ships, leaving about 1,200 feet for general cargo and passenger ships.

When oil tankers also have to be accommodated, this space is further reduced for periods of up to forty-eight hours. Under average conditions, only one long ship of some 500 feet and two smaller ones of up to 350 feet can be tied up alongside.

When the port was built, there was no iron ore mine in production and the excess capacity was intended partly to servee neighboring countries such as Guinea, the southern part of which is more readily reached by road from Monrovia than from Conakry.

But today iron ore has become, together with rubber, one of the country's major exports and the port of Monrovia is being used to ship the ore extracted from the Bomi Hills mines now operating at full capacity.

18a 1961 LIBERIA TREASON WARRANT ISSUED

Liberia Issues Treason Warrant

The Montgomery Advertiser
P. 5 A Fri 9-29-61

MONROVIA, Liberia (AP)—The government charged Wednesday night that a subversive group in Liberia sought $1 million and arms from the Soviet Union to overthrow the government of President William V. S. Tubman and set up a Communist state.

The government identified the leader of the plot as Booker T. Bracewell and issued a warrant for his arrest charging him with treason.

Montgomery, Ala.

Bracewell sought the money and arms through the Soviet Embassy in Conakry, Guinea, the government asserted, but did not say whether they were delivered.

Bracewell, whose brother, Polman, is a lawyer for Firestone rubber plantations in this West African country, was sentenced to death in 1955 for his part in an attempt to assassinate Tubman. He was pardoned by Tubman after serving two years in prison.

Bracewell was reported hiding in Liberia and authorities launched a nationwide search for him.

18a 1961

LIBERIA

Liberia Tests Anew Interview Skill of Williams

The Washington Post

15A

Washington, D.C.

Sun 3-12-61

PA19

By Warren Unna

Staff Reporter

MONROVIA, Liberia, March 11—G. Mennen Williams today again found himself having to both please and not unnecessarily antagonize black and white Africa and he showed he was wearying of double talk.

Liberian reporters, recalling his "Africa-for-the-Africans" statement in British East Africa a few weeks back wondered if the new Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs then supported two kinds of Africa: "black and the South African aaptrheid."

Replied Williams: "It is the policy of the U. S. to promote and support self-determination; this means that the people of Africa, whether they are black or white, should have the opportunity to work out their own destiny."

"But," persisted his Liberian questioner, "the apartheid is a policy geared to sulpressing the black policy."

This forced Williams to make his most forthright comment to date on an apartheid policy he personally abhors but which his new role of diplomat has restrained him from castigating:

"The colored people of the Union of South Africa havn't built up the theory of apartheid. This is not self-determination as far as they are concerned."

Comments Tempered

Williams had tempered his comments as much as he could in such areas of British East Africa as Kenya where the white settlers are highly sensitive to their threatened minority status. But here in Liberia, an area chartered by the U. C. Congress for freed slaves in 1816 and then given a hearty American snub for more than a century, the Liberal Democrat from Michigan evidently thought it was time to make amends.

Williams was also asked if he though the U. S. Government "has done enough for Liberia?"

"Our annual aid has gone up from $1 million to more than $6 million since 1952. I feel that the U. S. has made a very considerable effort. We have to live within the limits ofo uor capabilities."

Asked if the leftist trend in neighboring Guinea would prove any less of a barrier to United States aid under the Kennedy Administration than it had under President Eisenhower, Williams replied:

"There is no barrier to the consideration of aid with Guinea because of any political or other extraneous consideration."

Williams obviously was sidestepping the frequent accusation here in Africa that when United States aid is extended it is tied with strings.

Williams conferred this morning with Liberian Secretary of State J. Rudolph Grimes and then late in the afternoon motored half-way across the width of the country for an overnight stay at the farm of Liberian President William V. Tubman. Sunday he is scheduled to tour the countryside visiting agricultural installations and sites of U. S. programs.

Williams leaves here Monday motoring to the airport from one end of the capital city as a 21-gun salute heralds the arriving yacht of Yugoslav President Tito from the other. Tito is scheduled to remain here six days, be feted with state banquets and also entertained as an overnight guest on President Tubman's farm.

Williams originally was scheduled to visit Liberia at the same time as Tito but foresaw his host country's predicament and changed his itinerary.

Williams Does Job Of Selling Togo U. S.

By a Staff Reporter

LOME, Togo, March 10 (Delayed) — G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, did a selling job today on Togo's prime minister and chief of state, Sylvanus Olympio, and apparently succeeded.

At a joint press conference with Williams after the two had chatted privately, Olympio declared: "I am glad to see it is the view of the U. S. (that) all the African states must support the U. S. if we want a rapid solution in the Congo."

Did Olympio have some doubts over the United States' long-announced support of the United Nations in the Congo?

"We were not quite sure," he said. "We felt the U. S. wasn't prepared to give its full support when full support is such an important factor. We felt that you hadn't acted as hard against the Belgians and Tshombe (Moise Tshombe, leader of rebel Katanga Province).

After my conversation with Mr. Williams I realize that the U. S. is in full support of the U. N."

Asked by a Midwestern reporter if he didn't fear for the Communist menace in Africa, Olympio replied, "This is a favorite question of Americans always afraid of communism wherever you go. Europeans have not succeeded in changing our mode of life; the majority of the population is living just as they have for the last hundred years. I don't see how the Communists can just drop in and change our way of life. I think the 'menace' is rather exaggerated."

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia each have diplomatic missions here and the Soviet one, complete with families and servants, totals 60. So far Soviet aid has been limited to a few scholarships.

United States aid has been to a half-million dollars grant for road maintenance equipment which is now on its way.

Back From Africa:

Journal and Guide P-6

Sat 4-22-61 Norfolk, Va

Jean Pinder, Woman With A Country, But No Home

By ENOC P. WATERS

CHICAGO, Ill. — (ANP) — Jean Pinder said whimsically last week that she has a country, but no home. Her country is the United States, but after eight years in Africa as a U. S. public health education officer she has no home.

Liberia, where she spent five years, is certainly not her home. Neither is Ghana where she has worked for the last three. By no stretch of the imagination could she regard the United States as home when she only visits here for short periods about once every two years.

SHE ARRIVED in the United States recently with her husband, Frank, a veteran of 16 years foreign service in Africa for the United States government. She doesn't know when she'll leave again nor where she will be sent. That's left up to her superiors in Washington.

Life for her has been nomadic ever since she earned her masters degree in public health from Yale university and began working for the U. S. Public Health Service. For a number of years she worked in Alexandria, La; Jackson, Tenn.; Indianapolis, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati before going to Africa in 1952.

A WOMAN OF great initiative; who likes adventure and meets challenges head on, Jean loves her pillar - to-post existence which would confound and frustrate the avevage woman. "It's a good thing that Frank isn't a stolid home-loving type of man or we couldn't make it," she admitted. Frank, her husband, is an agricultural expert who administers a large staff and program for the International Cooperative Administration in Ghana. Like her, he has spent most of the last 16 years in foreign service.

"I've been gawking like a foreigner since we got back," she said. "I just can't get over the huge quantities and great variety of merchandise one sees in supermarkets and department stores here," she said.

THE GADGETS and conveniences in the average home also impress her. "The automatic washers and dryers, the automatic garbage disposals, and push button dishwashers she thought were the ultimate in luxurious living until she saw her first electric can opener.

"Now that's a gimmick I could really use in Africa," she said. Then she explained. "We have to depend on canned products much more than you do here if we want to eat food familiar to us. And what's not canned is frozen," she explained.

WEST AFRICA, she said is not known for its high grade meats, so "we get Argentine and Australian beef, New Zealand lamb, and Danish, French and English poultry."

A few vegetables are common to both America and Africa, she said. They have corn, tomatoes and okra. But eggplants, she discovered are garden eggs there; peanuts are groundnuts and yams are huge tubers sometimes weighing 20 pounds, and they are white instead of yellow and not sweet.

IN ACCRA, capital of Ghana, there are about 50 American Negro families - perhaps the largest such congregation in Africa - and Negro women married to African men. There are even a few of the rarer combination — African wife and Negro husband. Social life is international including whites and blacks from all over the world.

Churches of all denominations are available and the atmosphere is good for raising children, though education poses a problem when a child gets beyond the primary school level. Most Americans she said, send their children either to the United States or Europe for the rest of their education.

18a
Liberia

LIBERIAN VISITS ATLANTA—Miss Carolyn Elizabeth Page, a native of Liberia, Africa, will end a visit to Atlanta today. Miss Page, who has been touring Atlanta University and other colleges, is employed as a senior librarian with the U.S. Information Service in Monrovia, Liberia. She was formerly employed with the Liberian Department of Justice. Miss Page, whose trip was sponsored by the U.S. Information Agency's Training Division, also visited the offices of the Atlanta Daily World.

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Dec 5, 61

18a 1961

MALI

Mali President Calls on Nation To Fight 'Foreign Subversion'

The New York Times

New York

Keita Warns of Attempts to Preserve Colonial Ties —Appeals for Austerity

Mon. 1-16-61

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

BAMAKO, Mali, Jan. 15—President Modibo Keita lashed out today at foreign businessmen who tried to perpetuate colonial domination over Mali. He called on the entire nation, "men, women and even children," to consider themselves "mobilized" in the fight against foreign subversion by foreign agents.

P 2

"Men have died and men have been ruined economically to make independence possible," the President declared. "Therefore, if it is necessary to ruin and to kill men in order to stay independent, we shall do so without pity or regret."

18a

Mali, the former Sudan Republic, was a member of the French Community in a partnership with several known as the Mali Federation. The two West African countries split last year. The Sudan Republic took the name of Mali and dropped out of the Community.

President Keita issued his warning during a two-hour speech in which he traced the nation's activements since independence last Sept. 22. Several thousand followers and party workers assembled in a large stadium cheered and shouted their willingness to heed his mobilization call.

Close Watch Urged

He told his listeners that "every citizen is mobilized to watch his neighbor and to see whom he receives in his house." If a man has frequent contacts with "certain elements" that raise doubts about his loyalty, the President said, "he must be stopped."

Mr. Keita addressed his warning specifically to the French business community. He said he had told merchants that "the times of profit and superprofits are gone" and that if they did not wish to adjust to new conditions they could leave.

"I told them their departure would not hurt us," the President declared.

He cited the case of a French noncommissioned officer who had been arrested on charges of participating in black-market operations.

The President appealed for austerity and personal sacrifice to make full economic independence possible.

He announced the formation of work brigades consisting of young people who are giving up the "pleasures and temptation" of the town to live in the villages in the bush to build houses, roads and bridges.

Black Star

President Modibo Keita

"For the time being" this "civic service" is being done by volunteers, the President said. But he indicated that it might be put on a compulsory basis later.

He appealed to workers and civil servants to support plans for a "civic tax," which would be levied on their wages to help the country's ailing economy. He cited the example of the nation's farmers, who recently agreed to cut the price of rice by "more than one-third" to make Mali's crop competitive in the African market.

French financial and technical assistance has been continued desipte the abrogation of formal agreements, but the President said Mali must be prepared for the possibility that such aid would be ended.

Agreements Are Noted

He listed economic aid agreements with the United States, Israel, West Germany and Czechoslovakia as evidence that Mali would not be isolated.

He said that at the recent conference of African leaders in Casablance he established friendship with President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arabs Republic and King Mohammed V of Morocco, and declared that this also was protection against isolation.

The President said that, in addition to a national army and police, the Government had recently created a "people's militia" in villages.

He said that an armed militia was needed because Mali had a frontier of 3,000 miles and that "not all its neighbors" were friendly. He charged that French officers disguised as nomads had provoked incidents on the border between Mali and Mauritania.

West Nigeria premier visits America to woo businessmen

The Afro-American

Sat 11-11-61

The Afro American P.9
Sat 11-11-61
Baltimore, Md

CHIEF SAMUEL L. AKINTOLA
Premier, Western Nigeria

NEW YORK—"Independence would be a meaningless thing if our life as a nation forever were dependent on an international dole," Western Nigeria's Premier Chief S. L. Akintola said last week.

P.9

The West African leader, here on a five-day visit, pointed out at a press conference at the Overseas Press Club that Nigerian people are self-reliant.

"Today, frankly, we need your help. We cannot walk alone, as indeed no nation can in these times. But neither do we intend for the rest of history to walk with a crutch," said the premier.

Baltimore

* * *

THE OFFICIAL is currently on the eighth leg of a nine-nation tour of the world. He arrived in the U. S. last Monday and spent a few days in Washington where he conferred with Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

Md

While in New York Premier Akintola met with leaders of industry, banking and government, and conferred with Governor Rockefeller.

As "a token return for the kindness of Americans to our country," West Nigeria presented the U.S. Government six full scholarships for young Americans at the new University of Ife in the Western Region.

"With these as a beginning," the premier said, "I hope that many Americans will come to study our African culture with as much passion as the countless Nigerians who have come to study yours."

* * *

THE FOLLOWING day Premier Akintola addressed a group of businessmen at a luncheon at First National City Bank.

He said frankly that his mission in the U.S. was to attract U.S. capital to his region and to focus attention on the expanding opportunities for foreign investment.

Among the favorable elements in Nigeria which the Premier mentioned were:

The capacity to enforce law and order and thus insure the stability of the economy and the security of foreign investment; the self-reliance of the Nigerian people and their desire to be independent of an "international dole."

And also the sharing of the benefits of foreign aid and expanding social services among all the population; and a high order of integrity in public administration.

PREMIER AKINTOLA pointed out that his region offers significant advantages and guarantees to private enterprise in economic planning . . . and that Nigerians, themselves, with faith in their own progress, are investing increasing amounts of their own capital in new enterprises.

He pointed out that his region was the first in Africa to introduce successfully free universal education at the primary levels, and that increasing education in Nigeria gave promise of a well trained and literate labor pool.

18a 1961

NIGERIA

Udochi Say Africans Are Progressing In Self-Rule

Chicago Defender

Declaring that African leaders in the newly-independent states are learning to cope successfully with the problems of self-government, Julius Momo Udochi is Nigerian ambassador to the United States attacked the often-publicized theory that these countries are not ready for independence.

In this regard, Udochi asked whether it is better to make mistakes managing one's own affairs for oneself rather than having others manage them for themselves. He said that from the start of their control, the colonial powers were unfamiliar with the ethnic and geographic backgrounds of the Africans.

(8-26) 19(D)-61

Udochi, addressing the recent 40th anniversary banquet of Supreme Life Insurance Company of America at McCormick Place, said that the qualities necessary for the successful tackling of the problems that beset the new states in Africa are not very much unlike those qualities that lead to success in the business world.

USE OF 'EMERGENT'

Speaking on the subject "Problems of the Emergent States of Africa, Political, Economic, and Cultural," Udochi pointed out that in recent years it has become fashionable to describe the nationalist states that are taking shape in Africa as emergent.

"In the modern connotation of the words 'nationalist' and 'states,' the adjective is by no means inappropriate provided that it is remembered that the specie homo sapiens is reputed to have originated in Africa," said Udochi.

"You are no doubt aware that kingdoms like Ethiopia, Benin, Mali, Bornu, Ghana, Songhai and the much-fabled Egypt of the Pharoahs flourished in Africa for many centuries exerting their influence far beyond the confines of the continent.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

"If we keep a firm grasp on this historical background, no one need object to describing the nationalist states we see in Africa today as emergent or new born."

Udochi asserted that the notion that the African has not achieved much in the past is a fallacy that arises when we attempt to assess the past in the context of the present; when we set out to judge the thorough-going humanist society of the past in the jargon of our technological cities with their dormitory suburbs.

He continued with this observation: "An objective examination of the subject would reveal that blackness or negritude, per se, has essentially no connection whatsoever with intelligence or capabilities either for technical achievements or for government. Science has proved that mental differences cannot be related to external racial differences, particularly the color of the skin or pigmentation. Each race, white and black alike, has its own share of idiots and imbeciles.

EUROPEAN CULTURE

"It must be conceded, however, that within the context of a particular culture a group or a race may be considered as advanced or otherwise. For example, within the context of European culture, some African states may truly be regarded as under-developed but to use this term in an absolute and derogatory sense is to display ignorance."

Udochi said that the chief considerations when examining the political aims, aspirations and problems of an African state should be: Firstly, does the country wish to adopt the political organization of any particular European country or groups of countries in toto?

If so, has the country attained the necessary acculturation or cultural assimilation by education and other methods? If not, are there plans for such attainments within the limitations of the deadline for self-government?

TRADITIONAL FORMS

Secondly, does the country wish to retain its traditional forms and methods to complete the exclusion of all foreign innovations? If so, are the traditional forms adequate in the light of present day conditions and practices? If not, what proposals are there for modernization and adaptation?

And thirdly, does the country contemplate an amalgam of the foreign forms, the traditional forms, and completely new experiments dictated by the particular circumstances?

"It will be found, invariably that the third alternative above is preferred," the ambassador said. "Also," he continued, "it will be found that, even where definite provisions are unfavorable, a fundamental question arises as to whether it is not better to mismanage one's own affairs for one's self rather than have it managed by others for themselves."

He added, "It may be said that capability or lack of capability for self-government by the African is an unrewarding anxiety unless it is realized that there is nothing inherent in the African specimen of homo sapiens which is antagonistic to self-government more than there is in the other races; and that any such question should center around the tools or machinery of government and the provisions for their operation."

Udochi went on to explain that a government, its constitution included, is a practical one if it meets the immediate needs of the people. He said most of the world's civilized nations passed through slow stages of feudalism, monarchism, enlightened despotism, oligarchy, etc. . . . before attaining the "democracy" of which they boast today.

He said it is to be hoped that as Africans themselves settle down to work out the realities of self-government, they will take due precautions against the evils of instability and too frequent changes.

BOLD SIGNS

"Already, bold signs are beginning to be discernible, which help to show that Africans themselves are becoming more aware of these problems than any foreign casual observer and that they are ready to tackle them."

Udochi strongly emphasized the importance of the local African governments. He said that in order to ensure that the super-structure will endure, it is essential that the sub-structure, which is the local government, should be properly adapted to it.

He also emphasized that as result of foreign intervention or interference in Africa, Africans were technically deprived of their schools of political science. "While Divine right of kings was being replaced by enlightened despotism in Europe the kingdoms of Africa were yielding place to foreign invasions, the depredations of the slave trader and the antics of the palm oil ruffian," Udochi said.

SLAVE TRADE

"The institution of the slave trade set up a current of never-ending atrocities from coast to coast, which was continuously charged and recharged by the intruding and lucre-seeking foreigner from his base on the sea-coast until the land seethed with bloodshed and barbarism. The art of governance automatically fell into decadence."

In the area of education, Udochi said that prior to independence it was often the case that Africans were unable to obtain civil service employment in their own counties. As a result much of the higher learning during the period of colonialism was directed towards law and medicine which by their very nature as professions offered the greatest opportunity for individual personal independence.

"This," he pointed out, "explains the reasons why in many African countries today technicians are in short supply and have to be recruited from abroad." He said some colonial powers foresaw this position and made apparently genuine attempts to correct it.

Udochi said the crying need in the emergent countries of Africa today is for economic development to enable the standard of living of the people to be raised.

Earlier in his talk, the Nigerian ambassador said he wanted to make clear that there was no division between the African and the American Negro, declaring that "nothing could be farther from the truth." Udochi praised Supreme Life for its progress in 40 years and said he was "very impressed" with the company's home office in Chicago.

Chicago Defender (8-26)-(9-1)-61

FOLLOWING A TOUR OF Parker House Sausage Company, His Excellency, Hon. Julius Momo Udochi, Ambassador of Nigeria to the United States, last week received briefing on plans of the Parker House firm to establish a meatpacking firm in Africa. Judge H. Parker (left), founder and president of the Parker House firm discusses blueprints of proposed African plan with the Ambassador (center) and his secretary (right) C. I. Akinyele. The Ambassador was in Chicago as guest speaker for the 40th anniversary banquet of Supreme Life Insurance Company of America.

18a

The Washington Post

United Press International

Meeting at the White House

Washington, D.C. p.2

Nigeria's first Ambassador to the United States, Julius Movo Udochi, was greeted by President Eisenhower at the White House as he came to present his credentials there yesterday. The new envoy said later that the President expressed an interest in some day visiting Nigeria.

Jan. 17-61

Nigerians Protest on Race Bias

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

LAGOS, Nigeria, Jan. 9 (UPI)—A major Nigerian polittical party demanded today tha the Government protest to the United States for alleged racial discrimination against a Nigerian diplomat in a Virginia restaurant.

The demand came from the National Council for Nigeria and the Cameroons, which forms the federal government in coalition with the Northern People's Congress.

In a statement to the press, the party said it failed to understand ho wa country with such contempt for human dignity could class itself as one of the world's leading nations.

Brief reports from Washington published here said Nigerian Embassy Second Secretary C. Uchomo was refused service in a Charlottesville, Va., restaurant.

The party said it was "gravely shocked" adding:

"It is a matter of regreat that America, self-appointed leader of the Western power blocs and great advocate of racial equality in other peoples' countries, should be a country to practice racial discrimiination against Nigeria.

"The NCNC believes that a country devoid of respect for human dignity, a country with completely bankrupt racial policy, a country which still lives in the dark ages, has no claim to leadership of free men."

Nigeria Woos South Cameroons As U.N. Plebiscite Draws Near

The New York Times

Trust Region Urged to Vote for Resumption of Close Ties as Part of Federation

New York

Special to The New York Times.

Mon. 1-23-61

LAGOS, Nigeria, Jan. 22—Nigeria is making a vigorous effort to win the allegiance of the Southern Cameroons as the people of that trust territory prepare for a United Nations-administered plebiscite three weeks from now to determine their future.

The Southern Cameroons were administered jointly with Nigeria by the British for thirty-nine years, but the association ended last October when Nigeria became independent. In the coming plebiscite, the inhabitants of the trust territory can choose either to rejoin Nigeria or to seek unification with the Cameroon Republic.

p. 3

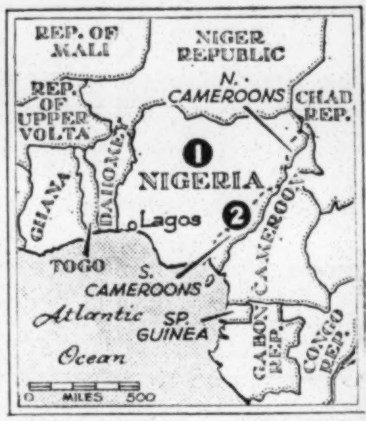
Nigeria's Prime Minister, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa told the people of the Southern Cameroons in a radio address last night that if they chose to rejoin Nigeria, their territory would be treated as equal with the present three regions of the Nigerian Federation.

"While the number of elected members of the House of Representatives will be in proportion to the population," he declared "the full allowance of twelve Senators will be accorded to the Southern Cameroons, just the same as the North, East and West. "I know I speak for my colleagues, the regional Premiers, when I say that we do indeed desire to procure the friendliest relations. There is absolutely no question of any feelings of hostility or of any ill intentions.

"We feel that they and we are members of one family and nothing would give us greater pleasure than to welcome them home again," The Prime Minister said.

Sir Abubakar appealed to the people of the Southern Cameroons to examine the issue thoroughly before voting. He said an atmosphere of peace and stability prevailed in Nigeria, compared with chaos and insecurity in Cameroon, a former French-administered trust territory that became independent Jan. 1. 1960.

If the Southern Cameroons' people vote to join Cameroon, he declared they "cannot expect as of right to live in peace, cultivate your farms in peace, or receive the same justice which has been provided for you until now."



The New York Times Jan. 23, 1961

Nigeria (1) is exhorting the Southern Cameroons (2) to vote to rejoin her.

The plebiscite represents a contest between the governing Kamerun National Democratic party, led by John Nau Foncha, which favors unification with Cameroon, and the Kamerun national Congress, which advocates rejoining Nigeria.

It is generally felt that the voters will favor a union with the Cameroon republic. The Cameroons early in this century were a single political and administrative unit under German rule. After World War I the area was split between Britain and France as mandated areas. Reunification has been a major political objective for various groups for many years.

Protest Racial Act In The U.S.

Chicago Defender p. 3

LAGOS, Nigeria — (UPI) — A major Nigerian political party demanded Monday that the government protest to the U. S. for alleged racial discrimination against a Nigerian diplomat in a Virginia restaurant.

Chicago, Ill.

The demand came from the National Council for Nigeria and the Cameroons (NCNC), which forms the federal government in coalition with the Northern People's Congress.

1-(21-27)-61

In a statement issued to the press, the NCNC said it failed to understand how a country with such contempt for basic human dignity could class it self as one of the world's leading nations.

Brief reports from Washington published here said Nigerian embassy second Secretary C. Uchomo was refused service in a Charlottesville, Va., restaurant.

"It is a mater of regret that America, self-appointed leader of the western power blocs and great advocate of racial equality in other peoples' countries, should be a country to practice racial discrimination against Nigeria." the NCNC said.

Nigerian gets apology for snub

The Afro-Ami

Baltimore, Md

WASHINGTON

Secretary of State Herter has apologized to the Nigerian Government for the refusal of a restaurant in Charlottesville, Va., to provide service to a Nigerian diplomat.

Second secretary C. C. Uchino of the Nigerian Embassy ordered food last Jan. 5 at a restaurant located in the Charlottesville railway station. Though he had indicated his wish to eat in the resturant, a waitress brought the food in a paper bag and told him to eat outside.

p. 1

Mr. Uchuno sat at the counter and ate. He was refused a second cup of coffee, however, by the waitress.

* * *

IN A NOTE to Nigerian Ambassador Julius M. Udochi, Mr. Herter said Friday that he had asked the Interstate Commerce Commimission to make a full investigation of the incident, adding that the State Department would reply further when a report is received from the ICC.

p. 2

In the state Department note, which followed a formal protest by the Nigerian Embassy, Mr. Herter said:

Baltimore, Md

"In the meantime, I wish to express my profound regret for any discriminatory treatment shown to Mr. Uchuno, with the hope that you will understand this discourteous act is in no way indicative of the feeling of the Government or people of the United States, toward the Government and people of the Federation of Nigeria."

Jan. 21-61

Mrs. Dorothy Kilby, owner of the restaurant, said the place has always had a policy that colored persons were served with the understanding they eat elsewhere.

Sat, 3-4-61

18a

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXOTIC TOUCH — Alhaji Muhammad Ngileruma, chief of the Nigerian delegation to the United Nations, walks back to his seat, in his billowing robe, after addressing the UN Security Council on the Congo crisis.

The Washington Post

United Press International

GIFTS GALORE: President Kennedy admires the carved mahogany head given to him by Abimbola Okenla (left) of Nigeria, one of the 37 student members of the 1961 New York Herald Tribune Youth Forum who brought goodwill wishes and gifts to the President at the White House Wednesday. The President invited them all into his private office to place their gifts on display.

Washington, D.C.

Nigeria Asks Recall Of U. S. Missionaries

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ENUGU, Nigeria (ANP)—The National Church of Nigeria has called upon missionaries from the United States to Nigeria because more urgent tasks await them there in America.

Sat 3-4-61

In a statement issued here, the National Church charged the U. S. with hypocrisy.

p. 14

"Why preach the fatherhood of man in Nigeria when, in America Negroes and whites cannot worship God in the same church and can attend some schools only under police escort?"

IT SAYS that since American church leaders are unable to solve the problems of religious and racial bigotry in their country, they are ill-placed to teach Nigerians Christianity.

"Their work of evangelism and spreading Christianity," the National Church says, "Should begin at home, for charity begins at home."

The statement referred to the incident involving a Nigerian diplomat who was refused food at a restaurant in Virginia.

■

It says that it is indefensible, that white Americans in Nigeria accept black men as God's children, they do not accept them as such in their own country.

The statement ends by describing all white Americans as studied racists in spite of their attempts to conceal a national weakness.

18a Nigeria

Associated Press Wirephoto

The Christian Science Monitor Tues. 3-14-61

Boston, Mass.

Tribal Ceremony Closes Chapter of Violence

Cynthia Gelinas, 2½-month-old daughter of Jack and Barbara Gelinas of Stroudsburg, Pa., gets a pat on the head and a tribal name in royal ceremonies in Nigeria, where three weeks ago the American embassy was stormed by a Nigerian mob in an antiwhite outburst. Cynthia is held by her father, an oil company executive, while her mother looks on. Oba Adetoyese Laoye I, ruler of Ede, right, described the Gelinases as "the sort of whites we like in Nigeria." At left are tribal drummers.

p. 4

18a

Chicago Defender 4-(22-28)-61

Chicago, Ill.

p. 3

JUSTICE Charles Dadi Onyeama, judge of the High Court Lagos, Nigeria (left) discusses the practice of law in Nigeria as compared to the U. S. system with Earl B. Dickerson, president of Supreme Life Insurance Company of America and himself a prominent attorney. Onyeama has practiced law for 19 years and received his legal training at Oxford university in England.

NEW U.S. GRANT AIDS NIGERIAN PROJECTS

The N.Y. Times

New York, N.Y.

Sun. 3-19-61

LAGOS, Nigeria, March 16 (Reuters)—The United States Government is to make a new grant of $7,654,000 to Nigeria to finance development projects, according to the American Embassy here.

p. 37

The funds will be made available through the International Cooperation Administration. Projects in Nigeria receiving United States assistance are cooperative undertakings to which the Nigerian Government also makes a contribution of funds, services and facilities.

Of the $7,654,000, all but $1,000,000 is to come from the International Cooperation Administration's special program for tropical Africa and will be used to pay the costs of training, buildings and equipment for education and training projects in Nigeria.

Subject to detailed negotiations between the two governments, contemplated projects under this program include additional assistance to the University of Nigeria at Nsukka, assistance in the fields of training teachers, agricultural education, extension and demonstration; and help with public administration at local government level.

The other $1,000,000 has been earmarked for training assistance in connection with industrial development and for demonstration of low-cost housing for low income families.

TOURING WEST AFRICA'S NEW NATIONS BY CAR

The N.Y. Times

By PAUL CONKLIN

LAGOS, Nigeria—The inexperienced traveler who points his car toward the African hinterlands ordinarily would do so with some hesitation. First-hand information about accommodations is hard to come by, roads are a question mark and recent events have conditioned one into regarding any sort of an African venture as being dangerous.

New York, N.Y.

But there are large areas in West Africa in which one can still travel in relative comfort and complete safety. The eye of the African political hurricane is at least 1,200 miles distant, and the governments of West Africa's young nations are stable and in no immediate danger of capsizing. Colonial ties were severed with a minimum of ill feeling, and the European (as all non-Africans are called) traveler finds that he is received cordially wherever he goes.

Sun. 3-26-61

One possible route into the West African interior starts in Lagos, Nigeria's federal capital on the Gulf of Guinea. It then jogs westward into Dahomey, goes north across a corner of Upper Volta and continues through the Niger Republic. For all practical purposes, the road ends at Gao, a bustling market center on the Niger River in eastern Mali. Beyond lie the sandy wastes of the Sahara.

P.17

78a

Paul Conklin

MOTEL A L'AFRIQUE—This rest house for tourists in West Africa is Campement Diapaga in Upper Volta.

Along the Niger

Leaving his car at Gao, one can continue on the Gallieni, a two-decker vessel, along the great westward curve of the Niger. Two days later, the craft makes a stop at Timbuktu and then proceeds to the island city of Mopti. After a brief stopover at Mopti, the Gallieni turns around and heads back down the river to Gao. If, by this time, one is weary of looking at the Mali countryside, he can fly to Gao by commercial airliner.

The round trip from Lagos to Mopti requires no more than two and one-half weeks and includes 2,100 miles of driving. African roads being what they are, the trip is somewhat arduous. At its conclusion, the driver may feel that both he and his vehicle are near the end of their endurance.

Still, a journey such as this has several things to recommend it. It affords one a good look at a wide variety of African terrain and vegetation, from the overly lush rain forest of the coast to the parched, thorny landscape of the interior.

At the same time, one encounters an interesting cross-section of the continent's people and varying cultures. When Lagos and Gao are seen within the space of a few days, the old saying, "Africa is many worlds," no longer seems so commonplace.

Wild-Game Country

It is with relief that one leaves the confusion of Lagos behind and drives into the quiet, green tunnel of forest that stretches north for 100 miles. Eventually, the forest thins out giving way to the scrub and grass of the savannah. This is game country, and at night the car's headlights pick up the metallic gleam of animals' eyes.

All too soon, the paved road becomes gravel and then laterite, a hard, powdery surface that corrugates easily. Bumps and dust are an inevitable, fatiguing part of travel in Africa's interior; the sooner one can become philosophical about them, the more he will enjoy himself.

The French have set up an extensive system of rest houses, or campements, as they are called, throughout their former West African territories. These establishments are situated in every town of any size, and are well-maintained by the new governments.

The beds in some of the older rest houses may have broken backs and the mosquito netting may have holes, but the linen is always clean and the multi-course meals are uniformly good. Prices average $3.50 for a durable room and $2 to $3 for a meal.

Lions and Hippos

West Africa's largest game reserve, the W Park, is situated 100 miles south of Niamey, the capital of the Niger Republic. This is wild stretch of country in which Upper Volta, Niger and Dahomey come together and in which elephants, lions and hippos, as well as smaller game are to be found in considerable numbers.

Although there is no guarantee that the traveler will see these animals, the park is worth a one-day side trip. Near-by Diapaga has an excellent rest house and is a convenient place to spend the night.

Niamey, which is built on a bluff overlooking the Niger River, is an African city with a distinctly French overlay. Here, chic young French matrons go from store to store carrying string shopping bags, and African policemen direct traffic with the same graceful pirouettes as their Parisian counterparts.

The Niamey-Gao road remains close to, but not always within sight of, the river. All color has been drained from the countryside, which is desolate from drought. Great herds of cattle move slowly through the brush, raising clouds of dust as they are driven toward the water by spear-carrying nomads. Camels make their first appearance here. Towns are surrounded by walls of sun-hardened mud, a sign that one is now in Moslem Africa.

Gao, once the capital of the powerful Songhai empire, pulsates with activity. It is still a commercial center for a large area and, on the colorful market days, its streets are thronged with women wearing gaudy fabrics, heavy ankle bracelets and enormous silver earrings. Men, their faces muffled,, still carry daggers and swords at their sides, a reminder when the nomadic tribesmen of the Sahara raised havoc with their warlike habits.

Once a week, the Gallieni pulls into Gao. Named for a French general who helped to pacify the region, the vessel was built in Europe twenty-five years ago and brought steel plate to the Niger, where it was assembled. Without power of its own, it is pulled up and down the river between Gao and Mopti by a tug.

The Gallieni carries mail, passengers and cargo. Most of the passengers ride third class on the open lower deck amid a jumble of suitcases, boxes, chickens, goats and cooking utensils. The cabin-class cuisine is excellent, and the captain, a young Frenchman, goes to great lengths to understand the imperfect French of his passengers.

Life aboard the Gallieni has a pleasant, indolent quality about it. The craft ploughs along between the Gourma Desert on the one shore and the Sahara on the other. As she moves westward, the sandy, treeless landscape becomes flatter and flatter.

Grass grows luxuriantly along the banks, and every few hundred yards the vessel passes clusters of thatched huts with their tiny garden plots and animal corrals of thorn. Occasionally, the black snout of a hippo will break the surface of the olive-green water.

Floating Market

The Gallieni makes two or three short stops each day at towns along the way. The craft is the only tie that these remote hamlets have with the outside world, and their people make the most of each stop. As soon as the vessel noses into shore, frantic trading begins as women and children wade out to barter with firewood, goat's milk, chickens, sleeping mats and other essentials.

Two days out of Gao, one can leave the Gallieni at Kabara and catch a ramshackle bus to Timbuktu, seven miles away. The imagination is easily stirred in this somnolent city on the desert's edge, particularly when it is bathed in pale moonlight and the night is filled with the thudding of drums. The Timbuktu Hotel is new, and one can spend a comfortable four days there until the Gallieni stops at Kabara on her return trip.

18a 1961 NIGERIA

Communique by Kennedy and Nigerian Leader

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27—Following is the text of the joint communiqué issued today by President Kennedy and Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Prime Minister of Nigeria:

Prime Minister Balewa concludes tomorrow the Washington portion of the official visit he is making to the United States at the invitation of President Kennedy. The President and the Prime Minister have had very cordial and frank discussions on a wide range of subjects of interest to their Governments. These talks have been conducted in a spirit of mutual understanding and respect characteristic of the friendly relations existing between Nigeria and the United States.

The President and the Prime Minister consulted together on the general international situation, giving special attention to disarmament and to the problems of Berlin and Bizerte.

7-28-61

Review African Events

The two leaders reviewed recent developments in Africa. The President expressed his pleasure at the success of the conference of African and Malagasy states, held in Monrovia last May, and congratulated the Prime Minister and his delegation on their constructive contribution to its deliberations. The President conveyed his hope that the second meeting of these states, to be convened in Lagos, would be equally harmonious and productive.

The President and the Prime Minister reaffirmed their support for the principle of self-determination for dependent peoples and their unalterable opposition to racial discrimination under any name or in any guise.

The President and the Prime Minister reiterated their strong support for the United Nations as an instrument for world peace. The two leaders agreed that there should be greater opportunities for African representation in United Nations organs and agencies. They are opposed, however, to any proposals which would compromise the integrity and effectiveness of that organization or its subsidiary bodies.

With respect to the Congo, the President praised the strenuous and effective efforts made by Nigerian statesmen toward a peaceful solution of the problems of that country, and the exemplary performance of Nigerian troops and police serving with the United Nations in the Congo.

The Prime Minister and the President agreed that the Congo problem was largely a political one and that the United Nations should use its best endeavors, with the maximum assistance of the African states, to enable the Congolese themselves to provide a solution to that problem, thus avoiding a major confrontation in the heart of Africa. The two leaders also agreed that the Congo's political and economic problems must not be used for cold war purposes.

On the subject of economic aid to Nigeria, the President reiterated the desire of the United States Government to assist Nigeria in its social and economic development, pointing out that it was this sincere desire that prompted the sending of a special economic mission to Nigeria last May for the purpose of discussing with Nigerian officials their forthcoming five-year Plan.

The President expressed his gratification at the report of the mission which speaks highly of the extent to which Nigeria is committing its own resources to well-conceived development plans, its ability to absorb foreign assistance and the sense of social justice that prevades its planning.

Aid Backed in Principle

Under the circumstances, the United States Government regards these preliminary findings as most encouraging and it can say at this time it is prepared in principle to assist Nigeria in a substantial way in the implementation of its Five Year Plan.

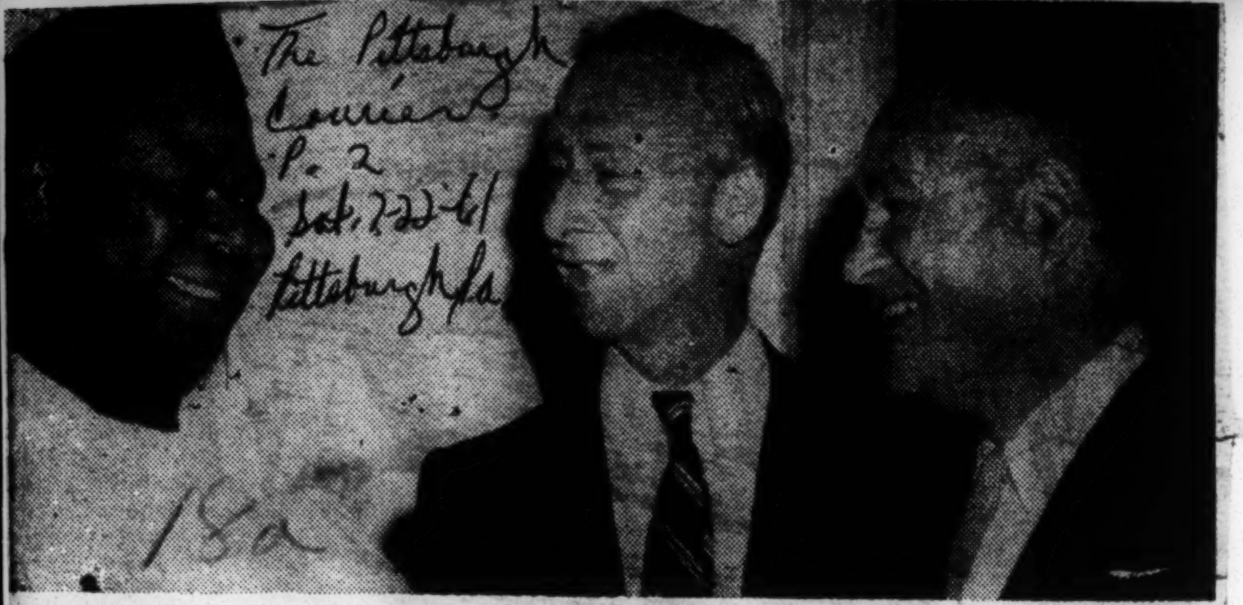
The exact extent and manner of United States support will depend upon a further study of the plan, which is expected to be sufficiently refined in October of this year, and upon the action taken by the United States Congress on the Administration's request for aid funds.

The President and the Prime Minister expressed their pleasure at the opportunity afforded by the Prime Minister's visit to become personally acquainted, and their confidence that their exchange of views had further strengthened the bonds of friendship between their two countries. They agreed the bonds would be strengthened more by a greater interchange of knowledge and by increased contacts between the peoples of the two countries in all spheres.

Atlanta Daily World
P.1
Jun. 8-13-61
Atlanta, Ga.

18a

WESTERN NIGERIA OPENS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE IN NEW YORK—Chief Emanuel A. A. Fadayiro, Minister of Information of Western Nigeria (center), is joined by Chief T. T. Solaru (right), chairman, Western Nigeria Government Broadcasting Corporation, and A. Y. Eke, Chief of Information, at opening of Western Nigeria Information and Industrial Development Office, 385 Madison Avenue, New York. The three Nigerians are currently visiting communications facilities in the United States.



The Pittsburgh Courier
P. 2
Sat. 7-22-61
Pittsburgh Pa.

18a

TRADE TALK — At the first meeting of the newly formed Nigerian-American Chamber of Commerce, at New York's Sheraton East Hotel, Arthur H. Motley, chairman of the board of he United States Chamber of Commerce, deivered the main speech at a dinner tendered n honor of the Nigerian Economic Mission. Following the dinner, the Hon. Chief Festus S. Okotie-Eboh (right), Nigerian Minister of Finance, chats with Ralph Bunche (left), United Nations Under-Secretary, and Victor E. Rockhill, chairman of the Nigerian-American Chamber of Commerce and president of Chase International Investment Co.

West Nigeria Premier Gives Scholarships To Americans

Atlanta Daily World

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Premier of Western Nigeria gave the United States on October 25 six scholarships for American students at Nigeria's newest university in gratitude for American foreign aid to his country. The presentation was made at a Blair House luncheon to the acting Assistant Secretary of State for African affairs, J. Wayne Fredericks.

Atlanta, Ga.

In awarding the scholarships the premier, Chief S. L. Akintola, declared: "our people appreciate the sacrifices that Americans have made to help less fortunate countries achieve political stability and a higher standard of living."

The six four year scholarships at the University of Life include all room, board and transportation for the prospective American recipients. Premier Akintola pointed out that the site of the new university, at Ife, is the spiritual and cultural fountainhead of his nation, the Yoruba people.

10-29-61

"With these scholarships as a beginning," the premier continued, "I hope that many Americans will come to study our African culture with as much passion as the countless Nigerians who come to America to study yours."

Premier Akintola, who is traveling in this country to discuss his country's interests with American political and business leaders, also paid tribute to the role that American advisors and technicians have played in Africa.

"These inspired and dedicated men and women have given us the science to help us wrest the fullest value from Nigeria's resources," he said "Their spirit and example have given us a true appreciation of the selfflessness and high mindedness of Americans in their international relations."

The University of Ife, scheduled to open in October, 1962, is an important step in the progress of Western Nigeria's program of developing educational opportunities throughout the Region. Initially, the University will serve 250 students and have an Institute of African Studies. By 1972, the University of Ife is expected to have 3,000 students enrolled.

Ife, is 55 miles east of the Western Region capital of Ibadan. It is one of the oldest cities in Nigeria and is famous for its local museum exhibiting the world renowned IFE bronze sculptures.

Nigeria: Even Slums Can't Hold It Back

Sun. 11-5-61

Chicago Tribune

(Gwen Morgan of The Tribune's London staff has completed a study of the American peace corps in Nigeria with special attention to the truth or falsity of the criticism contained in the postcard written by a woman member of the corps which aroused Nigerian student and official wrath. This is the first of a series on her appraisal.)

BY GWEN MORGAN

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

LAGOS, Nigeria, Nov. 4 — Life in the two biggest cities of this one year old African nation half again as big as Texas is a study in contrasts.

The centuries that many other nations took to grow have been compressed into a few years in Nigeria with exciting and astounding results.

The Nigerians have entered the race to produce a wealth of educated people for a nation changing so fast that the 1960 Ashby report, adopted as the basis for an educational goal, said, "Nigeria of 1980 is almost beyond the horizon of our imagination."

Houses Comfortable

The Ashby report was a Nigerian-British-American work. Among its nine authors was H. W. Hannah, associate dean of agriculture at the University of Illinois.

In both Lagos, the waterfront federal capital, and Ibadan, largest indigenous African town in the world where America's remaining 36 peace corps volunteers in Nigeria are based, citizens in good government posts, in the professions, and in business live in houses that are comfortable according to modern ideas. Some are fine, spacious, and as up to date as any residences anywhere.

In each city skyscrapers are rising. Motor traffic is heavy. Stores offer the latest imported foods and canned goods, as items like cosmetics, frozen well as packaged vegetables and bakery wares, including donuts.

Not Enough Good Housing

In Lagos, rows of new small houses are going up on the outskirts for people being rehoused in a midtown slum clearance program. But the better housing as one official commented about hospital care, "at this stage just doesn't go around."

Good houses also have been put up by the government in Apapa, an industrial and port area for foreigners employed here and for Nigerian officials. Some good privately built homes also are rising.

But the majority of Ibadans live amid open ditch drains on little plots where the same families have lived for decades — a few even for centuries. In addition the city's population has doubled to 1 million in the last 10 years with the result that there is a vast expanse of rusty corrugated iron roofs separated in places only by narrow paths.

University Overlooks City

On the hills overlooking the city is a fine university campus where the peace corps volunteers live in handsome dormitories shared by Nigerian students. There are also an outstanding teaching hospital and a handsome parliamentary area. New government housing for Nigerian civil service officials and foreign experts dots the hillsides.

But the western region government's housing program doesn't touch the huge, congested heart of old Ibadan This is home to many and they don't want to leave it. They spend their days mostly outdoors where its cooler if there is a breeze. Most are small traders who conduct their business in the open.

Some of the houses have electricity but most have kerosene or palm oil lamps. Cooking is done outdoors or in a room separate from the house. This saves the house from being smoked up with wood fires.

Wash Clothes Near Drainage

Many women bring water from the communal pump in buckets on their heads and wash their clothes near open drainage ditches bordering their houses. Children often wash near the ditches. For toilets, residents rely on huts over shallow pits near their houses.

Nigerians are being educated to move into new areas, however, and the government hopes this will eventually clear the slums.

So far, during this one year of independence, the emphasis has been on projecting the national image, expanding the economy, stepping up education and sorting out local politics.

A young Kansas city trained Nigerian physician in Ibadan, Dr. Usim Odim, said the government hadn't come down to realities.

"City sanitary controls are utterly weak," he said.

(Next: The problem confronting the American peace corps.)

Nigerian Foreign Minister Says U. S. Must Treat Negroes As First Class American Citizens

The Black Dispatch

Fr 11-3-61 Oklahoma City Okla.

B 3

By Somuel P. Perry, Jr.
For The Associated Negro Press

BOSTON, Mass.—(ANP)—"If the United States want 100 percent support of some of his policies," Jaja Wachuku, Nigerian Foreign Minister, said here this week, "she must cease treating 20 million Americans of African descent as second and third class citizens."

Mr. Wachuku was addressing 2,000 delegates to the 8th annual conference of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO.

Particularly known as the United Nations for his diplomatic honesty buttressed by blunt language, the Nigerian diplomat was typically candid.

"Nigeria," he said, emphatically, "considers her independence as a means to end, not as an end in itself. She has chosen her role to aid those Africans who are still not free in their own countries to control their political destinies."

Speaking of the Verwoerd Administration in the Republic of South Africa, Mr. Wachuku said that his government could not accept the thesis that a political life of South Africa.

"There," he suggested, "must be a fair distribution of the natural resources in South Africa. Eventually, South Africa will be ruled by the majority.

"The South African impasse will be resolved peacefully — or otherwise."

(Earlier, Foreign Minister Wachuku had learned that Chief Albert Luthuli of South Africa had become the first African to receive the Nobel Peace Prize of 1960.)

"INSIDIOUS RUMORS"

It was indicated by the indignant Nigerian Foreign Minister that the Verwoerd Administration in South Africa was continually perpetuating itself in office by using insidious rumors of impending racial violence.

"Nigerians," Mr. Wachuku averred, "admire a brave man who acts like a brave man. Consequently, if the United States wishes the Nigerians and other Africans to look upon Americans as brave men, then conscientious efforts must be made to make certain what is inherently wrong on the African continent is condemned forthrightly by American policy makers."

Mr. Wachuku pointed out that when the U. S. soundly censured Portugal for the repressive Angolan policy, Africans were impressed with the sincerity of the change in overt policy.

"Honest policy on African problems," the Nigerian envoy asserted, "imphesses Africans more favorably than deliberate efforts to sway uncommitted Africans by using the ghost of communism as a undiplomatic lever.

"At the United Nations, both the U. S. and Russia now have the peculiar tasks of trying to convince Africans about their individual policies. They must justify policies in terms of African benefits or disadvantages, not because of the rivalry of East and West.

"BIRD WITH ONE WING"

"Frankly, the historical alignment of the United States with imperialism, has crippled her honesty. Indeed, it made her morally a bird flying on one wing."

Mr. Wachuku reminded his listeners who greeted his remarks with scattered applause, with the exception of the Negro and African delegates, that he represented Nigeria and deeply resented overt attempts at the United Nations to sway him to echo the policies of Western Europe.

"Such treatment of African diplomats," he said bitterly, "indicates a lack of appreciation for the African viewpoint, for the integrity of the African diplomat, and an open disrespect for mind of an African in the service on his country.

"Nigeria has its own heritage and culture, and a long history. I represent Nigeria, not the West. The Western man has not secured a superiority with respect to integrity and morality."

The Nigerian Foreign Minister cited the World War II defiance by Felix Eboue in what was then Frnch Equatorial Africa of Nazi Germany's demands for a surrender of that African territory.

"Mr. Eboue," the diplomat stated forcefully, "made African the rallying point for Free French forces. It was only natural that Africans should desire their own political freedom after World War II. After all, they fought in Italy, North Africa, Burma, and other parts of Asia. Their comrades lost their lives and gave them the right to demand freedom, not reenslavement."

Yet, Mr. Wuchuku concluded, it was a long time before Africans were accorded the political freedom for which they earned an indisputable right.

"Can it be," he asked rhetorically, "that western blood is thicker than water? Where was the United States when France exploded her so-called primitive A-bombs in Africa? Where was her quick condemnation of Francce for using the African continent as a testing ground?

"If France's A-bomb was so primitive and harmless, as de Gaulle claimed, then why didn't the French explodc that harmless bomb in Paris?"

Mr. Wachuku countered the American contention that African nations constituted beggar-nations

"AFRICA, NOT BEGGING"

"Africa is not begging," he said. "In fact, western industry cannot last six months without the valuable African resources, such as gold, diamonds, copper [illegible] ium, cobalt, silver, and columbite.

"Within the next fifty years, Africa shall be a first-class power on the basis of her own resources."

The audience at Symphony Hall listened quietly as Mr. Wachuku emplasized the fact that the United State officials must thoroughly understand Africa's desire for full freedom.

"America's African policy," he said, "must be consistently honest, not vacillating between European pacts and African expediency.

"The African nations at the United Nations constitute a power for world peace. They will not be pawns for the major powers in the ideological struggle. They firmly believe in the objectives and principles of the United States. They have lived through exploitation and do not intend to sacrifice their hard-won political freedom for economic bargaining.

"Their policies are directed toward advancement, not a return to the shackled past.

"African specialists or those claming to be experts on Africa must undergo a moral and spiritual Spring cleaning. They cannot be African specialists so long as they regard Africans as their inferiors. Only feelings of mutual respect can facilitate American-African understanding."

Although only Negro and African delegates roundly applauded Mr. Wachuku during his forthright speech, it should be recorded that he received a tremendous ovation at the conclusion of the talk. Only time will tell whether the speech has effected a mental reorientation of American "specialists on Africa."

18a 1961

NIGERIA

NIGERIA OPPOSES SOVIET U. N. PLAN

The New York Times

Balewa Gains Kennedy's Support on African Role

P. 4c

By LLOYD GARRISON

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27 — The Nigerian Prime Minister, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, gained the "strong support" of the United States today for more African representation at the United Nations.

At the same time, Nigeria announced her oppositions to any proposals that "would compromise the integrite and effectiveness" of the United Nations or any of its agencies.

This was indicated as a clear rejection of Soviet demands that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold be replaced y a thrbee-man directorate composed of a Western, neutral and Communist-bloc representative.

The announcement was contained in a joint communiqué issued by President Kennedy and the Nigerian Prime Minister, who concluded their second and final talk today. Nigeria, a former British colony, became independent Oct. 1, 1960.

Fri, 7-28-61

South African Seat

In the last sesion of the General Assembly, Nigeria led an African-Asian drive for more African representation, particularly for a permanent seat for an African nation on the Security Council.

New York, N.Y.

The drive was thwarted by a combination of Western reluctance to give a seat at the expense of a Latin-American country, and the threat of a Soviet veto unless a place was also made for Communist China.

At a news conference today at the National Press Club, Sir Abubakar renewed Nigeria's support for Communist China's entry into the United Nations.

"The Communists have been in China now for ten years," he said. "Whether they have governed rightly or wrongly, you can't keep them out. It isn't realistic."

Scores France on Bizerte

Asked his opinion of the French-Tunisian crisi over the French naval and air base at Bizerte, Sir Abubakar described the French military action as "a shameful thing."

The 49-year-old leader of Africa's most populous nation declined to say whether he backed the Administration's policy of self-determination for Berlin.

He said the situation was too "delicate" for him to "start making unnecessary comments at this time." But he said Nigeria would not hesitate to take a stand if the matter came before the United Nations.

'Attention' to Berlin

The communiqué noted that the two leaders had given "special attention" to Berlin. But Berlin was not connected with the part of the text that reaffirmed their support "for the principle of self determination for dependent peoples."

Asked if he planned to attend a meeting of neutralist nations in Yugoslavia in September. Sir Abubakar smiled and answered: "No."

"There are so many blocs," he said wearily. Neutralist, Afro-Asian, Western, Eastern, Latin-American. We're not for any blocs at all."

The communiqué announced that United States aid to Nigeria, which totaled $14,000,000 last year, would be "substantial" in the coming year. But it said the exact amount and type of assistance could not be determined until after Congress had passed the foreign aid bill.

In the past, Nigeria has said she would accept Communist aid. But today it appeared the Prime Minister would give Communist offers more than a second thought. He presented a parable:

"If a man comes into your house you want to know for sure if he's out to murder you or to help you paint it all over."

The New York Times Fri, 7-28-61 P 4c

Associated Press

AMERICAN IN LAGOS: Wives of Ambassadors conferring in Nigerian capital take a stroll. In the foreground, with sunglasses, is Mrs. Mercer Cook, wife of the envoy to Mali. At right, in white dress, is Mrs. Leon Poullada, whose husband is envoy to Togo. Beside her is Mrs. Joseph Palmer 2d, wife of the Ambassador to Nigeria. Diplomats were at a conference on U. S. policy in Africa.

18a 1961 NIGERIA

Nigeria's 'Zik' Favors a Less Exclusive NATO

The Washington Post

By Warren Unna

Special to The Washington Post

Wash Post 3-9-61

PA 29

LAGOS, Nigeria, March 8. If the West would make NATO less exclusive, many African nations might want to join as a means of guaranteeing their own collective security, Nnamdi Azikiwe, Nigeria's governor general, declared today.

He also went out of his way to defend and welcome President Kennedy's Peace Corps, despite the suspicions voiced against it the other day by one of the local papers.

Azikiwe, or "Zik," as the 56-year-old professional Nigerian politician is familarly known to his people here, is playing chief host to G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, during his visit this week to Nigeria.

"Zik," the son of a civil servant under the British colonial administration, attended no less than five American schools before he returned to lead his country into independence—Storer College in West Virginia, Lincoln, Howard, and Columbia Universities, and the University of Pennsylvania.

In an interview today, "Zik" held forth dressed in flowing white robes, silver cuff links, and gold-rimmed glasses, smoked periodically, and leaned on a desk adorned with books by President Kennedy, Williams, and himself, and a stack of red and buff manilla envelopes all marked "secret."

Regarding NATO, "Zik" declared:

"Some of us feel hurt. The initials stand for North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but why is it that they do not extend that to any African powers?

"If NATO exists only to preserve peace in the world it should not distinguish territorially. Germany is now a member of NATO. Thousands of Nigerians died in World War II fighting Germany, but Nigeria is not a member of NATO.

"Since we have become independent (last Oct. 1) no invitation has been sent to any African nation. If the invitation is extended, I feel quite sure many African nations will accept. I don't see how we can be asked to be against Russia when we have no defense. If they had given deep thought to it there would not be so many nations in Africa today who have adopted what you call 'neutrality'."

As for the Administration's new Peace Corps, which the Daily Telegraph (circulation 10,000) Monday termed "a device on the part of Americans to plant their spies all over Africa, "Zik" had this to say:

"The Daily Telegraph is only one newspaper. I feel it is a bold and imaginative attempt on the part of an older brother to help a younger brother. I feel that the Peace Corps idea would be a means for the U. S. to play a very important part in the development of our educational system—providing teachers, particularly in science and technology."

United Press International

NNAMDI AZIKIWE

. . . "some of us feel hurt"

Then His Excellency reached into one of the "secret" manila folders and pulled out a U. S. Information Service release to show that he had read the text of President Kennedy's executive order and message to Congress regarding the Peace Corps establishment.

When he saw Secretary Williams, Zik told him he would like 40 Peace Corpsmen as a starter, a request which startled local U. S. Embassy officials because Zik had not gone through the "proper channels."

Although "Zik's" new office as Governor General is, in his own words, "mainly titular," he did not hesitate to give his views on Nigeria's foreign relations.

Regarding the Congo: "If there is any blame, I don't think it is the fault of America; I think it the fault of Belgium for not preparing the Congo to assume an independent status.

"But that is post-mortem. The federal system solved our problem here, that is why we did not go the Congo way. If they have a federal system of government in the Congo then Ileo, Kasavubu, Gizenga, Tshombe and all of them will feel satisfied."

What about Nigeria's own role in the Congo?

"Our army and police there are evidence of our good faith in the U. N. Efforts have been made to dissuade us, and we have been called names—'moderates,' 'puppets of democracy." We are not in the pockets of the West.

"We were invited to the Casablanca conference (attended by the United Arab Republic, Mali, Guinea, Ghana, and Morrocco last January) but we did not go because we thought that decisions would be taken there which would be embarrassing to us and to the U. N.

"That is exactly what happened. They decided to withdraw their troops, and if we had agreed to withdraw ours we would have stabbed the U. N. in the back."

Nigerian Mob Attacks U. S. Embassy

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Fri 2-17-61
p. 32

Lagos, Nigeria, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Belgian and American embassies were attacked Thursday night by thousands of angry Nigerians in protest against the slaying of Patrice Lumumba.

The attacks turned into general antiwhite rioting after police with tear gas frustrated repeated efforts to deposit a symbolic black coffin at the gate of the United States Embassy. The United States is blamed for Congo events for supporting U. N. policies.

Cars driven by whites were overturned by demonstrators and dozens of whites were mauled, spat upon, and stoned.

Every white pedestrian within sight of the swirling demonstrators was a target of stones.

A general warning went out to the white community to stay away from the city's center, where the neighboring U. S. and Belgian embassies are.

Police estimated 10,000 Nigerians were involved in the initial advance on the two embassies. More joined in a later mass rally that demanded that Nigeria throw its considerable African influence to the Communist-supported Lumumbists in the Congo.

A U. S. Embassy official said practically all ground-floor windows were smashed by rocks and many windows were broken in the U. S. Information Agency offices about a half mile away. He said neither building had been entered and no one was injured in them.

One report said an American was seriously injured in the upsetting of his car by an angry mob in downtown Lagos, but the U. S. Embassy said it had no confirmation of such an incident.

Ambassador Joseph Palmer managed to reach his office through the excited crowds by driving a small unrecognized car.

Nigerians said antiwhite feeling among the demonstrators was the bitterest ever known in Lagos, where Africans generally are cordial to non-Nigerians. They explained that Lumumba's death had generated a wave of antiwhite feeling largely because Africans believe the Belgians were behind Lumumba's death.

The rioters shouted demands for Nigerian recognition of the Lumumbist regime of Antoine Gizenga at Stanleyville.

300 Angry Belgian Students Attack U.A.R. Embassy In Brussels

Brussels, Feb. 16 (AP)—A crowd of about 300 angry Belgian students attacked the United Arab Republic Embassy Thursday and smashed all its windows.

The attack was in retaliation for a similar onslaught against the Belgian Embassy in Cairo Wednesday by a mob that set the building afire in protest against the killing of Patrice Lumumba.

The Belgian students swarmed over low railings and across the Embassy lawns.

After half an hour police drove the students off.

Nigeria Seeks Technical Aid

Chicago Defender
P.15

NEW YORK — American graduates with certain qualifications in the fields of medicine, engineering, agriculture, and education are urgently wanted for service in the western region of Nigeria.

A three-man team arrived in New York April 12, to recruit quilified persons. The team consists of J. J. Marinho, MBE commissioner of the western regional government public service, the Rev. Canon E. O. Alaynde, principal, Ibadan Grammar school, and H. M. B. Somade, chief inspector of education of the western region. An official, Alfred Olaopa, who has already arrived in this country is secretary to the recruitment mission.

The mission will spend the period of April 12 to May 5 interviewing candidates in New York and Washington D. C., Interested persons should contact the mission's secretary, c-o the Nigerian Consulate General, 575 Lexington ave., New York 22 N. Y., or the Embassy of Nigeria, 500 Dupont Circle Building, Washington 6, D. C., for further details about the positions which are vacant.

SELF-AID TAUGHT AT NIGERIA SCHOOL

Curriculum Is Tailored to Land's Specific Needs

IKENNE, Nigeria (AP)—"We're not going to turn out gentlemen here. The moment we all become gentlemen, this country is dead."

With these characteristically blunt words Tai Solarin recently gave voice to the spirit of dissent that he has brought to Mayflower, one of the most unusual schools in Nigeria.

Mr. Solarin is the forceful, sharp-tongued teacher who founded this school with an American name five years ago.

Nigeria, like most of its African neighbors, has an educational system that has been imposed by its former colonial rulers.

Mr. Solarin is one of the first Nigerians to think of education outside the British model. His aim at Mayflower is to train young people to lead fruitful lives as Africans and to contribute to their country's growth.

"A lot of Nigeria's problems have arisen because we haven't given our children the right kind of education," he says.

In 1952 Mr. Solarin returned to Nigeria after an absence of ten years. During that time he had seen wartime service with the Royal Air Force; had earned degrees from Manchester and London universities, and had married an English girl.

No Religious Ties

He decided to found a school where there would be complete religious freedom, and with the Pilgrim Fathers in mind resolved to name it The Mayflower School.

Today Mayflower is a flourishing co-educational school with 350 secondary students and sixty primary-aged youngsters. It is the only school in Nigeria to survive so long without government financial support.

The Solarins had next to nothing when they began. By the time they bought thirty acres of land and paid for the construction of the school's initial single-room class building, their $2,500 in savings was gone.

When his first seventy boys appeared, Mr. Solarin informed them that the school's future depended upon their muscles. Starting the next morning, he said, the boys would work an hour before classes hauling water, sand and blocks.

Mr. Solarin believes strongly that nothing he can give his students will stand them in better stead later in life than a healthy respect for physical labor.

"Somehow the absurd notion has grown in Africa that an educated man must be a gentleman in long pants who doesn't roll up his sleeves and get his hands dirty. By the time he reaches college a boy in this country is a dandy who dresses in the height of fashion, and who feels he is being imposed upon if he is asked even to do so much as stand in line at mealtime," he says.

Mayflower students clean their living quarters, crop the grass between the buldings, serve themselves at meals and wash their own dishes.

Mr. Solarin sees to it that his students learn as much outside the classroom as they do inside. In his eyes self-reliance is one of the prime virtues. Each boy must bring a pair of scissors to school, and learn to cut his own hair.

"If we teach nothing else here," Mr. Solarin decided when Mayflower was still in the one-building stage, "it will be science." This was one of the first schools in the country to make chemistry, biology and physics compulsory.

Self-expression is encouraged at Mayflower in weekly debates and in The Winslow, the uninhibited student publication in which Mr. Solarin and his methods are often taken to task. ("The Winslow" is named after a printer who sailed to America on the Mayflower.)

Washington Post ⓑ B3
Mon 8-28-61
Washington D.C.

By Harry Naltchayan, Staff Photographer

SURPRISE PARTY—Mrs J. M. Udochi (second from right), wife of the Nigerian Ambassador, admires baby gifts at the surprise shower given for her Saturday by the women of the American Society for Nigeria in the new Nigerian Embassy on Woodlawn dr. Shown with Ambassador and Mrs. Udochi are Adella G. Parks (left) and Flora Cassell, president of the society.

Chi. Defender
O 6
Dec. 28,

JUDGE AND MRS. GEORGE B. A. COKER, of Lagos, Nigeria, are shown discussing lapse notices with Supreme Life Insurance co., chief clerk, Mrs. Rose E. Tyus. Coker is a judge of the High Court in Lagos and a member of the Nigeria Bar Association, Royal Society of Arts of England and one of Nigeria's leading academic lawyers. He is one of two Nigerians who have obtained a doctor's degree in law. Mrs. Coker is the proprietress of the Coker Maternity hospital, Lagos; member of the Red Cross Society and Society For The Care Of The Deaf. They have three children. Their Chicago tour was sponsored by the Institute of International Education Midwest office.

18a 1961

NIGERIA

Nigerian Prime Minister Receives NAACP Leaders

Birmingham World ✓ B1

Sat 8-5-61

NEW YORK—The people of Nigeria have a continuing interest in the progress of the colored people in the United States, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria, told an NAACP delegation here Monday, July 31.

Birmingham Ala

In the NAACP group were Arthur B. Spingarn, president; Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood, chairman, Board of Directors; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary; John A. Morsell, asistant to the executive secretary; and Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations.

Joining the Prime Minister in the 35-minute conference in a luxurious Waldorf-Astoria Towers suite were Nigerian statesman Ja Ja Wachuku, Foreign Minister, J. M. Odochi, Ambassador to the United States; and Muhammadu Ngileruma, Ambassador to the United Nations. All members of the party wore the colorful robes of their homeland. The conference was arranged though the U. S. Department of State at the request of the Nigerian leader.

PROGRAM SCOPE EXPLAINED

Mr. Wilkins explained the nature and scope of the NAACP program and goals as the Prime Minister and members of his party listeded attentively. The NAACP leader traced briefly the 52-year struggle of the Association for the Negro's full constitutional rights in the United States. He told of the pride and interest of Negro Americans in the rapidly developing African nations.

This interest in Africa, Mr. Spingarn pointed out, was originally stimulated by the NAACP through the sponsorship of a series of Pan-African Congresses in the early days of the Association. The NAACP president represented the Association at the Independence Day celebration of Nigeria last year.

Prime Minister Balewa stressed the importance of spiritual values in human relations. If there is not understanding among peoples of the world, he said, there is little that high level conferences between statesmen can accomplish to achieve world peace. These spiritual values, he asserted, are universal among all religions including paganism.

Bishop Spottswood, who flew into New York for the meeting from an AME Zion Church conference in Pittsburgh, agreed with Sir Abubaker, a Moslem, on the significance of spiritual values in human relations. There will come a time, he said, when there will be unity among all the religions.

WITHOUT EXTREMISM

Indicating an appreciation of the progress made by American Negroes and of the difficulties remaining to be overcome, the Prime Minister expressed the opinion that the goals of the colored peoole in the United States can be achieved without resort to extremism. He said that he believed there was need for constant effort even though it may not be spectacular.

Sir Abubaker recalled that on a previous visit to the United States he had been approached by some American Negroes about changing their racial name. He suggested that there was no need for a change in the racial designation. You are Americans, he said, and the problems which confront you will be worked out by you as Americans.

The soft-spoken Nigerian deprecated the existence of racial, color and religious hostilities anywhere in the world. Fortunately, he said, there has been very little racial animosity in Nigeria. This he attributed, in part, to the absence of a large white settler class. The people of all races, nationalities and religions mingle and comingle in Nigeria. he said.

Nigeria to receive $225 million in aid

The Afro-American

Sat 12-23-61

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Government announced Tuesday that it intended to aid the development of Nigeria over the next five years with a grant of $225 million.

P. 9

This decision follows two visits of a special U.S. economic mission to the African federation, which found that the country is able to absorb this assistance while maintaining social justice.

Baltimore, Md.

The State Department said the funds will be subject to the will of Congress, and to subsequent mutual agreement on specific programs which meet overall U.S. approval. Some $5 million is expected to be made available before June 30 of next year

Peace Corps postcard causes Nigerian outburst

P. 6-mon.
10-16-61

By ROBERT M. LINDSAY

IBADAN, Nigera (AP)—A postcard that went astray has given the American Peace Corps its first black eye in the field.

Nigerian university students demanded Sunday that the corps unit sent to teach Nigerians be expelled because of criticism of primitive living conditions in this year-old African republic written by an enthusiastic—but "thoughtless"—girl in the group.

Her postcard home, dropped accidentally on the campus, stirred 1,000 students at Ibadan University College to an angry demonstration denouncing the American volunteers as "agents of imperialism."

Margery Michelmore, 23, Smith College honor graduate from Foxboro, Mass., quickly apologized to the university authorities for writing the "thoughtless card" and offered to resign from the corps in an attempt to quiet the uproar.

Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver said in Washington he talked to the Nigerian ambassador and "he did not seem disturbed. He said it was the type of thing you could expect in this kind of operation, and I agreed with him."

The anti-American demonstration was organized after someone reportedly had found on the campus grounds the postcard that Miss Michelmore had written to a friend in Boston telling him: "With all the training we had, we were really not prepared for the squalor and absolutely primitive living conditions rampant both in the cities and the bush.

"We had had no idea about what 'underdeveloped' means. It really is a revelation, and once we got over the initial, horrified shock, it is a very rewarding experience. Everyone except us lives in the streets, cooks in the streets, and even goes to bathrooms in the streets."

She described the university as "great fun," but added, "I just hope they do not repeat last year's Lumumba riots." This was a reference to antiwhite demonstrations in Lagos, capital of this former British colony of 35 million people, after former Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba was slain in Katanga.

The American girl's postcard was copied and circulated among the 1,500 students here by the Ibadan University College Students' Union, which described her comments as "damaging to our country."

Before the student rally got under way on the campus, Miss Michelmore, attractive daughter of a Massachusetts' electronics company executive, left the college where 37 Peace Corps members are training for teaching assignments.

Visibly upset on arriving in Lagos, she said she had written the university authorities saying she understood the students' "sense of insult and offense."

Shriver said no action has been taken on Miss Michelmore's offer to resign but that she is free to quit at any time.

At the rally in Ibadan, the president of the Students' Union, Dapo Salase, charged that the Peace Corps was designed to spread "American imperialist propaganda" in Africa and "to spy on what you are doing."

The Birmingham News
mon. 10-16-61

MARGERY MICKELMORE
. . . Comments protested

Angered By Postcard

Nigerian Students Demand Peace Corps Deportation

P. 2A mon. 10-16-61 The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.

IBADAN, Nigeria (AP)—A rally of 1,000 university students, angered by an American girl's complaint about primitive living conditions, adopted a resolution Sunday demanding deportation of American Peace Corps members now in Nigeria.

The young men and women, recruited under a program of President Kennedy's administration to help emerging nations, were denounced in the loudly cheered resolution as "agents of imperialism."

Thirty-seven of the volunteers are in training at the College of Ibadan for teaching assignments.

Miss Margery Michelmore, 23, of Foxboro, Mass., dropped from the three-month orientation course Saturday after a furor arose over a postcard she addressed to an American friend, Robert V. Storer of Cambrdige, Mass.

The postcard somehow went astray. It was found near the university campus. The Ibadan University College Students' Union called Margery's remarks "damaging to our country." The postcard, as copies and circulated among the 1,500 Negro students, said:

"Dear Bobbo:

Don't be furious at getting a postcard. I promise a letter next time. I wanted you to see the incredible and fascinating city we were in. With all the training we had had we were really not prepared for the squalor and absolutely primitive living conditions rampant both in the cities and the bush.

"We had had no idea about 'what 'underdeveloped' means. It really is a revelation and once we got over the initial, horrified shock, it is a very rewarding experience. Everyone except us lives in the streets, cooks in the streets and even goes to bathrooms in the streets.

"The university is great fun and it is something to be a foreign student anyway and especially to be the only white student in an all-African university.

"I just hope they do not repeat last year's Lumumba riots.

"Please write soon. We are very cut off here from the rest of the world."

Apprised of the strong reaction, Margery wrote a letter of apology to the university authorities, in which she said she had offered her resignation from the Peace Corps.

U.S. Embassy officials said she left the school and went to Lagos, the capital, on the Gulf of Guinea 70 miles southwest of Ibadan. She was to spend the night with Americans there.

NIGERIA YOUTHS PROTEST CORPS

The Times

Deportation Demanded After Girl's Criticism

P-1

IBADAN, Nigeria (AP)—A rally of 1,000 university students, angered by an American girl's complaint about primitive living conditions, adopted a resolution Sunday demanding deportation of American Peace Corps members now in Nigeria.

Mon. 10-16-61

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The year-old government of this Negro nation of 35 million, a former British colony, and authorities of the 13-year-old University College of Ibadan were urged to oust them immediately.

Thirty-seven of the volunteers are in training at the university in a city of 600,000, for teaching assignments.

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In Washington, State Department spokesman Lincoln White said there would be no comment on the incident until more information is received. "We have heard nothing about it," he said.

Angry Students In Nigeria Denounce Peace Corps Girl

The Commercial Appeal

p1 Mon. 10-16-61

By The Associated Press

Memphis Times

IBADAN, Nigeria, Oct. 15.—A rally of 1,000 university students, angered by an American girl's plaint about primitive living conditions, adopted a resolution Sunday demanding deportation of American Peace Corps members in Nigeria.

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Miss Michelmore
—AP Wirephoto

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Drops From Course

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Trip A 'Revelation'

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Teacher In Nigeria Offers To Quit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—(UPI)—A Peace Corps teacher who made controversial private remarks about "squalid" conditions in Nigeria has offered to resign, the corps disclosed Sunday.

But it said no action will be taken on the offer by Margery Michelmore "pending an investigation of this incident."

Reports that she had been asked to leave were denied by the Peace Corps.

A spokesman indicated reproduction of the comments which "could offend the pride" of Nigerians might have been prompted by "outright communist agitation."

Postcard Kindles Peace Corps Furor

Jackson Daily News

Mon. 10-16-61

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Jackson

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p1

STIRS DEMONSTRATION

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10-16-61

POSTCARD CIRCULATED

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Integration In Rhodesia Held Success

Post

Washington D.C.

Wed. 1-4-61

BULAWAYO, Southern Rhodesia, Jan. 1 (AP)—Rhodesia's greatest experiment in improvement of race relations is being pronounced an outstanding success.

Three months ago the Rhodesia railways introduced an advancement program under which Africans, Asians and people of mixed races could be employed on jobs previously done only by whites and white railmen here—the main rail center in the Rhodesias—agree the integration has proceeded amicably and without incident.

P. 10 A

In railroad yards here Africans are working on the footplates of switch engines with European drivers and one colored (mixed blood) fireman is working with a young white fireman.

A. E. Simpson, the leading switchman, said: "Newcomers are accepted as railmen, not as people of different races. They all get the same treatment, no matter what their color. The scheme has got away to a good start."

Colored fireman John Williams, 22, said: "I am very happy. I get on well with my white driver."

G. M. Cheya, 22, one of the first two Africans to pass switch engine examinations, said: "The two Europeans I work with are friendly and help me whenever they can."

Most of the white railmen are of South African extraction.

Since the advancement program started, 266 vacancies as firemen, switchmen, motor drivers and waiters have been filled—10 by Africans, 14 by Asians, 20 by coloreds and 129 by whites.

A Rhodesia-born doctor said: "This is the beginning of real integration in this country. Next, all hotels, restaurants, cinemas and bars will be integrated — steps many white Rhodesians will welcome."

Southern Rhodesia: Racial New Deal

The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Mass.

By John Hughes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Wed 2-8-61

Cape Town

The real question which emerges from Southern Rhodesia's new constitutional deal is not whether it will bring political peace to that country but whether it can stave off the disintegration of the over-all Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

P1

A complex new constitutional agreement which has just been hammered out in the Southern Rhodesian capital of Salisbury is a compromise by white authority with the forces of African nationalism.

Two Electoral Rolls

Against the background of white politics in that country it will be said in some circles that the projected changes are sweeping. The right-wing white Dominion Party, for instance, already has disassociated itself from the agreement on grounds that it is too far reaching.

Under the new agreement, Africans—who have not previously held seats in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament—are expected to win 15 seats in a newly expanded legislature of 65 seats.

(The population of Southern Rhodesia is about 200,000 whites and 2,500,000 Africans).

[Proposed changes, according to Reuters, include provision for two electoral rolls. In the higher roll, the same voter requirements will apply as presently apply to most voters. However, African chiefs and headmen automatically will qualify for it.

Gesture to Africans

[The colony also will be divided into 50 "higher" and 15 "lower" constituencies.

[All voters on both rolls will be allowed to vote for candidates in the constituency in which they live, whether it is a "higher" or a "lower" one.

[But in "higher" constituencies, "lower" rolls votes will be allowed to count for no more than 20 per cent of the total cast.

[In "lower" constituencies, "higher" roll votes may total no more than 20 per cent of the total.]

Further, there is to be an entrenched declaration of human rights which it is being said will transform the political and social life of the country and end race discrimination and the color bar.

To many observers all this seems to add up to a striking gesture to the Africans but one nevertheless which will retain power in white hands. Many observers will hold that such a gesture would have reaped a far richer harvest of good will had it been made in the early years of the federation's history.

How Firm a Rock?

Joshua Nkomo, leader of the National Democratic Party—which is the territory's African nationalist party—said his party rejected some of the proposals but welcomed others.

[He said, according to Reuters, that his party could not accept a limited franchise because it stood for universal adult suffrage. Mr. Nkomo also complained about proposals calling for only a minority of Africans to sit in the now all-white Southern Rhodesian Parliament.]

Mr. Nkomo is not in the strong position of either Northern Rhodesia's nationalist leader, Kenneth Kaunda, nor of Nyasaland's Dr. Hastings Banda, both of whom are confident that their countries soon will be under African rule. But despite his criticism, Mr. Nkomo apparently recognizes the current proposals in Southern Rhodesia as the best he can get for the present.

Southern Rhodesia is the rock upon which the present over-all federation of the three territories may founder, however. It is white rule in Southern Rhodesia which has sown the seeds of suspicion.

Leaders of African opinion in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia charge that Federal Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky's United Federal Party intends perpetuating white control of the whole federation in much the same way as the Welensky party does in Southern Rhodesia with Southern Rhodesian Premier Sir Edgar Whitehead at its head.

Political Tragedy Seen

If the Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesian nationalists could be persuaded that the end of white domination in Southern Rhodesia was in sight, it is conceivable that even at this late stage they might drop their opposition to the continuation of federation. This is a big "if" indeed, however, and thus the reaction of these leaders to the Southern Rhodesian agreement is highly important.

If they reject the agreement as unimpressive, they will likely renew their pressure for the breakup of the federation when the London conference on its constitution resumes.

The tragedy which many observers see in recent politics in the Rhodesias is this: Numbers of important concessions and relaxations and liberal gestures which are being made by the whites might have done much to stimulate trust and cooperation among Africans had they been introduced five or six or seven years ago.

Future in Balance

When made at this late stage when the federation's future hangs in the balance, however, they often are dismissed by Africans as gestures made under pressure from Britain or as concessions grudgingly made as part of a white plot to secure African support for the federation.

The standpoint of the whites in the Rhodesias is that they on the spot are better able to gauge the pace of events than uninvolved British colonial servants thousands of miles away in Whitehall.

Much of the British criticism leveled at the federation says, on the other hand, that white authority has kept a step behind African ambitions rather than a step ahead in the federation's implementation of its declared goal of racial partnership.

Tension in Rhodesia Alerts London Officials

The Christian Science Monitor

By Peter Lyne

Parliamentary Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Rhodesian situation looked grim and threatening as news was flashed from the federal capital, Salisbury, that police leave throughout Southern Rhodesia had been canceled.

Here in London Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and his ministers are making intense efforts to meet a threatened flare-up in the central African territories where the Union Jack still flies.

Boston, Mass.

Behind-the-scenes moves are aimed at dissuading Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, from any thought of resigning and calling a sort of Boston Tea Party election.

Threats Aired

There have been threats by Rhodesian whites to break the remaining ties which bind them to the British Parliament and which safeguard the rights of Africans.

Fri. 2-24-61

A grave counter-warning came from African spokesman Kenneth Kaunda just before he left here after the break-up of the northern Rhodesia constitutional conference. Mr. Kaunda declared the British must cease behaving like Belgians if they wanted to prevent another Congo.

P 4

He said nothing could prevent the Africans of Rhodesia from achieving freedom. He denounced Sir Roy as incapable of operating any sane non-racial government.

United States Official Involved

The United States also has its share of involvement in this situation on account of the speeches in Africa of President Kennedy's Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, G. Mennen Williams.

At a private meeting of Conservative MP's at the House of Commons Thursday night there were angry protests about Mr. Williams.

Tory MPs said Mr. Williams had been insulting the whites of the Central African Federation by likening their racial policy to that of South Africa's apartheid.

Provocative Remarks Cited

They claimed that he had made provocative "Africa for the Africans" speeches this week in Nairobi, capital of the British East African colony of Kenya.

They said he had gone out of his way to butter up the Africans and snub Europeans.

Before he left Nairobi, Mr. Williams sought to pour oil on troubled white waters by commenting favorably on the dedicated work of the Europeans in Kenya.

But nevertheless he appears to have left behind an impression of being far more interested in the colored Africans and their affairs than in the Europeans who are still "running the show."

Many Critics Pacified

British Colonial Secretary Iain Macleod had a sharp encounter with some of the Conservative MP's. They wanted to press Mr. Macmillan for a full report on Mr. Williams' activities. Questions to this effect are to be asked in the Commons.

Mr. Macleod appears to have pacified most of the critics. But The Times, of London, quotes an editorial of the East African Standard describing Mr. Williams' remarks as "ill-considered" and "the loose patter and idle fancies of do-gooders."

This reporter has just received a verbatim script of the speech Mr. Williams made in Addis Ababa Feb. 17 to delegates of the Economic Commission for Africa, attending a dinner given by the American Ambassador there, Arthur Richards.

The keynote of the speech is that the United States wants the nations of Africa to be their own masters. Mr. Williams drew freely and dramatically on America's own fight for independence and the lessons thus left for present-day seekers after freedom.

Attitude Not Surprising

Inevitably such a speech seems to set America on the side of the African nationalists and seems of little help and comfort for those Europeans who are trying to continue administering emergent African territories and prevent them from exploding in the process.

It is not altogether surprising to many observers that some Europeans in Africa are resentful at the sort of speeches Mr. Williams has been making, considering how explosive the situation is.

This reporter has also heard these past few days considerable criticism by British people of the United States in the context of the Central African Federation and other emerging African territories.

Some of these Britons hark back to the United States's role at the time of Suez. They claim that was the go-ahead signal which set what the unyielders term the too-fast pace of Afrivan emancipation which now is threatening disastrous new flare-ups in Africa.

These Britons point out that the United States is still wrestling with racial integration in the Southern states after 100 years, but that the great difference is that all the power of the central government in America is on the side of solving, rather than obstructing, a just solution.

N. Rhodesian, British Talks End In Fight

B'ham Post-Herald
B'ham, Ala.
Mon. 2-20-61

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Prime Minister Harold Macmillan sought vainly today to salvage some agreement with Negro nationalist leaders on the future of Northern Rhodesia. The effort broke down amid charges by a Negro representative of British betrayal.

"There is no change at all," Kenneth Kaunda of the United National Independence party told newsmen after an 83-minute session at the Prime Minister's office. "The British government has bertayed us . . . it has made a serious mistake."

Kaunda was a delegate to a conference that broke down here Friday after 12 meetings intended to write a constitution for Northern Rhodesia.

He had sought assurance of Negro dominance over a projected new parliament in Northern Rhodesia, where 80,000 whites run the affairs of a population of about 2.4 million.

Nationalists Still Displeased

New York Herald Tribune
New York

British, in White Paper, Ask Rhodesia Integration

By Richard C. Wald

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

H. T. 2-22-61

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Colonial Secretary Iain Macleod went on record today for gradual integration and universal suffrage in Northern Rhodesia.

He took the stand in a government White Paper read before the House of Commons asking for a new constitution for the mineral-rich African territory.

Although the constitution would enfranchise 70,000 Africans, he failed to win the support of African nationalist leaders sitting in the galleries or of Labor members. He has already been criticized by the dominant European parties in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and by some of his own backbenchers.

Sparring for Time

The government apparently hopes to win time from all the unanswered questions in the new constitutional proposals. Ultimately, it hopes to impose a form of government in which the only men who could control the Rhodesian Legislature would be those capable of appealing both to settler and African electors.

[In Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Nyasaland and Northern and Southern Rhodesia, engrily rejected the Home Secretary's plan and called 3,000 reservists to active duty, United Press reported. The American Consulate in Salisbury warned the 1,000 American residents that they would endanger their citizenship by joining the reservists.]

Mr. Macleod's statement began with the comment that the political parties in Northern Rhodesia "were and have remained" split on the basic constitutional issue: Should the Africans be guaranteed a majority voice in the Legislature?

Electoral Polls

His solution is three separate electoral rolls, differentiated by property and educational requirements. One would have high qualifications, one would have easier ones and one would be "national," mixing the two. Each would elect about fifteen members.

The Executive Council to Advise the Governor would have about ten persons, including at least two African and two non-African members of the Legislative Council.

There remains to be settled the delimitation of constituencies, the exact terms of the Executive Council and the way in which the "national" roll would be drawn up. At present 7,600 Africans and 20,500 Europeans are entitled to vote.

Move By Laborites

Labor members immediately tried to get an emergency debate in the House. Led by James Callaghan, the "shadow" Colonial Secretary, they attacked the imprecision of the plan and the lack of an African majority. Some Conservatives say it is still possible for the Africans to gain a majority in the Legislature that would not give them control of the government.

Mr. MacLeod's defense was that if election is to be on strictly racial lines, the two groups of representatives would merely fight each other bitterly. If they are forced to co-operate to gain the votes in the "national" role, they may enter a truly non-racial society.

"Nobody doubts," he said, "that ulitimately, the majority share in Northern Rhodesia will be with the African people. There can be no question of that."

After the reading of the White Paper, Mr. MacLeod's plan was attacked by African leaders and by the spokesman here for the settler-controlled Rhodesian Government.

J. M. Greenfield, representative here of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said the proposals were unacceptable to him, and "to a continent already torn by strife and chaos this White Paper adds a new threat of disaster and disintegration."

Harry Nkumbula, head of the African National Congress, called the situation "shocking." He said, "It is so serious that it is not a question of whether there is going to be trouble. It is very difficult to see how it can be averted."

Kenneth Kaunda, head of the United National Independence party, said he doubted the plan would work.

Whites Demand Rhodesia Control

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

LUSAKA, Northern ~~Rhodesia~~ (UPI)—Some 1,200 white extremists at a mass meeting Thursday night demanded independence for Rhodesia under white supremacy rule amid threats of a white-versus-black civil war in the British-ruled African colony.

2-24-61

The extremists cheered attacks on Britain and the United States, which was accused of "giving wrong ideas" to Africans and carrying books in U.S. information service libraries which "inflame Africans." The extremists sent a telegram to President Kennedy appealing for help.

URGE CALM

Black nationalist leaders urged their followers to keep calm and avoid trouble which could "set the nationalist cause back for years."

But officials feared violence would develop.

British authorities, including Prime Minister Harold Macmillan in London, sought to prevent federal Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky from dissolving his government and calling an election to declare the federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland independent of Britain.

MORE POLICEMEN

Extra police details patrolled the streets of tense Lusaka, capitol of northern Rhodesia which borders the turbulent Congo. Truckloads of white Army reservists, called up by Welensky, bolstered the police.

Britain held its strategic reserve, including paratroops battalions in Kenya, on a semi-alert for trouble.

At issue was a British plan for a new northern Rhodesian constitution that would bring Africans into a parliament and give them a chance to win a majority by popular vote.

OPPOSE THE IDEA

White extremists oppose the idea. African nationalists also oppose it but on grounds they would not be guaranteed a majority under the constitution. Blacks outnumber whites, two million to 70,000.

African nationalist leaders Kenety Kuanda and Harry Nkumbula, leaders of the two African nationalist parties in Rhodesia postponed their trip home from unsuccessful constitutional talks in London.

Their arrivals in Lusaka might touch off rioting, according to officials.

The white extremists who have organized into a "federal fighting force" virtually dared the blacks to attack.

SOUTH RHODESIA ON WAR FOOTING

The Times
Picayune

British Plan to Extend Vote Rights Attacked

New Orleans, La.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia (UPI)—Federal Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky put this country on a war footing Friday and warned he will use "every means" to prevent Britain from extending voting rights to neighboring Northern Rhodesia's vast Negro population.

2-25-61

He cancelled leaves for 5000 European and African policemen in Southern Rhodesia and put 10,000 police reservists on alert as the federation's racial crisis deepened. These new orders came only 48 hours after 3000 militia reserves were called to active duty.

Welensky also summoned the federal assembly into emergency session and said he will ask its support to fight the British proposals "'by every means."

PROPOSALS STIR FEARS

Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, both British protectorates, comprise a federation with Southern Rhodesia, which is a self-governing territory. Welensky is chief executive official of the federation.

British proposals to grant Negroes in Northern Rhodesia wider voting rights and a bigger role in the protectorate's government under a new constitution have stirred deep fears among British and European whites.

Northern Rhodesian blacks outnumber whites by 2,200,000 to about 70,000. White leadership also is opposed to the move because Northern Rhodesia's copper belt provides most of the wealth for the tri-power federation.

CRISIS COMPLICATED

The crisis has been complicated further by the dissatisfaction of black nationalists over Britain's proposals, but for a different reason. They feel Britain has not gone far enough in meeting their demands.

Welensky refrained from immediately spelling out exactly what he will do if Britain refuses to back down on the issue. Government and other sources declined to make any predictions but some said he might ask for a mandate from this territory's voters, who are mostly white, to declare Southern Rhodesia's independence from Britain.

Williams Reported Punched By White Man in Rhodesia

New York World-Telegram

P. 7

Associated Press.

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, Aug. 29.—G. Mennen Williams was reported punched in the face at Lusaka Airport last night by a white man who disapproved of U.S. policy in Africa.

Tues. 8-29-61

A spectator said the hands of the assailant of the assitant U.S. Secretary of State for African Affairs were left covered with blood.

(Mr. Wililams did not mention any such incident and he showed no sign of having been roughed up when he arrived a few hours later at Leopoldville, the Congo, for a refueling stop on his way back to Washington. The Lusaka account came out after his plane left Leopoldville and reporters there had no chance to ask him about it.)

New York, N.Y.

The former Michigan governor, accompanied by his wife Nancy, was winding up a six-week fact-finding trip across this troubled continent. He is returning home by way of Frankfurt, Germany.

Police arrested a suspect and then freed him pending further investigation. They declined to give his name.

Witnesses said the assault took place in view of Sir Evelyn Home, governor of this Central African Federation territory, shortly before midnight. The governor was with an official party bidding Mr. Williams farewell.

Reporters got this account from one man:

"I was in the airport bar having a drink when a man came into the bar and ordered drinks all around. I heard him threaten to thump Mr. Williams and say also: "Where are those rotten eggs I bought?"

"Later on an African came in and said 'He's here, Bwana.'

"The white man said: 'This is what I have been waiting for' and he walked out of the bar. I followed a little later and saw this white man being manhandled by police. He had no coat on and his hands were covered with blood. I asked 'Did you hit him?'

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS.

"The man replied: 'Yes.' He showed me his blood-covered hands. He was smiling and laughing. This white man was joined by another man who told him: 'Come on, you've had your fun so let's go quietly.'"

A similar account was given by M. D. Stuart, a visitor from the Rhodesian coffee center at Abercorn. Mr. Stuart called the incident hilarious.

He also said the assailant's hands were covered with blood, adding: "This man was not drunk—he was quiet within his senses."

Mr. Williams had visited 11 areas—nations, territories and protectorates—on this tour of Africa, his second.

He generally obtained good notices in the white press and some newspapers, critical during his first tour, called him "the new tactful Soapy."

1°a 1961 RHODESIA

British Cabinet Meets to Avert Race War in North Rhodesia

The Atlanta Constitution p. 2

Atlanta, Ga.

LONDON (UPI) — Faced with the threat of white-versus - black civil war in northern Rhodesia and a parliamentary revolt at home, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan Monday held an urgent Cabinet session and postponed decision on a controversial Rhodesian constitution.

2-21-61

Colonial Secretary Ian Macleod cancelled a scheduled appearance before the House of Commons to make a statement on the deadlocked Rhodesian - British conference on a constitution to give the African Territory a parliament. Macleod planned to make the statement Tuesday, giving Macmillan an extra day to try to work out an agreement.

p. 5

African nationalist leaders Kenneth Kaunda and Harry Nkumbula said they will stay in London at least until Thursday to try to salvage something from the Rhodesian constitution talks which broke up Friday with both men charging they had been "sold down the river by white settlers."

Extremist settlers in northern Rhodesia, organized into a "fighting federal force," dared Africa extremists to attack.

Rhodesian Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky charged that "the vicious influence of African nationalism has apparently turned the bone marrow of many metropolitan (Western) countries to jelly."

African nationalists denounced the proposed constitution on grounds it would not give blacks, who outnumber Rhodesian whites 10 to 1, a majority in a parliament.

Supports of the plan said Africans could win a majority at the polls.

At least 93 members of Macmillan's own conservative party as well as the laborite opposition were denouncing the government's proposals.

The conservatives demanded that Macmillan go slow in giving political power to blacks in Rhodesia. Sources said the conservative rebels could get another 50 supports if Macmillan rejected their advice.

Nkumbula said Macmillan refused to re-convene the Rhodesian constitutional conference but that he might consider doing so later. Macmillan's problem was whether to push through the constitution or wait and call a new conference.

A Voice of Africa

The New York Times

Harry Mwanga Nkumbula

New York

Man in the News

THE African leader who promised "trouble" for the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland yesterday if he tried to curb African nationalism is a former medical missionary's houseboy. He has come a long way from the mops and skillets of the white man's kitchen. Harry Mwanga Nkumbula, a delegate to the conference that deadlocked last week in London on Constitutional reforms for Northern Rhodesia, made his statement after Sir Roy Welensky, the Federation Prime Minister, assailed the "vicious influence" of African nationalism in a speech at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Nkumbula, leader of the 500,000-member African National Congress, warned Sir Roy that "the moment he starts pulling the trigger he will get trouble."

2-21-61

Mr. Nkumbula, at 44 years of age the undisputed chief of the powerful, 12-year-old Northern Rhodesia Nationalist party, is one of Northern Rhodesia's most determined campaigners for a legislature composed of a majority of Africans. He believes there is a place for the white man, but a minority place since Africans far outnumber the whites in the territory.

p. 21

The African leader insists, however, that political development should be on non-racial lines, although seats would have to be reserved for minority group interests.

Camera Press-Pix

For political growth on non-racial lines.

Federal Party Accused

The United Federal Party, which is guided on the federal level by Sir Roy, has been accused by Mr. Nkumbula of thwarting African advancement. Mr. Nkumbula contends that the party has failed to carry out its expressed concept of "racial partnership" and has increased racial tensions. He fears the imposition on Northern Rhodesia of some form of the stern racial policies followed in the Union of South Africa if the Federal party continues to hold sway.

Mr. Nkumbula and the African National Congress have two main goals. One is independence for his own territory, under an elected African majority. The other is the dissolution of the Federation.

Even after two years at the London School of Economics, Mr. Nkumbula has no visionary social reform ideas for an independent Northern Rhodesia. In contrast to the Socialist-oriented Zambia African National Congress, a rival party, he is content to plan on political terms and let future economic programs evolve from the tide of events.

Mr. Nkumbula is ready to use whatever techniques seem expedient in his drive for independence. He has refused on one occasion to condemn violence and on another occasion he has refused to condone it. He believes that boycotts are unrealistic because they can be broken easily by colonial governments.

Born among the feared Baila tribesmen, Mr. Nkumbula grew up on a Primitive Methodist Mission station near his home village of Maala, on the Kafue River flats. His family had been prosperous cattle ranchers. Even today the district is so remote that missionaries must use canoes to travel from village to village.

The missionary's houseboy graduated in the Nineteen Twenties to the local mission school at Kasenga. He then went to the Methodist teaching center at Kafue, where he completed the equivalent of eighth grade. He took three years of teacher-training.

Political Society Formed

He taught in mission schools, using paper-correcting time after school to help organize the first African political society in the territory. In those days, however, it was mostly a discussion group.

In 1944 he won a Government scholarship for two years at Makerere College in Uganda, which was then a secondary school for Africans. The British Council paid his way to the London University Institute of Education in 1946. He stayed for two years at the London School of Economics, again on British grants, but failed to complete this course.

AFRICANS BOLSTER SALISBURY PARTY

The N.Y. Times

National Democratic Group Is Being Joined by White

New York

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, April 22—A year ago a new political organization, The National Democratic party was struggling to get started in Southern Rhodesia. Although predominantly for Africans, the party accepted members from other races.

Apr. 4-23-61

Built on remnants of the African National Congress, which was banned in Southern Rhodesia, the party set up operations in a small room behind a butcher's shop in one of Salisbury's African dwelling areas.

p. 10

Now the party claims a large membership among this British colony's nearly 3,000,000 Africans. There are also about 200 white members and whites are joining at rate of about ten a month. Asians are represented by about 100 members.

Party Reflects Changes

The growth of the party and its increasing multiracial complexion are indicative of some of the political changes that slowly are taking place here in the face of stiffening African nationalism. The party is now a major force in Southern Rhodesia and operates from modern offices on the edge of Salisbury's business center.

Some of the party's views were explained in an interview by Enos Nkala, its acting general secretary. Mr. Nkala, who is 29 years old, is a former clerk and insurance agent. He is typical of the young African politicians who run the party. Joshua Nkomo, the party president, is now visiting the United States.

"We are now fighting as one unit, as one nation, to get to power," Mr. Nkala said.

Africans Are Patient

"Africans here were very patient, very submissive and very respectful to Europeans," Mr. Nkala continued. "But our trust has turned into resentment because all kinds of repressive laws were introduced."

He cited the Law and Order Maintenance Act, which permits indefinite detention without formal charge or trial; the Land Apportionment Act, which is the basis of color bars and segregation; the Land Husbandry Act, which permits control of African agriculture by the white-dominated Government, and the Immorality Act, which makes cohabitation between African men and white women an offense. The same relationship between white men and African women is not.

Some modifications of these laws may be made soon. But Mr. Nikala said African patience had been exhausted. "We no longer want any concessions," he said. "What we want is to get to power."

He said the party was concentrating on organizing; that although the government had barred it from holding meetings in African rural reserves, well-attended meetings were being held every week just outside the reserves; that the party was building up a fleet of vehicles to expedite the work of organizing, and that its income from dues of 14 cents a month from each member was more than $5.000 a month.

The party's first test at the polls will come later this year, when the new Southern Rhodesia Constitution comes into effect. One of the major provisions agreed upon at a constitutional conference in February was that Africans would be admitted for the first time to the colony's Legislative Assembly and that fifteen of sixty-five seats would be open to them.

A POLITICAL LULL CALMS RHODESIAS

The N.Y. Times

Constitution Changes May Go More Smoothly Now That the Tumult Has Died

New York

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, April 15—The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is enjoying a political breathing spell.

Apr. 4-16-61

After the tumult that followed the break-up of the conference on constitutional changes earlier this year, the federation seems at the moment to be taking its time about completing the complicated task of drafting new constitutions for Northern and Southern f.26

Rhodesia and for the federation.

Even Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, whose comments have often enlivened the political situation, has been relatively quiet in recent weeks.

Some observers here believe thatthe constitutional changes may be accomplished more smoothly, although more slowly, than had been anticipated. They point out also that economic factors appear to be discouraging provocative statements from official sources.

Flight of Capital Noted

Last year the flight of capital from the federation, partly because of political turmoil, was estimated unofficially at more than $70,000,000. It is believed that Sir Roy was advised during his recent visit to London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference that a period of political calm in the federation was needed if the economy was not to be even more seriously damaged.

In Southern Rhodesia a conciliatory statement certain to attract African attention was made during the last week by A. E. Abrahamson, Minister of Labor and Social Welfare in the Government headed by Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of the British colony.

Reforms Outlined

Sir Edgar outlined plans for the elimination of legal racial discrimination, expansion of education and training facilities for persons of all races, reform of land and development policies, better housing and living conditions, slum clearance, wage reform, increased industrialization and constitutional provisions for the airing of grievances.

A number of new provisions in the new Southern Rhodesian Constitution not settled at the February conference in Salisbury are being drafted by committees. They include a bill of rights, land reforms and a constitutional council to protect individual rights.

A referendum on the constitution is not expected to take place until July at the earliest. It was originally planned for June.

Meanwhile, in Northern Rhodesia, the Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone, is continuing efforts to achieve agreement on a new constitution within the framework of British Proposals. The British proposal, would enable Africans to win a small majority in the protectorate's Legislative Council for the first time.

It is now considered uniklely that a fullscale conference on a new constitution will be resumed in Lusaka, as was suggested after the angry break-up of the conference in London in February. Instead it is expected that the Governor will work out details individually with representatives of the white and African groups concerned.

Meanwhile, resumption of talks on new federal constitution must await final decisions on the Northern and Southern Rhodesian documents. Further consideration of changes in the Federal Constitution is considered unlikely to until early next year.

Polygamy Widespread In Southern Rhodesia

The N.Y. Times

New York

Polygamy is still extensively practiced among Africans in Southern Rhodesia and there are nearly 35,000 more African wives than husbands, according to The Rhodesia Herald of Salisbury as reported by the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Newsletter.

[illegible] 61

f.21

The Southern Rhodesian Native Affairs Department has estimated that out of 370,353 married men 21,520 are polygamists—which explains why there are 404,719 married women.

NORTH RHODESIANS FEAR RACE STRIFE

The N.Y. Times

New York

Territory Tense in Charter Crisis—Aides Say Extreme Whites May Stir Violence

Fri. 2-24-61

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

18a

P. 1

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, Feb. 23—A threat of civil disorders hung over Northern Rhodesia tonight as Sir Evelyn Hone, the Governor, appealed for careful consideration of Britain's proposals for revision of the protectorate's constitution.

The situation, while tense, was outwardly calm. Official sources expressed concern that interracial strife might break out in the next few days. The Northern Rhodesian Government, headed by Sir Evelyn, was said to be aware that the situation was "terribly dangerous" as a result of the rejection of the British plan two days ago by Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Officials fear that white extremists may touch off an incident to provoke the Africans. Some whites have been boasting openly of secret caches of arms. Most of the whites are solidly supporting Sir Roy, who, it has been reported, may make a bid for immediate federal independence to thwart the African nationalists.

Some of the Northern Rhodesian African leaders who attended the unsuccesful London conference on revision of the Northern Rhodesian Constitution returned here tonight. Within an hour of arriving they urged Africans at a meeting of 2,000 of their followers to remain calm in "thought and deed."

But Mosa Kapepe, deputy leader of the delegation, attacked Sir Roy for "turning into a white Tshombe." This was a reference to Moise Tshombe, President of Katanga Province of the Congo, who has declared his territory independent.

P. 3

New York

"If the British people are not prepared to defend us, we will defend ourselves because that is a natural instinct," Mr. Kapepe declared.

The African leaders expressed concern at the call-up of federal troops, but said: "Let us not be provoked by the steel helmets of the police and the Federal Army."

The president of the United National Independence party, Kenneth Kaunda, did not return to Lusaka with the other leaders. "Important work" in London was said to have delayed his return temporarily.

At a meeting tonight in a Lusaka motion-picture theatre, more than 1,000 white listened to attacks on he United States for aiding African nationalists. The meeting was called by the Federal Fighting Force, an organization pledged to block moves toward African-dominated government in Northern and Southern Phodesia. Those who attended shouted their support for Sir Roy Welensky.

Governor Explains

In a broadcast, Governor Hone discussed the deadlock that developed at the London constitutional conference and explained the British proposals that could lead to an African majority in Northern Rhodesia's Legislative Council. Sir Evelyn described the proposals as "realistic."

"Now the plan does not stipulate a majority for either race nor deny it to either race," he asserted. "It does not deal in terms of race at all."

"It is intended to be genuinely nonracial," the Governor went on, explaining that the British plan could "help to close the wide gap that exists in our political life today."

He said he would soon get in touch with all political groups in Northern Rhodesia to try to get them to discuss the proposals, so that recommendations for completing a Constitution could be made to the British Government.

Extremists Ask Independence

LUSAKA, Feb. 23 (UPI)—White extremists at a mass meeting here tonight demanded independence for Rhodesia under white-supremacy rule and made threats of a white-versus-African civil war.

The extremists, estimated to total 1,200, cheered attacks on Britain and on the United States, which was accused of "giving wrong ideas" here and of having books in United States Information Service libraries that "inflame Africans."

The group sent a telegram to President Kennedy appealing for his assistance.

Parliament Session Awaited

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Feb. 23—People of all races in Rhodesia are waiting anxiously to see what will be the outcome of an emergency session of the federal Parliament tomorrow.

18a

Prime Minister Welensky is expected to make clear his position then following of the British Government's decision to stand firm on proposals advanced by Colonial Secretary Iain Macleod for revision of Northern Rhodesia's Constitution.

The question everyone is asking is: Will Sir Roy now demand independence for the Federation?

The majority of the white population was shocked by the sharpness of the attack on Sir Roy made by Britain's Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Duncan Sandys, in a debate last night in the House of Commons in London. Mr. Sandys rebuked the Prime Minister for "raising tension and deepening racial mistrust" in Central Africa.

There had been general hope here that Mr. Sandys, fresh from his success in negotiating a new Constitution for Southern Rhodesia against great odds, would act as a mediating influence and that a reopening of the talks might follow the impasse between the British and federal Governments.

ENCLAVE OF PEACE IN AFRICAN STRIFE

The N.Y. Times

North Rhodesia Copper Belt Offers Natives a Chance to Learn and Save

New York

Sun. 3-5-61

By DREW MIDDLETON

Special to The New York Times.

18a

MUFULIRA, Northern Rhodesia, March 2—The Copper Belt is a tiny enclave of peace in an expanse of troubled Africa. There are many Africans as well as Europeans, who see it as a source of ideas that could lead to stability on the continent.

Here, Europe has offered and Africa has accepted opportunities for economic and educational advancement, social responsibility and public welfare.

The fundamental economic fact of European riches and African poverty underlies much of the continent's political strife. In the Copper Belt, capitalism, acting in enlightened self-interest, has begun to redress the balance and provide an answer to communism.

P. 13

The African middle class is painfully and slowly emerging in African townships that surround mines. Its members are less than a generation away from "the bush." But already they are showing strong distaste for any extremism in politics that might disturb their economic progress.

Housing Is Comfortable

In the late afternoon sun, miners return from their work. Children run out to meet them and beg rides on the handlebars of their bicycles. Despite weariness, the miners carry themselves with assurance. They are their own masters.

The houses of two, three and four rooms built by mining companies are comfortable. Often there is garden in the rear and there is stnitation and electric light.

The Copper Belt is less than a third of a century old. It owes its existence to two groups of companies—the Rhodesian Selection Trust and the Anglo-American Group. In the late Nineteen Twenties the first working parties of Europeans arrived to fell trees, drain swamps and begin mining operations.

Aside from a few wandering tribes, the area was uninhabited. Today the Copper Belt employs 7,000 Europeans and 37,000 Africans. Including families, the population living on mine properties is at least 140,000.

The total population of the Belt is about 350,000. Of that number 300,000 are Africans. Almost all depend, directly or indirectly, on the mines.

Labor Is Imported

The mining companies imported African labor, most of it from the Bemba tribe living to the north and northeast. But other tribes—the Tonga, the Lovali-Lozi, the Ngonde and the Maravi—have all contributed to building the Copper Belt.

African advancement has been stressed in three mines of the Rhodesian Selection Trust: the Roan Antelope, the Mufulira and the Chibuluma. The management began with workers who had to be taught how to use wheelbarrows. Today a growing number of Africans own stock in the companies.

The average pay today for all Africans—including bonuses and free or subsidized services provided by the company—is £29 ($81) a month. This is on the basis of twenty eight-hour shifts a month.

Some Africans, however, take home as much as £45 ($125) a month.

Equally important to the African miner is the opportunity for advancement opened to him by the companies since 1955.

Company Education

Under a company education plan instruction is provided in English, elementary arithmetic and geography. Each day at three mines about 2,500 workers, often accompanied by their wives, crowd tidy white schoolhouses. They come to learn after eight solid hours of work.

As the African has advanced in status and wages, management has done its best to teach him to save. All Africans earning more than £16 ($48) are entitled to be members of a share-purchase plan. For every two shares purchased by an employe, the company contributes one share. About 5 per cent of Africans eligible participate in the plan at Roan Antelope. The percentage is slightly lower at Mufulira and Chibuluma.

About 60 per cent of the African workers at three mines belong to voluntary savings plans.

Many mine workers carry cards of both major political parties—the United National Independence party and the African National Congress.

Although their economic status provides a certain defense against extremism, African miners here display a reverence for conformity.

An educated and successful African discussing this pattern said that his people "inevitably" would regard any political leader as "the strongest" and expect him to deal vigorously with anyone who opposed his policies. It is not, he conceded, a good omen for future African democracy.

RIFT IN RHODESIA TESTS FEDERATION

The N.Y. Times

New York N.Y.

Break in Regional Compact Feared if Whites Bar Africans' Progress

Sun. 2-26-61

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

P. 9

18a

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, Feb. 24—A block from the Legislative Council buildings here is a statue of a horse and a rider. The statue has a special meaning for Africans in Northern Rhodesia.

Some time ago a white politician in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland remarked that his understanding of the basic idea of partnership upon which the federation originally based was that of a rider and a horse. The Africans interpreted this to mean that they were the horse and that the rider was the minority white population.

This has been the fundamental difficulty in establishing an understanding between the 77,000 whites and the 2,500,000 Africans in this British protectorate as well as between 8,000,000 Africans and 312,000 whites in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Africans Assay Gains

In the last week the concept of federation has been put to the supreme test as a result of opposition by the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, to British proposals that could result in an African majority in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia. The rejection of the British program for constitutional reform by Sir Roy has placed future of federation in jeopardy.

African political leaders in Northern Rhodesia have realized that since Sir Roy is vehemently opposed to British proposals he must be defending white domination and that if the proposals become effective Africans stand to gain.

Recognizing this, African political leaders have advised their followers to remain calm and not to engage in any demonstrations. The result has been to leave resolution of the delicate situation entirely in the hands of the whites.

Here in Lusaka, capital of

Northern Rhodesia, and elsewhere in this British protectorate, the white minority is placed in a position of obstructing political advancement on racial grounds.

All sides are awaiting the statement scheduled to be made Monday in the Federal Assembly at Salisbury by Sir Roy on political advancement for Africans in Northern Rhodesia. His views are important for several reasons.

Welensky May Shift Stand

Although Sir Roy has flatly rejected British proposals for African political advancement, he may modify his original statement.

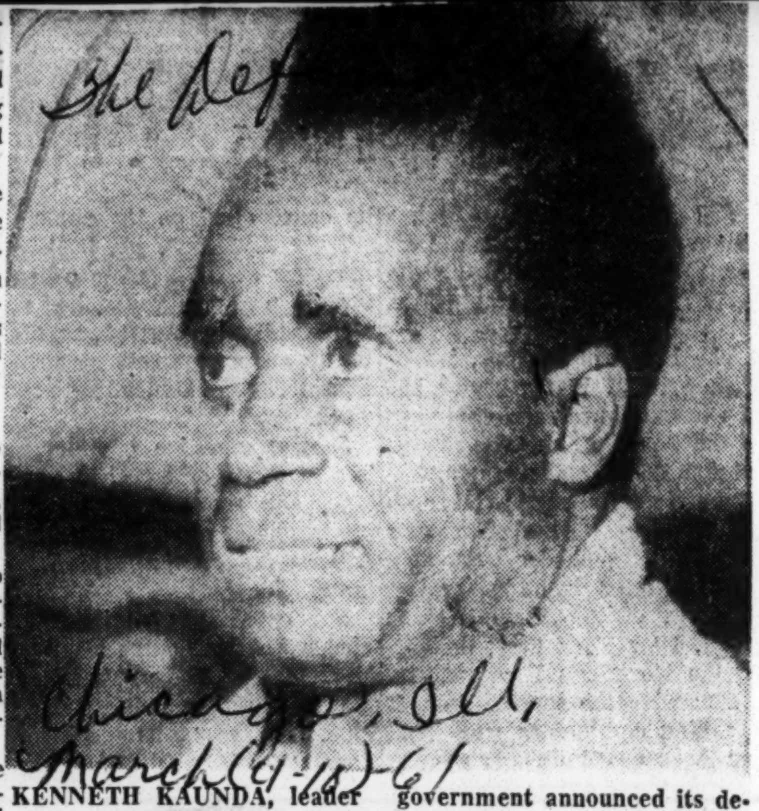
If he does not and clings to white-supremacy views, observers here believe that the present Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland must fail until there are African government in both Rhodesia and Nyasaland willing to form a new alliance.

Meanwhile, the whites here are strongly opposed to granting the Africans more political rights. A typical reaction is that of a housewife who said:

"My African houseby thinks that when most Africans have the vote he will have a big house and an American car to drive. He has been deceived by African nationalists."

But African nationalist leaders deny this. They say:

"Our people are poor and they know this is not going to change straight away, but they want to have more to say about what is being done in their country than they have had."



The Def

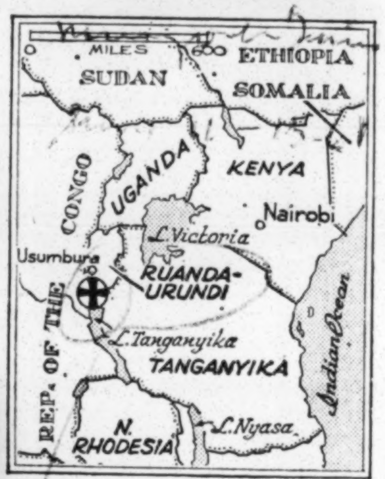
Chicago, Ill,
March (4-18)-61

KENNETH KAUNDA, leader of the United National Independence Party, leaves London for Lusaka, capital of Northern Rhodesia, after the "failure," as he put it, of constitutional talks. Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky called an emergency session of the Central African federation parliament after the British government announced its determination to implement a new constitution for the Northern Rhodesian protectorate. The constitution would give the vote to a sufficient number of blacks to assure them a powerful voice in the country's legislative council. — UPI Telephoto.

African Official Is Assassinated

Associated Press

Crown Prince Louis Rwangasore, Premier of Urundi.



The New York Times Oct. 15, 1961

The Premier of Urundi was slain at Usumbura (cross).

GUNMAN SLAYS URUNDI PREMIER

New York Times

Flees After Killing Prince Who Led Nationalists

9-25

By Reuters.

USUMBURA, Ruanda-Urundi, Oct. 14—Crown Prince Louis Rwangasore of Urundi, Premier of the southern half of this Belgian trust territory bordering the Congo, was assassinated by an unidentified gunman here last night. The assassin escaped.

The Crown Prince's father, Mwami (King) Mwambusta of Urundi, drove past the restaurant where his son was killed a few moments after the slaying, but did not learn what had happened until later.

Sun 10-15-61

Prince Rwangasore was 32 years old. He was an anti-Belgian African nationalist who emerged as a political power from last month's elections in Urundi. The Prince was with a party of Cabinet ministers when he was shot. The assassin fled from a hiding place in a clump of bushes.

New York

Urundi, a mountain kingdom in East Africa, and neighboring Ruanda, are United Nations trusteeships administered by Belgium. Both are scheduled to become independent next month. Urundi borders the Congo's Kivu Province.

Prince Rwangasore led the Union and Progress party to a sweeping victory in the first Urundi elections last month. He was not heir apparent to his father, the Mwami.

Rival tribes clash sporadically in Ruanda, but Urundi has been calm for some time.

The Mwami has ruled for forty-six years and the monarchy is strongly entrenched in Urundi. The King of Ruanda is living in exile and the Ruanda electorate recently voted overwhelmingly against his return.

Ruanda and Urundi have a combined population of about 4,500,000, made up of three main tribes: the tall Watusi followers, and Bahutus, Bantu tribesmen.

The Mwami, a pro-Western ruler, had sent his son to read political and administrative sciences at the Antwerp Overseas University College.

But when nationalism began to make headway in Urundi about two years ago, Prince Louis decided to return home. Soon he was heading the nationalist movement as the driving force behind the Union and Progress party, which demanded immediate independence for Urundi.

During the electoral campaign for the country's first municipal elections last November, the Prince circulated leaflets calling on the Urundi people to "shake off foreign domination and slavery." For this he was placed under surveillance for a month or so by the Belgian administration.

Brussels Pays Tribute

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Oct. 14 (Reuters)—The Belgian Foreign Ministry paid tribute today to Prince Rwangasore's "moderation" and statesmanship.

The Ministry said it had asked its Resident General in Urundi to take necessary measures to apprehend the assassin.

Sierra Leone Ends Colony Status In Quiet Transition

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill

18a

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone — (UPI) — Sierra Leone, a tiny speck in what was once the massive bulk of British West Africa, reached independence Thursday at the end of one of the most tranquil transition periods in colonial history.

The 27,925 square-mile territory became a British colony in 1808. Its more than 2.5 million inhabitants climaxed 10 days of celebration April 27 when they formed one of the few African nations to achieve freedom with a minimum of violence.

W 5-6-12-61

Only one incident—the arrest of 18 members of the All People's Congress Party (APC)—marred the celebrations. The party leaders were ordered detained until after the independence ceremonies on grounds they were preparing to sabotage the festivities with strikes and demonstrations.

The government's action lessened the tension that had begun to show above the general aura of good will in the colony.

The Duke of Kent represented Queen Elizabeth II Thursday and handed over to the Africans the documents of independence.

Two years ago Prime Minister Sir Milton Margai (pronounced MarGuy) said he hoped Sierra Leone would become independent during the lifetime of his government, whose mandate had three years.

Last May, Sierra Leone political leaders met with British officials in London and in two weeks fashioned a projected constitution closely patterned on Nigeria's and set the date for independence.

There was no argument about independence. Colonial Secretary Iain MacLeod said in the opening ceremony that the conference "need not spend time in converting me or Her Majesty's government to the principle of indepenence. That is agreed to now without further ado."

The absence of "Ado" to be expected of a country whose capital, Freetown, bears the motto of "most ancient and loyal" of British colonies, and whose people were described by an early British Traveller named Ogilby as "the most polite nation in all Guinea."

One humorous explanation for Sierra Leonean's sunny disposition is that they take out their aggressions on their gods. Members of the biggest tribe, the Mende, keep six-inch idols about the house and "sometimes they are flogged with whips to increase the harvest," according to a local guidebook.

Political storm clouds have nevertheless gathered. A vociferous opposition to Sir Milton's Coalition is led by Siaka Stevens, 55. They once were schoolmates at Freetown's Albert Academy.

Stevens, a big engaging bear of a man who receives visitors in his bare feet, shorts and an old tennis shirt, heads the APC which in the past year has blossomed out with sound trucks, a platoon of toughs in red shirts and the slogan "now or never."

Stevens is warmly friendly to Guinea and Ghana, the leaders of the Pan-African neutralist bloc. His party has a cadre of junior leaders who spent last summer in Peiping.

Oppenents of the APC claim its financial support comes from outside the country. Stevens scoffs at this. "We get our support from the people of Sierra Leone—A shilling here, a pound there," he says.

The APC staged an anti-government demonstration in February that ended in stone-throwing, and for Sierra Leone that was violence, indeed.

Stevens, for his alleged part in this, and for remarks about the government has been charged with criminal libel, sedition and conspiracy.

He is being detained.

The APC's organizing secretary, Mohammed Bash-Taqui, was arrested last month while leaving for the All-Africa People's Conference in Cairo and charged with incitement to riot.

Stevens demanded elections before independence, insisting that the present parliament, now four years old, requires a fresh mandate from the people.

He charged that parliament was top-heavy with cabinet ministers who provided an automatic government majority on every vote.

Margai, 65, replied that elections will be the first order of business after independence and that parliament will be enlarged.

Sierra Leone Hails New Independence

24 Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
Thurs 4-27-61

By Reuters

Freetown, Sierra Leone

The 2,000,000 citizens of diamond-rich Sierra Leone celebrated Thursday the independence of their territory after nearly 175 years as a British colony.

18a

Independence came to the West African territory—established as a haven for freed slaves at the beginning of the past century—in a dramatic night ceremony.

P7

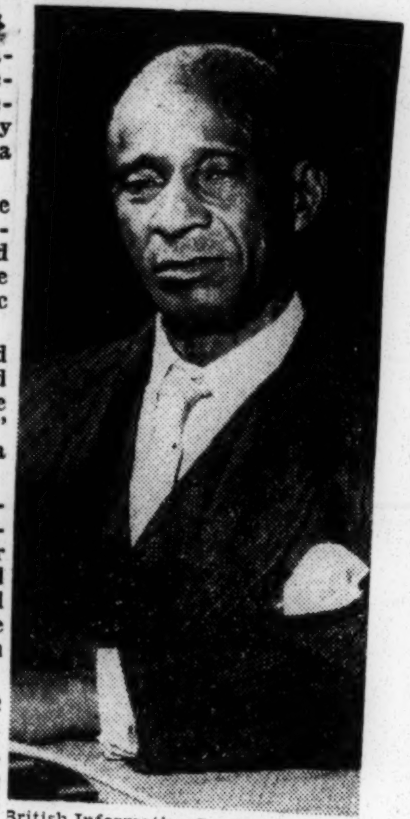
Some 15,000 persons jammed Freetown Sports Stadium and stood together to sing the hymn "Lead Kindly Light," followed by the new Sierra Leone national anthem.

A few minutes later, at midnight, lights were extinguished. Ten seconds later they flashed on again, focused on the new green, white, and blue flag that had replaced the Union Jack on the staff in front of the royal pavilion.

A great cheer from the crowd greeted independence.

Not joining in the celebrations were 31 members of the opposition All Peoples Congress who have been jailed by the government, allegedly because they planned to disrupt independence celebrations. Prime Minister Sir Milton Margai has promised to free them as soon as the independence festivities are over.

At a state banquet before the independence ceremony Wednesday night, Sir Milton said his regime had no intention of suppressing "responsible criticism" and always would welcome comments made in a "democratic" manner.



British Information Services

Sir Milton Margai

Monita

P. 2

18a

B'ham Post

PRIME MINISTER — Sir Milton Margai (above) is prime minister of Sierra Leone, small African nation which is now free of British colonial rule. Independence for the country came midnight Wednesday. Sir Milton plans discussions with the British on a defense agreement.

Another New African Nation

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Ala.
5-2-61

Another new African independent nation emerged last week: Sierra Leone, which means mountain of the lion. It is the third of Britain's West African territories to become independent, following Ghana and Nigeria.

By all accounts, Sierra Leone is likely to be the most stable of the new African countries. The Communists seem to be keeping out of the picture. It may be because Sierra Leone's richest product is diamonds—and Communists have little use for diamonds, apparently leaving them in the category of capitalist blondes' best friends.

18a

The United States' appropriate greeting to Sierra Leone is a wish, not so much that it take sides in the cold war, but that it successfully guard its own independence and move ahead with its stable, enlightened government.

[illegible]

Sun. N.Y. Times

18a

12 C

New York, N.Y.

Associated Pres

INDEPENDENCE DAY BALL: The Duke of Kent dances with Mrs. M. S. Mustapha, wife of Sierra Leone's Minister of Finance and Deputy Premier. Ball in Freetown marked independence of the African country from Britain.

TRANQUIL TRANSITION

Atlanta Daily World P.1

Sierra Leone To Gain Independence Thursday

Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 4-25-61

By ARTHUR L. HIGBEE

FREETOWN, Sierra, Leone — (UPI) — Sierra Leone, a tiny speck in what was once the massive bulk of British West Africa, will reach independence ceremonies on grounds of one of the most tranquil transition periods in colonial history.

The 27,925 square - mile territory became a British colony in 1808. Its more than 2.5 million inhabitants will climax 10 days of celebrations on April 27 when they will form one of the few African nations to achieve freedom with a minimum of violence.

Only one incident - the arres tof 18 members of the All People's Congress Party APC — has marred the celebrations. The party leaders were ordered detained until after the independence ceremonies on grounds they were preparing to sabotage the festivities with strikes and demonstrations.

The government's action has lessened the tension that had begun to show above the general aura of good will in the colony.

The Duke of Kent will represent Queen Elizabeth II Thursday and hand over to the Africans the documents of independence.

Idepndece for Sierra Leone has come with orderly speed.

Two years ago Prime Minister Sir Milton Margai pronounced 'may day,' said he hoped Sierra Leone would become independent during the lifetime of his government, whose mandate had three years to run.

LEADERS FASHION CONSTITUTION

Last May, Sierra Leone political leaders met with British officials in London and in two weeks fashioned a projected constitution closely patterned on Nigeria's and set the date for independence.

Political storm clouds have nevertheless gathered. A vociferous opposition to Sir Milton's coalition is led by Siaka Steven,s 55. They once were schoolmates at Freetown's Albert Academy.

Stevens, a big engaging bear of a man who receives visitors in his bare feet, shorts and an old tennis shirt, heads the APC which in the past year has blossomed out with sound trucks, a platoon of toughs in red shirts and the slogan "Now or Never."

Stevens is warmly friendly to Guinea and Ghana, the leaders of the pan - African neutralist bloc. His party has a cadre of junior leaders who spent last summer in Peiping.

The APC staged an anti - government demonstration in February that ended in stone - throwing, and for Sierra Leone that was violence, indeed.

STEVENS IS DETAINED

Stevens, for his alleged part in this, and for remarks about the government, has been charged with criminal libel, sedition and conspiracy.

He is now being detained. Stevens demands elections before independence, insisting that the present parliament, now four years old, requires a fresh mandate from the people.

He charges that parliament is top - heavy with cabinet ministers who provide an automatic government majority on every vote.

Margai, 65, replies that elections will be the first order of business after independence and that parliament will be enlarged. Stevens is vividly aware that newly - independent countries tend to evolve toward one - party governments, and the winning party is usually the one that was in power at the time independence was achieved.

Thus, the APC slogan "Now or Never." Thus, a Western diplomat's description of Stevens as an "old man in a hurry."

Sierra Leone becomes free nation; No. 27 for Africa

The Afro-American Baltimore Md.

Sat. 4-29-61

(SPECIAL TO AFRO)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — This week representatives from the United States, England and many countries throughout the world are gathering in Freetown, Sierra Leone, to participate in that country's independence celebration.

Sierra Leone, located in West Africa, becomes an independent nation, Thursday, April 27—bringing to a total of 27 the African nations which to date have attained freedom from foreign rule.

A former Crown Colony of the British, Sierra Leone has a population of approximately 2,500,000 and an area of 27,925 square miles.

Located between Liberia on the south and Guinea, which recently became free of French rule, the new Sierra Leone government is to be modeled after that of the British.

* * *

ALSO, THE country is to become a member of the British Commonwealth Nations.

Sir Milton Margai, 61, is expected to be prime minister of the new government, having served as premier of the protectorate government.

Among other government leaders are Albert Margai, the premier's brother who is leader of the opposition; Dr. John Karefa - Smart. minister of lands and survey; I. B. Taylor - Kamara, minister of trade and industry, and Mohammed Mustapha, minister of finance.

Sierra Leone was settled in 1788 and established as a Crown Colony in 1808.

* * *

THE POPULATION .is 99.8 per cent African. There are less than 1,000 Europeans, mostly, English government employees, and about 2,500 Lebanese, who handle most of the retail trade.

The capital is Freetown, a city which has an annual rainfall of about 150 inches, a temperature which hovers in the low eighties most of the hot season and one of the finest natural harbors in the world. During World War II, it was the staging point for Atlantic convoys.

Freetown also is the site of Fourah Bay College, which has been affiliated with Durham University since 1876, and is one of the most notable institutions of learning for Africans in Africa.

There are about 13 different tribes in the country, the most important being the Mende and Temne.

* * *

SIERRA LEONE'S history closely resembles that of Liberia, since both countries began as havens for freedmen.

There are two major political parties in the country, the National Council and the Sierra Leone People's Party. One important nationalist leader is Wallace Johnson, a founder of the independence movement not only in Sierra Leone, but elsewhere on the West Coast.

The biggest economic issue in Sierra Leone has to do with diamonds, which accounts for about 15 percent of the national revenue, approximately 18 million dollars.

The diamond industry is a monopoly of the Sierra Leone Selection Trust, dominated by South African capital.

* * *

EXPORTS TOTAL about 120 million dollars a year, with the principal products being related to the iron ore industry. The Swiss are studying a new ore find.

There are a few small factories producing soap and cigarettes. However, the Legislature is offering attractive inducements to foreign capital.

A new development plan calls for an expenditure of over 60 million dollars. Britain has arranged to expend 21 million dollars in aid by 1965.

18a 1961 SOUTH AFRICA

DEC.
NOBEL PRIZE-ALBERT JOHN LUTHULI
EXILED CHIEF

The Evening Star Mon. 12-11-61 P. A3

Albert John Luthuli, former Zulu chief, receives the 1960 Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, from Gunnar Jahn, president of the Nobel Committee. —AP Wirephoto via radio from Oslo.

Nobel Prize Winners Receive Their Awards

The Evening Star P. A3
Mon. 12-11-61

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Dec. 11 (AP).—Nobel prizes were presented yesterday to a former Zulu chief from South Africa, a writer from Communist Yugoslavia, four Western scientists—three of them Americans—and the estate of the late Dag Hammarskjold.

Albert John Luthuli, 62, heralded as a "straight, courageous leader," was presented the 1960 Peace Prize for his non-violent campaign against the racist policy in his native South Africa.

Washington)

Mr. Luthuli, branded a troublemaker by his own government, received the award in a moving ceremony in Oslo in the presence of King Olav V of Norway and many other dignitaries.

Mr. Luthuli is the first African to receive the peace prize.

Mr. Hammarskjold, the United Nations Secretary-General who was killed in a plane crash on a peace mission to the Congo, was honored with the peace award for 1961.

The prizes are worth $48,300 each.

Mr. Luthuli said he has not decided what to do with his prize money. Swedish Ambassador Rolf Edberg, accepting the 1961 award for Mr. Hammarskjold's estate, said a foundation would be created "to be used in some cause which was close to his heart." He did not elaborate.

King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden made the presentations of the other Nobel prizes in Stockholm.

The American winners were: Dr. Georg von Bekesky of Harvard University, medicine, for his research to aid deaf persons; Dr. Melvin Calvin of the University of California at Berkeley, chemistry, for his research on plant growth, and Dr. Robert Hofstadter of Stanford University, physics, for atomic research.

Dr. Hofstadter shared the physics prize with Dr? Rudolf Moessbauer of Munich, Germany, now at the California Institute of Technology, the inventor of a "radiation clock."

The literary prize went to Dr. Ivo Andric of Yugoslavia for chronicling the history of his country in a series of epic novels.

Nobel Acceptance Speech Composed In Cane Field

News & Courier P. 8-C Fri. 12-8-61
Charleston S.C.

GROUTVILLE, South Africa—The Nobel Peace prize acceptance speech to be delivered by former Zulu chief Albert Luthuli in Oslo, Norway, on Monday is doubtless the first ever composed in a sugarcane field.

That was about the only place where Luthuli found the quiet for the contemplation he desired after winning the prize for 1960. The honor, announced Oct. 23, put him in the ranks of such men as Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Gen. George C. Marshall and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche.

He is to receive the award at Oslo University Sunday and give his acceptance speech the next day.

In this canebrake hamlet 45 miles north of Durban, the 62-year-old nationalist leader lives in political exile imposed by South Africa's all-white government, which has condemned him as a troublemaker.

He works as an overseer of Negro cane cutters.

Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd's administration only grudgingly promised Luthuli a 10-day passport to go to Oslo to collect the prize. Its position is that Nobel authorities honored Luthuli not because he ever contributed anything to peace but to "slap in the face" a government which sticks rigidly to its policy of apartheid, or racial separation.

Numerous white liberals of South Africa applaud the award to Luthuli, including author Alan Paton, whose passport was canceled after speeches he made in the United States.

There are other liberal whites who sincerely question whether Luthuli should have got the prize. They ask, for instance, why was South Africa's late Field Marshall Jan Smuts never honored with it?

South Africa's African majority, of course, was elated and the African press here keeps hailing Luthuli as the "man of peace."

When this correspondent visited Luthuli at his cottage here he sat on the porch while one of his two daughters was doing the laundry in a pail in the backyard. He said he has never had any personal leftist leanings.

Luthuli was head of the African National Congress which was banned April 8, 1960, under South Africa's unlawful organizations law. Banned at the same time was a militant offshoot of the ANC, the Pan-African Congress. Luthuli himself has been under a political ban since 1953.

"I draw a distinction between violence and militancy," Luthuli says. "I believe in a militant struggle to get our people voting rights and other rights they deserve under the United Nations charter and other written and unwritten laws. I always have believed in militant efforts—like demonstrations—as opposed to meek supplication to gain these rights."

"The African National Congress is a movement, not a political party. The ANC never called for a policy of violence," he says.

"Africans here in South Africa dare not forsake the path of nonviolence. To do so would lead to disaster both for themselves and for South Africa.

"The PAC broke away, they said, because they felt that our African National Congress had become despotic and denied them free speech. They also accused the ANC of being Communist or cooperating with the leftists. They objected to our making an alliance with a multiracial group that included whites, Indians and coloreds (mulattoes). Now I don't deny we had—and still have—Communists in the ANC. We also have a lot of rightists. We also have Christians as well as Moslems. But we have honestly tried to keep our struggle nonviolent, while militant."

Luthuli says in a recently published autobiography he was "born on a Southern Rhodesia mission station, where my father was doing Christian missionary work as evangelist-interpreter."

He appears not to have much conception of the value of money. He asked this interviewer: "How much is the Nobel Peace Prize in money?" Told it was about $43,000, he said: "How much is that in pounds sterling?"

He declined to say what he intends to do with the money.

Johannesburg Whites Beat Negroes As Segregationists Cheer Verwoerd

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

JOHANNESBURG, March 20 (AP)—A race riot broke out in Johannesburg today as Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd flew in from London to a cheering airport welcome from his segregationist backers.

18a

Tues. 3-21-61

Whites beat up Negroes who tried to distribute leaflets assailing Verwoerd for taking South Africa out of the British Commonwealth because of the race issue.

P A9

A reporter from the South African Press Association said police stood by while the battle of fists raged. The Negroes fled down the streets. But other Negroes were beaten when someone shouted: "Let's clean up those ---------."

Some liberal whites, angered because Verwoerd quit the Commonwealth, also clashed with the Prime Minister's supporters. And liberal protests echoed in Parliament at Cape Town. Opposition speakers in Parliament charged Verwoerd's policies had left South Africa surrounded ~~by enemies,~~ and that foreign investors were getting out—threatening ruin to the nation's economy.

Before leaving Johannesburg for Cape Town, Verwoerd told about 40,000 at the airport he pulled South Africa out of the British family of nations because it was "best for the country and for Western civilization in Africa." He charged that too many Commonwealth nations "are immature and not alert to the Communist danger in Africa and the world."

"[We did what God wanted us to do," he said, Reuters reported. "We have released ourselves from the pressure of the Afro-Asians who have been taking over the Commonwealth," he added.]

Race Riot Hits Johannesburg

The Times Picayune

Clash Flares as Prime Minister Returns

New Orleans, La.

(Picture on Page 1)

By RICHARD KASISCHKE

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—A race riot broke out in Johannesburg Monday as Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd flew in from London to a cheering airport welcome from his segregationist backers.

18a

Tues. 3-21-61

Mobs of whites beat up Negroes who tried to distribute leaflets in front of the City Hall assailing Verwoerd for taking South Africa out of the British Commonwealth because of the race issue.

P3

A reporter from the South African Press Association said police stood by while the battle of fists raged. The Negroes fled down the streets. But other Negroes in the milling crowd were beaten when someone shouted: "Let's clean up those — — —."

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'BEST FOR COUNTRY'

Before leaving Johannesburg for Cape Town, Verwoerd told about 40,000 at the airport he pulled South Africa out of the British family of nations because it was "best for the country and for Western civilization in Africa." He charged that too many Commonwealth nations "are immature and not alert to the Communist danger in Africa and the world."

The throngs sang, cheered and waved placards. In a welcoming speech, Verwoerd was called "the leader of the white man in all Africa and the leader of the white man in all the world," by Jack Steyl, an organizer of the prime minister's National party.

Nonetheless, Verwoerd was returning to a sorely divided country. Aside from the political opposition, Negro leaders plan demonstrations Tuesday, the first anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings, when 69 Negroes were killed by white police.

DAWN ROUNDUP

Security police staged a dawn roundup of 10 or more nonwhite political leaders to head off demonstrations and to cripple an announced meeting of African nationalists Saturday to map future strategy.

The trouble in Johannesburg began with the appearance before City Hall of members of the Black Sash, an antisegregation group.

The demonstrators carried leaflets reading: "Can South Africa afford Dr. Verwoerd? He made the whole world hate us and apartheid (segregation). He led us into isolation."

A mob of white students attacked the demonstrators. The Negroes fled after a whirl of fisticuffs. Some Negroes took refuge in City Hall. Then the whites turned on other Negroes in the crowd.

EMERGENCY ALERT

A white policeman and a traffic inspector who tried to aid an African were overwhelmed. Whites in the crowd opposed to Verwoerd shouted taunts and challenges at the white mob and there were some clashes.

Bystanders tried to get a detail of police standing by to halt the fighting. They said the police replied: "We cannot act without orders."

Finally, police reinforcements were called up and they cleared the streets around City Hall.

With tempers high over withdrawal from the Commonwealth, and with the Sharpeville anniversary at hand, the white supremacy government took security measures. All police and defense forces were placed on an emergency alert. The anniversary demonstrations have been called by the underground leaders of the outlawed Pan Africanist Congress for major cities.

It was in a Negro district in Sharpeville, 30 miles from Johannesburg, that black resentment against the passbooks they are required to carry came to a boil last March. After the killings, violent demonstrations against the passbooks broke out elsewhere in South Africa.

Police Quell Race Riot In Capetown

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

CAPETOWN, South Africa (UPI). Police armed with bayonets averted a threatened race riot in the heart of Capetown Tuesday by dispersing rival white and Negro groups before they clashed. About 500 demonstrators were involved.

18a

Wed. 3-22-61

Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd also acted to ease tensions. He postponed parliamentary debate until later this week on his decision to break with the British Commonwealth.

p2

Justice Minister Francois Erasmus had banned non-white demonstrations following Monday's clashes between mobs of whites and Negroes which erupted when Verwoerd returned from the London commonwealth meeting.

Negroes had scheduled widespread demonstrations in memory of 72 Africans killed a year ago this month by police at Sharpeville and Langa in a flareup over Verwoerd's policies of apartheid, or total segregation of the races.

When the time came for Tuesday's scheduled demonstration hundreds of heavily-armed police moved into the downtown area of Cape Town.

SHOCK SUBSIDES IN SOUTH AFRICA

The N.Y. Times

Most Whites Back Decision to Quit Commonwealth—Stock Market Recovers

New York

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 16—South Africans seem to be recovering slowly from the first shock of hearing that their country would not be a member of the British Commonwealth after May 31 when the Republican Constitution becomes effective.

18a

Fri. 3-17-61

The shock was reflected early today with some panic selling on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange with prices marked down considerably. However, there was a quick recovery, although not much business was done. The general pattern throughout South Africa followed similar lines.

P3

The reaction of the man in the street ranged from sheer indifference to indignation.

Most Europeans seemed to agree on the sentiment that nonwhite nations of the Commonwealth could not dictate to South Africa or criticize her internal policies.

Liberals Fabor Pressure

Only stanch liberal groups spoke out in favor of these Commonwealth states exerting presure on South Africa. Criticism of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd and his Nationalist Government was based on the contention that he had maneuvered South Africa into becoming a Republic and by so doing had caused loss of Commonwealth membership.

Generally speaking though, South African whites seem not to have found fault with Dr. Verwoerd's action in withdrawing his application for Commonwealth membership. South Africa automatically loses her Commonwealth membership when she becomes a republic unless she applies for continued membership and is accepted by other Commonwealth nations.

Dr. Verwoerd withdrew South Africa's application at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers meeting in London after he found the other heads of government unalterably opposed to his country's policy of strict racial segregation.

The Nationalist party has said little about the withdrawal, but the Transvaler, a Transvaal supporter of Dr. Verwoerd, said in an editorial today:

"Most voters will not shed a single tear. The Commonwealth is almost dead and before long it will belong to the past. It is dying because it has so many opposing forces. Organizations like the Commonwealth can only exist if members have the same ideals and principles and desire to avoid friction. For a long time the Commonwealth has not measured up to these requirements. There are virtually no common ideals and principles. Friction has developed into open hostility."

The leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, tried to raise the Commonwealth issue in Parliament this afternoon but was overruled by the Speaker. A similar attempt by the Opposition in the Senate failed.

Rhodesian Whites Shocked

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, March 16—South Africa's decision to withdraw from the British Commonwealth brought expressions of shocked regret today from much of the white population and jubilation by African nationalists is the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

In the absence of Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky, who is due to return Saturday from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference in London, no official comment was available from the Federal Government. The Government almost certainly unwilling to voice any opinion that might compromise the present delicate negotiations over the Northern Rhodesian Constitution.

However, Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, cynically summed up the attitude of the majority of whites when asked to elaborate on his statment of last night that Australia would leave the Commonwealth next year because of her "white Australia" policyy, and Britain the year agter. He said: "The United Kingdom will leave the Commonwealth on a motion proposed by Jomo Kenyatta [convicted Kenya Mau Mau leader] and seconded by Archbishop Makarios [President of Cyprus]."

The action by Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoberd, Prime Minister of

South Africa, took place at a time when anti-British feeling among Europeans in the Federation is at its highest. Rhodesian newspapers are publishing letters daily not only from Rhodesians of pioneering stock but also from recent immigrants, bitterly attacking as an appeasement of African nationalists the policies of Prime Minister Macmillan and Ian Macleod, British Colonial Secretary.

"Interference" in internal affairs is almost as bitterly resented in the Federation as in South Africa and observers here believe South Africa's move will amplify the clamor for removal of the federal territories of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland from Colonial Office tutelage.

Kenneth Kaunda, African nationalist president of the United National Independence party in Northern Rhodesia, said of the South African move:

"This will make South Africa realize the seriousness of the situation. It will also make people like Welensky, who believe in apartheid under the guise of racial partnership, realize that indulging in such a game does not pay."

Camera Press-Pix

RESIGNS: Bishop Ambrose Reeves of Johannesburg, who was deported by South Africa last summer.

FOE OF APARTHEID RESIGNS AS BISHOP

The N.Y. Times

South Africa Denounced by Archbishop for Forcing Dr. Reeves' Withdrawal

New York

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 2 (Reuters)—The Anglican Archbishop of Capetown announced today the resignation of Bishop Ambrose Reeves, an opponent of apartheid, and said he had been "outlawed for obedience to the Christian Gospel as he sees it."

18a

Mar 3-61

In a strongly worded statement, Archbishop Joost de Blank said the Rt. Rev. Dr. Reeves, deported from South Africa Sept. 12, had resigned his see as Bishop of Johannesburg because his flock could not continue indefinitely without him.

"A sorry day indeed has dawned for a people that claims to be devout and God-fearing," declared Dr. de Blank. Dr. Reeves, appointed Bishop in 1949, now is back in his native Britain after opposing the official segregation policy here.

Dr. de Blank labeled Dr. Reeves' "forcible removal" from this British Commonwealth country as an "act of religious persecution—an act abhorrent to all faithful churchmen."

Dr. de Blank said: "Many will see it as a victory of anti-Christian forces in this country when a man is outlawed for obedience to the Christian Gospel as he sees it."

Dr. Reeves, now living in London, told Dr. de Blank in a letter that while he was "distressed" at having to quit because of the South African Government's action, he was convinced it was in the best interests of the church in his diocese.

Dr. Reeves, who is 51 years old, opposed the all-white South African Government's apartheid policy as an "affront to the Gospel."

His book, "The Agony of Apartheid," described South Africa's Sharpeville riots last year when sixty-seven Africans were killed by the police. The Government here banned the book last week.

Archbishop Saddened

Dr. de Blank said he had accepted the resignation with "a heavy heart."

Dr. Reeves' "vision, insight, concern for social justice and love for the underprivileged will never be forgotten and South Africa will be immeasurably the poorer for his going," he said.

Dr. Reeves first left South Africa for Britain after the Sharpeville riots. He said he feared arrest. He returned to South Africa in September, but was deported secretly after only forty-eight hours in the country.

Dr. Reeves was attacked frequently by the pro-Government press for leading public protests against apartheid.

Last September the churchman said he would not return to South Africa if "I thought I was going to compromise."

VERWOERD DOOMS APARTHEID SHIFT

The N.Y. Times

South African Premier Says Critics Are Being 'Used' by Red-Conditioned People

New York

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 28—Any hopes that the present Government of South Africa might change its stern white supremacist policies were destroyed this week by Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd.

Speaking in Parliament at Capetown, Dr. Verwoerd said that if one had to choose between international popularity and the maintenance of white civilization in South Africa, there was "only one choice." That, he said, was "to fight with the utmost power for the continuance of the white nation in South Africa."

Jan 29-61

He dismissed criticism from abroad of his apartheid policy of racial segregation by saying that some people did not realize how they were being used by "communistically conditioned people" in their attacks on South Africa.

P. 6

He asserted that there was competition between certain African-Asian countries for leadership and that they were using attacks on South Africa as a means of strengthening their position.

Change in Laws Scored

Prime Minister Verwoerd lectured the House of Assembly for two hours on the folly of making any changes in racial relationships in South Africa after Sir de Villiers Graaff, leader of the Opposition, had said that the United party he heads favored admitting to Parliament four members of the country's colored community of 1,500,000 persons of mixed white and African blood to represent their people.

Support for such a move had developed within the Dutch Reformed Church and a small section of the governing Nationalist party. Some persons believed it could be an initial step in softening the Government's racial attitudes.

If four colored men were elected to Parliament, Dr. Verwoerd said, that would certainly not be the end of the story. Those four, he went on, would make increasing demands, they would claim that it was unjustifiable to allow only four and that there should be six and then twenty and so on.

Africans Would Be Next

The implieation was clear that after the coloreds would come the representatives of the country's 11,000,000 Africans. Dr. Verwoerd and his followers have made it clear they would never stand for that.

Indications that some South Africans are deeply worried about the Prime Minister's attitude came from two sources during the week.

The South African Institute of Race Relations warned that unless the system that requires Africans to carry Government-issued passes to move about within the country were completely abolished there would be "worse disturbances" than the riot last year at Sharpeville that plunged the country into a state of emergency.

Camera Press-Pix

FIRM ON APARTHEID: Hendrik F. Verwoerd, South Africa's Prime Minister.

The institute proposed what it called "a constructive national policy," including network of voluntary labor exchanges to help Africans find work and direct the flow of labor to places where it was needed.

Henry A. Fagan, former Chief Justice of South Africa, proposed during the week that the Government should seek to govern by consent through consultation with the nonwhites. He said voluntary limits on the mingling of the races should be observed in place of the Government's policy of compulsory separation.

VANISHING TUNES TAPED IN AFRICA

The N.Y. Times

Society Speeds Efforts to Record Music of 360 Tribes on Continent

New York

Special to The New York Times.

ROODEPOORT, South Africa, Feb. 22—In a low, white building set in the quiet grassland near Johannesburg, a small group of men is racing against time to record the rapidly disappearing traditional music of the 360 tribes living on the African continent below the Sudan.

3-5-61

Since 1950, when the African Music Society was established, its officials have recorded the songs and dances of sixty-five different language groups.

P. 9

Interviewed against background sounds of whistles, drums, flutes and chanting voices, one of the society's officers, Col. H. W. Boardman, declared there was still a great deal to do and very little time in which to do it.

Tribal Traditions Change

"In Africa today, what was formerly 100 years' worth of progress is compressed into a year or two," he said. "The traditions that have created the extraordinary music of tribal Africa are changing overnight."

If the society's tape recorders don't get there in time, much of African music will be lost forever, he said.

With the aid of the Ford Foundation and the mining industries of South Africa, the society packs its recording equipment into a truck many times each year and takes it into the back country of Mozambique, Kenya, Uganda, the Congo, Tanganyika or South Africa.

The recording team visits a *village* after the workday is over, when the combined glow of a fire and the evening meal is conducive to singing and dancing.

"The effect of playing back the first thing we record is always startling," Colonel Boardman said. "The performers always recognize themselves and soon everyone tries to outdo everyone else. Some of our best recordings are the result of a kind of musical one-upmanship."

80 Records Distributed

To date, the society and its subsidiary, the International Library of African Music, have made eighty long-playing records that have been distributed to the public, made into a special educational series for universities and libraries over the world, and sent to South Africa's gold mines, where they are used to entertain the many miners who come from the various tribes.

Colonel Boardman said that besides the society's members and professional musicians, others also consider the work important:

"Not long ago we answered a knock on the door to find two men and two women of the Chopi tribe in Portuguese East Africa. They said simply that they had come 'to make music.'

"They had been recorded by our director, Hugh Tracey, several years before and now had additional material they wanted to put on tape. They must have felt our work was important enough to make the 450-mile walk from Mozambique worth while!"

Racial Incident Riles Africans, Causes Worry

The Commercial Appeal

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 12.—(AP)—A German school teacher and his family are reported facing expulsion from South Africa because he let his three children spend a vacation at the clay hut of their Negro nurse.

A storm raged in newspapers about the case Sunday, with speculation as to what such a crackdown might cost this country in trade and good will.

The teacher is Victor Niedermayer. Published accounts said Interior Department officials have notified him he must leave when his visa expires June 2 on the ground the incident was an affront to South Africa's racial segregation policy.

Mr. Niedermayer was not available for comment.

P. 15

Sympathetic newsmen quoted him as saying earlier, that he saw nothing wrong in letting the children—aged 4 to 9—spend a holiday with their nurse, Maria, at her hut near Standerton, last December.

Feb. 13-61

"They loved her very much," Mr. Niedermayer was reported to have explained. "It was like a camping vacation, except that the children slept in a hut instead of a tent."

His case has been taken up by one of South Africa's most widely known political commentators, editor Piet Cillie, of the Cape Town Die Burger, an influential Afrikaans-language newspaper which normally supports Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd's ruling Nationalist Party. The editor claims South Africa is making a mistake, that "this case and a whole series of these color incidents are going to cost this country" heavily in adverse publicity and lost trade.

18a 1961 SOUTH AFRICA - NOBEL PRIZE- ALBERT JOHN LUTHULI- EXILED CHIEF

OCTOBER

dvocates of Non-Violence

The Philadelphia Inquirer

Hammarskjøld, Zulu Nobel Winners

OSLO, Norway, Oct. 23 (AP).—Nobel Peace Prizes were awarded Monday to Dag Hammarskjold and Albert John Luthuli, a Negro leader in South Africa—two advocates of nonviolence in a violent world.

Tues. 10-24-61

The 1961 award went to the late U.N. Secretary-General. The 1960 prize was belatedly awarded to Luthuli for working to ease the effects of racial discrimination in South Africa. He is a Zulu Christian leader who will be unable to receive the prize personally. The Norwegian parliamentary committee which makes the awards noted that he is forbidden by South Africa's white supremacy government to leave his village.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The U.N. Secretary-General, who perished Sept. 18 on a peace mission to the Congo, was the first to receive the award posthumously. The prize, worth 250,232 kroner ($48,640) will go to Hammarskjold's estate.

Luthuli was awarded 225,986 kroner ($43,744) for working for peace in direct defiance of his government. The peace prize is normally awarded during a ceremony at Oslo University Dec. 10.

With no prospect for Luthuli's release, however, there was no word on what kind of ceremony would be planned.

(In Groutville, South Africa, Luthuli said he was dumbfounded to learn he had won the Nobel Prize.

("I'm proud, not just because this honor has been done to me but also to my country and its people — especially those who have fought and suffered in the struggle to achieve the emancipation of all South Africans from the bonds of fear and injustice.

("I and many of my friends have been tried for treason, lost our freedom to speak and to move about freely and have been punished for our belief in right and justice.

("We have not had many material triumphs bue we have kept the spirit of freedom alive both in ourselves and others. Now comes this new encouragement which makes us thank God and all our brothers throughout the world for their remembrance of us.")

AP Wirephoto

DAG HAMMARSKJOLD

AP Wirephoto

ALBERT J. LUTHULI

No specific effort of Hammarskjold was mentioned by the committee but it may well have been the work for peace in the Congo that finally cost him his life.

By organizing a U.N. force, Hammarskjold helped stem the chaos in the Congo after that African nation won independence June 30, 1960.

Adlai E. Stevenson, U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations, was among those suggesting the peace prize for Hammarskjold.

Hammarskjold was the second U.N. official to win the prize. Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche, an American, won it in 1950 for his efforts in restoring peace in Palestine.

Bunche disclosed he had nominated Hammarskjold for the prize and added: "No nomination, I am certain, has ever been more natural or clear, for Mr. Hammarskjold has given new meaning and dimension to dedication and effective contribution to the cause of peace through brilliant statesmanship, great wisdom and rare courage."

Luthuli, 61, a former chief of the Abasemakolweni tribe of the Zulu nation, was educated in Christian missions. In 1944, he ran afoul of the South African Government by joining the African National Congress.

The congress started civil disobedience campaigns against racial discrimination in 1952. The Government demanded Luthuli quit the organization. He refused and the Government deposed him as tribal chief.

Luthuli has been detained intermittently since by South African authorities and the Congress has been outlawed. He refused to join the bloody demonstrations launched against the white supremacy laws by the rival Pan Africanist Congress last year.

However, he burned his pass book, required of all nonwhites, and urged his followers to do the same. For this he was arrested.

"In the fight against racial discrimination," said the peace committee's statement, "Luthuli always has advocated nonviolent methods.

"In 1960, the African National Congress was banned. The same year Luthuli was arrested. Today he lives as a peasant in his village. He has been forbidden to travel or take part in any meetings."

Luthuli, a Christian in a country where the churches are sorely split on the Government's segregation policies, he said, "There is no Africa saved without Christianity . . . Christianity is needed. It cannot be discarded by so-called progress."

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS

Hammarskjold's efforts as a peacemaker included several particularly notable achievements.

Four times after he took over as Secretary-General in 1953, Hammarskjold stepped into explosive situations, acting under instructions from the United Nations.

In December of 1954, Hammarskjold flew to Peiping and arranged for the release of 11 U. S. airmen held by Red China since the Korean war. Their detention had caused dangerous friction in the Far East.

Hammarskjold moved into the tinderbox of the Middle East twice in 1956. In the spring, he arranged a cease-fire that ended a series of border clashes between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

WORDS OF NOBEL

Hammarskjold hurried back to the Middle East in the summer of 1956 when Britain, France and Israel attacked Egypt. He obtained a cease-fire and organized a U.N. emergency force of neutral nation soldiers to maintain the peace.

The Secretary-General used the same U.N. emergency force technique to bring some order to the Congo in 1960, when warring political factions threatened to rip the young nation to shreds.

In the words of Nobel's will, the committee chose Hammarskjold as the man who had "done the most or best to further brotherhood among peoples, to abolish or cut down the standing armies and to create or further the work of peace congresses."

Zulu May Go to Europe To Collect Nobel Prize

The Evening Star P.A12

Tues. 10-24-61

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 24 (AP).—Albert John Luthuli said today he would apply to South Africa's government for permission to go to Europe to collect the Nobel Peace Prize he won for his fight against the government's racial policy.

Washington, D.C.

Interior Minister Jan de Klerk refused to indicate whether the 62-year-old Zulu ex-chief would be released from semi-arrest.

"I will have to consider the whole matter,' Mr. de Klerk said.

Mr. Luthuli said in a telephone interview he was proud to learn of the award, "not just because this honor was been done to me but also to my country and its people—especially those who have fought and suffered in the struggle to achieve the emancipation of all South Africans from the bonds of fear and injustice."

Prize Is $48,640

He said he had not decided what he would do with the prize money, which will amount to $48,640.

Mr. Luthuli said he had received so many telephone calls and visits from neighbors since the award was announced yesterday that he had hardly had time to express his appreciation for the prize.

Mr. Luthuli was belatedly awarded the 1960 prize for his work toward the easing of effects of racial discrimination in South Africa. The peace com mittee said in its statement that "in the fight against racial discrimination, Luthuli always has advocated nonviolent methods."

The 1961 peace prize was awarded to the late Dag Hammarskjold, the Swedish United Nations secretary general who was killed in a plane crash in Africa five weeks ago. The money will go to his estate.

There was no immediate official reaction to the Luthuli award from the South African government. But the Cape Town newspaper Die Burger, which backs the ruling Nationalist Party, took a dim view.

ALBERT LUTHULI

Warns of Black Rule

"Those who honor him create the impression that they are still living in the 'Oh, you poor black man' period of Western public opinion and that they have not taken note of recent developments and the potentialities of black nationalism," the paper said. "We venture to predict that history will find the award of this prize as unsuitable as we find it."

Mr. Luthuli, a leader of the now outlawed African National Congress, has been detained intermittently by the South African government since 1952 when the congress started civil disobedience campaigns.

He was arrested last y for urging his followers to b their passbooks — required of all nonwhites — during bloody demonstrations launched by the rival Pan African Congress against the restrictive laws.

Mr. Luthuli did not participate in the demonstrations but did burn his own passbook.

Luthuli Will Ask Visa to Accept Nobel Peace Prize

United Press International Radiophoto

Chief Albert John Luthuli, left, being congratulated on his award yesterday in Stanger, South Africa, by E. U. Mohamed, center, and R. R. Dhlomo, merchants in the village.

The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 24 (AP)—Chief Albert John Luthuli, winner of a Nobel Prize for his flight against South Africa's white supremacy policies, said today he would seek permission to go to Europe to receive the award.

The South African Government has exiled Chief Luthuli to African Reservation. The Government refused to indicate whether it would grant a passport and exit Visa Tothe 62-year-old Zulu leader.

Interior Minister Jan de Klerk said the question was being considered.

Chief Luthuli received the Nobel Prize for 1960. The 1961 prize went to Dag Hammarskjold, the late Secretary General of the United Nations. Both prizes went announced yesterday.

One incentive for the South African Government to grant Chief Luthuli's request might be the addition of Chief Luthuli's $43,744 prize money to the nation's foreign exchange reserves. The South African Press Association cited exchange control regulations requiring Chief Luthuli to bring the menoy to South Africa.

Otherwise, the press group said, he would face the confiscation of the money, a fine up to £5,000 ($14,000) and a jail sentence up to five years.

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2 NOBEL PEACE PRIZES TO DAG AND ZULU CHIEF

Chicago Daily Tribune P.1

Tues. 10-24-61

Luthuli in Detention by South Africa

Chicago, Ill.

OSLO, Norway, Oct. 23 [Reuters]—Nobel peace prizes today were awarded to the late Dag Hammarskjold and the African nationalist, Albert Luthuli, who is living under restriction in South Africa.

The former United Nations secretary general was awarded the 1961 prize and the former Zulu chief the prize for 1960, a year in which no peace award was presented.

Expect Controversy

The new awards by Norway's Nobel Institute committee were expected to touch off a controversy because of the turbulent careers of the two statesmen.

Luthuli, 62, is at present confined to the Stanger district, 40 miles north of Durban. He is restricted under South Africa's suppression of communism act which forbids him to travel or take part in meetings.

He was proposed for the award in January by 34 Swedish legislators who said in a citation that "in spite of the unmerciful South African race laws, Luthuli has always urged that violence should not be used."

Awards Over $40,000

Under the terms of the award, announced today in Norway's storting [parliament]. Luthuli will receive $43,557 and Hammarskjold's estate $48,319.

[Luthuli was cutting cane in the field of his farm at Stanger, Natal, when news of his award was telephoned to his wife by United Press International. "It's wonderful," Mrs. Luthuli said. "I know the money will be used to help people in need, and not for personal use."]

Hammarskjold, 56, a Swede, died last month in a plane crash in northern Rhodesia while on a peace mission to the Congo. At the time of his death, he was virtually ostracized by the communist bloc.

Hammarskjold was born into an old family of the Swedish nobility. He studied law and economics and first entered public life in 1930 when he headed a Swedish commission on unemployment.

Took Office in 1953

After a succession of offices in Sweden, he joined the United Nations in 1951 as vice chairman of his nation's delegation. He was elected secretary general in 1953 in succession to Trygvie Lee of Norway.

The disposition of Hammarskjold's prize money was not expected to be known for several months when his will is to be published. But, it is known that he left his books and archives to the Royal Swedish library and his country estates to the Swedish Tourist association.

Whether Luthuli would be allowed to attend prize giving ceremonies was in doubt.

Was Schoolmaster

Luthuli was a Zulu schoolmaster until his tribe persuaded him to become their chief. The government ousted him as chief in 1952 when he refused to resign his post as president of the now banned African National Congress.

Luthuli was fined last year for burning his government pass as a protest against laws restricting the movements and employment of Africans.

OCTOBER
NOBEL PRIZE- U N GEN.SECRETARY DAG HAMMARSKJOLD
ALBERT JOHN LUTHULI, EXILED ZULU CHIEF

18a 1961

SOUTH AFRICA

Nobel Prize Goes To Hammarskjold

The News and Courier

P-1

OSLO, Norway (AP) — Nobel prizes were awarded Monday to Dag Hammarskjold and Albert John Luthuli, a Negro leader in South Africa—two advocates of nonviolence in a violent world.

The 1961 peace award went to the late U.N. secretary-general. The 1960 peace prize was belatedly awarded to Luthuli for working to east the effects of racial discrimination in South Africa.

The U.N. secretary-general, who perished Sept. 18 on a peace mission to the Congo, was the first to receive the award posthumously. The prize, worth 250,232 kroner—$48,640—will go to Hammarskjold's estate.

Jan-16-24-61

No specific effort of Hammarskjold was mentioned by the committee, but it may well have been the work for peace in the Congo that finally cost him his life. Observers noted the committee broke with a past tendency to avoid controversial candidates. Hammarskjold had been under Communist-bloc attack for his Congo policies.

By organizing a U.N. force, Hammarskjold helped stem the chaos in the Congo after that African nation won independence June 30, 1960. The work, however, came too late for the committee to consider him in 1960.

Under rules governing peace prizes provided from the estate of Albert Nobel, inventor of dynamite, the list of candidates closes each Feb. 1.

Charleston S.C.

Adlai E. Stevenson, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, was among those suggesting the peace prize for Hammarskjold.

DAG, S. AFRICAN NOBEL WINNERS

The Times

Ex-UN Chief First to Get Award Posthumously

Picayune

By GUNNAR J. BORREVIK

OSLO, Norway (AP) — Nobel prizes were awarded Monday to Dag Hammarskjold and Albert John Luthuli, a Negro leader in South Africa—two advocates of nonviolence in a violent world.

K1

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Luthuli is a Zulu Christian leader who will be unable to receive the prize personally. The Norwegian committee which makes the peace awards noted that he is forbidden by South Africa's supremacy government to leave his village.

10-24-31

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New Orleans, La.

AWARDED $43,744

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But with no prospect for Luthuli's release there was no word on what kind of ceremony would be planned.

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—AP WIREPHOTO.

DAG HAMMARSKJOLD
Honored after death.

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Adlai E. Stevenson, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, was among those suggesting the peace prize for Hamarskjold.

"I applaud this award. Hammarskjold gave his life to build a community of man, where love and peace prevail over the forces of hate," Stevenson said Monday.

Hammarskjold was the second U.N. official to win the prize. Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche, an American, won it in 1950 for his efforts in restoring peace in Palestine.

Times Picayune

NEW MEANING

Bunche disclosed he had nominated Hammarskjold for the prize and added: :"No nomination, I am certain, has ever been more natural or clear, for Mr. Hammarskjold has given new meaning and dimension to dedication and effective contribution to the cause of peace through brilliant statesmanship, great wisdom and rare courage."

10-24-61

One U.N. agency also has won the peace prize—the U.N. Office of the Committee for Refugees got it in 1954.

Four times after he took over as secretary-general in 1953, Hammarskjold stepped into explosive situations, acting under instructions from the United Nations.

In December of 1954 Hammarskjold flew to Peiping and arranged for the release of 11 U.S. airmen held by Red China since the Korean War.

Hammarskjold moved into the tinderbox of the Middle East twice in 1956. In the spring, he arranged a cease-fire that ended a series of border clashes between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

Hammarskjold hurried back to the Middle East in the summer of 1956 when Britain, France and Israel attacked Egypt. He obtained a cease-fire and organized a U.N. Emergency Force of neutral-nation soldiers to maintain the peace.

The secretary-general used the same technique to bring some order to the Congo in 1960 when warring political factions threatened to rip the young nation to shreds.

UNFULFILLED GOAL

Peace in the Congo remained an unfulfilled mission for Hammarskjold. President Moise Tshombe of Katanga declared his province independent and refused to recognize the authority of the central government in Leopoldville. Katanga's army resisted when U.N. forces tried to carry out a U.N. mandate to oust Tshombe's white mercenaries. Hammarskjold died on a flight to see Tshombe and try to end the bloodshed.

In the words of Nobel's will, the committee chose Hammarskjold as the man who had "done the most or best to further brotherhood among peoples, to abolish or cut down the standing armies, and to create or further the work of peace congresses."

Luthuli, 61, a former chief of the Abasemakolweni tribe of the Zulu nation, was educated in Christian missions. In 1944, he ran afoul of the South African government by joining the African National Congress.

The congress started civil disobedience campaigns against racial discrimination in 1952. The government demanded Luthuli quit the organization. He refused and the government deposed him as tribal chief.

Luthuli has been detained intermittently since by South African authorities and the congress has been outlawed. He refused to join the bloody demonstrations against the white supremacy laws launched by the last year. But he burned his pass book, required of all nonwhites, and urged his followers to do the same. For that he was arrested.

"In the fight against racial discrimination," said the peace committee's statement, 'Luthuli always has advocated nonviolent methods.

LIVES AS PEASANT

"In 1960, the African National Congress was banned. The same year Luthuli was arrested. Today he lives as a peasant in his village. He has been forbidden to travel or take part in any meetings."

Luthuli, a Christian in a country where the churches are sorely split on the government's segregation policies, has said "there is no Africa saved without Christianity. Christianity is needed. It cannot be discarded by so-called progress."

But at the same time, he has warned:

"If the church appears to be indifferent to the suffering of the people, the people won't listen to the church And if the church just simply keeps quiet, I might understand. But the other man does not."

Africa's Nobel Prize Winner Wants Permit To Get Award

The Montgomery Advertiser

P. 10A

By RICHARD KASISCHKE

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—Albert John Luthuli, winner of a Nobel Peace Prize for his fight against South Africa's white supremacy policies said Tuesday he will seek permission to go to Europe to receive the award.

The South African government has exiled him to a Negro reservation. It refused to indicate whether it would grant a passport and exit visa to the 62-year-old former Zulu chief.

Interior Minister Jan de Klerk said the question is being considered.

One incentive to the government might be adding Luthuli's $43.744 prize money to the nation's foreign exchange reserves. The South African Press Association cited exchange control regulations requiring Luthuli bring the money to South Africa.

Otherwise, it said, he would face confiscation of the money, a fine up to 5,000 pounds—$14,000—and jail up to five years.

It seemed doubtful Luthuli could [illegible] held accountable for the money unless he is allowed to go and collect it.

The African Congress of Democrats, like Luthuli's African National Congress a banned organization, sent a telegram urging De Klerk to let Luthuli collect his prize personally in Norway in December.

Wed. 10-25-61

"African people will be gratified at this recognition of their leader, while the ruling powers consider him not only unfit but also so dangerous that he must be isolated in a reserve," the telegram said.

Luthuli, who was cited by the peace committee for his advocacy of nonviolent methods in the fight against racial discrimination," refused to predict the outcome of his request to leave.

The progovernment paper Afrikaans die Vaderland also urged the government to let Luthuli go, "otherwise people who make a hero of him here and abroad will be given cause to raise a hue and cry." The paper called the award "a slap in the face to the South African government."

WHITES BACKING APARTHEID PLAN

the

Times-Picayune

Dark-Skinned Africans Increase Far Faster

New Orleans, La.

Mar 19 61

JOHANNESBURG (UPI) The population explosion is critical for white South Africa. Preliminary census figures show dark-skinned Africans are increasing nearly twice as fast as the already outnumbered whites.

It creates a racial problem which dwarfs that of the American South in this last stronghold of the white man in Africa.

This is the background for the apartheid policy of Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd and his National party government. Apartheid means segregation and separate development for whites and natives.

Because it means discrimination against the natives in the more developed "white" areas, where they have menial jobs and no political rights, apartheid has been almost universally condemned abroad. There are dissident voices at home, too.

WHITES FOR SEGREGATION

But the overwhelming majority of white South Africans support apartheid or some form of segregation. Outnumbered by more than three-to-one, they see anything else as the end of themselves and the advanced Western country they have built here since the 17th century.

They have a modern army and appear ready to use it to keep what they have.

"My family came here in 1662 (10 years after the first Dutch settler)," a high government official said recently. "We're not going to give up what we built."

The preliminary census figures released for 1960 show that the population of South Africa has increased by 25 per cent since 1951 — from 12,671,452 to 15,841,128. But the whites are increasing more slowly. This is the breakdown:

	1951	1960	Pct. Incr.
Whites	2,641,452	3,067,638	16
Blacks (Negroes)	8,560,083	10,807,809	26
Coloreds (Eurafrican Mulattoes)	1,103,016	1,488,267	35
siatics	366,664	447,414	30

DEVELOPMENT GOAL

The figures may be exaggerated because non-whites were under counted in the last census. That does not change the fact that the whites are increasingly outnumbered.

The apartheid policy envisages developing the tribal homelands into economically sufficient and eventually self-governing "Bantustans." The theory is that eventually they will stop the flow of the Bantu (natives) to the white areas and eventually even reverse the flood. Critics of the policy doubt it can succeed.

There will be seven "Bantustans"—one for each major tribal group. Informed sources say that the 1961 budget will foreshadow an all-out drive to develop them economically.

They total 64,000 square miles — compared to 408,000 square miles composing the rest of South Africa, much of it arid. If the British protectorates of Swaziland, Basutoland and Bechuanaland were added — which is unlikely — there would be an additional 293,000 square miles.

Government officials say that with the present backward Bantu agricultural economy, all South Africa would not be big enough to support the natives. But, they say, the reserves and their border areas will, if developed industrially.

Verwoerd has made it clear that there will be no opportunity in the white areas — as there is none now — for Bantus to rise above the lower levels. But he said there will be no limit for them in their own areas, which the whites must vacate.

The problem, however, is that the Bantu now outnumber the whites in the "white" areas, where they provide cheap labor for South Africa's industries and mines. The latest census figures show that natives outnumber whites in every major "white" city.

During the past six years, the government has spent $280 million on slum clearance and residential housing in the urban townships surrounding the cities where the Bantu live as "temporary" residents. It claims that problem is nearly solved.

"Now if we can achieve population stabilization in the white areas within the next five years, then we will have done our job," one official said. But he added grimly that unless the problem is solved: "We will be flooded out."

S. Africa Quits British Empire

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

(Copyright 1961 by The New York Times Co.)

LONDON—South Africa decided Wednesday to leave the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Thurs. 3-16-61

Her prime minister, Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoerd, found the other Commonwealth leaders so unshakeably opposed to the racial policy of apartheid that he withdrew his application for South Africa's membership in the association after it becomes a republic May 31.

The decision, which surprised most observers, came at the end of the third day of bitter argument, in which 10 prime ministers relentlessly assailed apartheid and racial discrimination and Verwoerd dug in his heels against all the opposition aligned against him.

Later in the evening, Verwoerd disclosed he had told the conference that the day's events "which have obliged me to take this regrettable step, in my opinion, mark the beginning of the disintegration of the Commonwealth."

"This free association of states cannot nope to survive," he had warned, "if instead of devoting itself to cooperation on matters of common concern, commonwealth prime ministers are going to continue the practice of interfering in each other's domestic affairs, and if their meetings are to be made the occasion for attacks on fellow members."

ONE OF FOUNDERS

South Africa was one of the founder members, with Canada, Australia and New Zealand, of the British Commonwealth. In 1934, the South African parliament enacted the provisions of the Statute of Wesminster, which proclaimed self-governing dominions equal in status, united by common allegiance to the Crown, and "freely associated members of the Commonwealth of Nations."

Thus the crisis of the British Commonwealth over the issue of racial policy, building up since the prime ministers conference last May, ended as a defeat for Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and his cabinet. Macmillan until the end had pressed for a compromise that would permit South Africa to remain a member while Commonwealth itself publicly descried its policy of apartheid.

LOOK COMPOSED

In the end, it was Verwoerd, a big agreeable man, under other circumstances, against the leaders of Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya and Nigeria.

The decisive meeting of the Lancaster House conference broke up about 5:35 p.m. Wednesday and the prime ministers filed to their cars with the faces of men playing poker for high stakes. Verwoerd and his minister for external affairs, Erick Louw, looked as composed as any, and most of the grimness was on the other side.

Macmillian remained behind, however, and helped prepare the statement that makes commonwealth history. About 6 p.m., a spokesman for the Commonwealth relations office read the following in the name of all the prime ministers:

"At their meeting this week, the Commonwealth prime ministers have discussed questions affecting South Africa. On March 13 the prime minister of South Africa informed the meeting that following the plebiscite in October, 1960, the appropriate constitutional steps were now being taken to introduce a republic form of constitution in the Union, and that it was the desire of the Union government that South Africa should remain within the commonwealth as a republic.

UNION POLICY

"In connection with this application, the meeting also discussed, with the consent of the prime minister of South Africa, the racial policy followed by the Union government.

"The prime minister of South Africa informed the other prime ministers this evening that in the lights of the views expressed on behalf of other member governments and the indications of their future intentions regarding the racial policy in the Union government, he had decided to withdraw his application for South Africa's continuing membership of the commonwealth as a republic."

The spokesman said that this did not mean that South Africa had "walked out." Presumably, it would remain a member of the Commonwealth until becoming a republic May 31, and, so far as anyone knew, would attend the two remaining days of the conference.

EQUALITY OF RACES

The cement that held 10 nations of many races, religions and colors together against South Africa was the Commonwealth principle of equality of races and the conviction of several members that they could not associate in a body like the Commonwealth with a government that flagrantly violated that principle.

The hard core of the opposition to any compromise with South Africa were the leaders of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya and Nigeria, aided by John G. Diefenbaker, prime minister of Canada.

Prime Minister Macmillan, who has been shaken by a crisis he has hoped and tried hard to resolve, is expected to make a full statement on the situation in the House of Commons Thursday.

The Labor Party reacted to the development with a comment remarkably non-partisan. James Callaghan, opposition spokesman on colonial matters, said that "many of us will think first of the millions of black and white people in South Africa who disagree with their government's policy."

"We regret," he said, "that they are cut off from the Commonwealth. This will intensify their struggle against apartheid, and I expect it to grow more bitter.

"The South African government's policies are bound to fail. When they do fail, or if the South African government decides to change them, then I hope the Commonwealth prime ministers will invite South Africa back again as a full member."

South Africa Told to Recognize Equality Or Quit Commonwealth

The News & Observer Raleigh, N.C.

Tues. 3-14-61

LONDON (AP)—A majority of Commonwealth national leaders called on Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd of South Africa Monday to recognize equality of races or quit the Commonwealth. p. 2

Verwoerd, who has vowed never to give up on white supremacy, withheld a final answer. But in an hour-long speech at the conference of Commonwealth leaders, he neither yielded on nor apologized for his strict racial segregation—apartheid practices.

And so nine prime ministers and two presidents deferred until Tuesday the action that will tell whether the 51-year-old Union of South Africa will continue in the ~~multiracial~~ globe-girdling community.

Issue Debated.

In an atmosphere of crisis, the statesmen from five continents, representing 64 million people, debated the issue that has ~~aroused~~ implacable hatreds.

Much of their seven-hour argument centered on a proposition put forward by Canada's Prime Minister John Diefenbaker. He declared the time has come for the Commonwealth to draw up a bill of rights outlawing racial discrimination. His proposal won considerable support.

The split threatening the future unity of Britain's century-old worldwide system arose because South Africa on May 31 changes from monarchial status to a republic.

Under the rules South Africa formally applied for the assent of its partners to stay in the Commonwealth.

In the past such assent has been given readily to republics, including India, Pakistan and Ghana. For months Prime Minister Harold Macmillan of Britain has worked behind the scenes for similar treatment of South Africa.

As yet another illustration of the acceptance of republics, the conference quickly approved admission of Cyprus as the 13th member of the Commonwealth. The Eastern Mediterranean island became independent seven months ago after a long fight by Greek Cypriots against British rule and for union with Greece. Its population of half a million is about one-fifth Turk, four-fifths Greek.

But all Macmillan's careful plans for a muted discussion of South Africa's case were swept aside at the outset of Monday's meeting.

One after another the leaders of Malaya, Canada, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana and Nigeria rose to object.

The burden of their argument was this:

The practices of Verwoerd's policy of racial separation, with its stress on white supremacy, cannot be reconciled with those of the multiracial Commonwealth.

They demanded that Verwoerd modify this policy by accepting the Commonwealth principle of racial equality—or take the consequences.

These consequences would be the loss of many economic, trade, diplomatic and defense advantages.

In reply Verwoerd asserted apartheid has been widely misunderstood. He disputed the right of outsiders to interfere in South Africa's internal affairs. He claimed other statesmen present—and he looked directly at President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana—were in no position to point accusing fingers when they themselves failed to practice the political tolerance they preached.

VERWOERD WARNS ON RACIAL POLICY

The N.Y. Times

Says South Africa Will Not Tolerate Interference by Rest of Commonwealth

New York

By SETH S. KING

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 4—Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd of South Africa said today his Government would not tolerate any effort by other members of the British Commonwealth to force a change in South African's racial policies. p. 9

He arrived here today for a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, which starts Wednesday.

3-5-61

He said he would not walk out of the conference if racial questions were raised.

Dr. Voewoerd, who was gravely wounded last spring when a white farmer attempted to assassinate him, arrived at London Airport amid one of the strictest security operations staged by Scotland Yard.

A few minutes earlier, Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, arrived at the same airport.

Welensky Repeats Warning

Sir Roy repeated a previous warning that the constitutional proposals for Northern Rhodesia must be modified. H eis involved in a bitter dispute with the British over a new Constitution for the territory that would greately increase the number of nonwhite Africans in the government there.

The Commonwealth conference, which by tradition has no formal agenda, will be attended this year by the Prime Ministers of all independent countries in the Commonwealth. By custom, the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland also attends.

Opposition to South Africa's racial policy of apartheid—segregation — has reached new heights among Commonwealth members and has renewed the question of whether South Africa should be permitted to remain in the Commonwealth.

Next May, South Africa will become a republic instead of an independent part of the monarchy and her status will either have to be reviewed at the conference convening this week or be taken up at the next session.

Verwoerd Stresses Amity

Dr. Verwoerd said that in becoming a republic, South Africa had no desire to change her "deep friendship" with Britain.

"Of course it has also been said that we believve in colored discrimination and it might be thought that we cannot cooperate on a basis of equality and full friendliness with African and Asian nations," he remarked.

"This is completely untrue," he went on. "In spite of the differences—and I havve no illusions about how big they are in some cases—I think there are grounds for cooperation in many directions. But we think we are the best people to judge the ways we can arrive at peace and prosperity in our own country."

Pickets at Airport

When Dr. Verwoerd arrived, there were lines of pickets outside the airport, carrying placards denouncing apartheid and demanding the resignation of his Government.

Sir Roy said that if Britain's constitutional proposals for Northern Rhodesia were not "modified within reason, they do in fact mean the destruction of the Federation."

He said he hoped that "some reasonable basis" for new discussions with the British Government could be arrived at during his visit.

Besides the Federation and South Africa, other Commonwealth members attending the conference here include New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya and Nigeria. Cyprus is expected to be admitted during the conference.

Racial Issue Held Key

Special to The New York Times.

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, March 4—Prime Minister John Diefenbaker of Canada said here today that racial partnership was the greatest problem before the London conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

Mr. Diefenbaker, speaking at a luncheon given by Northern Ireland's Government, said that "no one wishes to interfer with the domestic affairs of any member" and that "no one would like to sit in judgment on his fellow members."

"But on the other hand," he said, "we have to realize that the African and Asian races today are taking their rightful and enlightened places on the world stage."

BRITONS DIVIDED ON SOUTH AFRICA

The N.Y. Times

Position in Commonwealth Debated on Basis of Apartheid Policies

New York

By THOMAS P. RONAN

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 3—Anglican bishops, politicians and educators have joined in a public debate here on the question of allowing South Africa to remain in the Commonwealth while her Government practices apartheid.

The question of continued membership will come before the Commonwealth Prime Ministers at their annual meeting here next Wednesday. p. 18

It has arisen because South Africans voted last October in a referendum limited to whites to change the government from a constitutional monarchy to a republic.

As a republic, South Africa would simply recognize Queen Elizabeth II as head of the Commonwealth without owing allegiance. But the prime ministers must approve before South Africa can remain as member.

Some Commonwealth countries, such as India, Pakistan and Ghana, have obtained this approval after making the change in government. But African and Asian members of the Commonwealth have angrily condemned South Africa's racial policies. Some students of Commonwealth affairs believe they may bring a decision to bar South Africa from membership.

Action Held Doubtful

Informed political opinion is that this is doubtful. The British Government is expected to use its considerable influence to persuade the others that expulsion would do more harm than good.

These views form the crux of a debate being conducted in the letter columns of The Times of London, with Anglican bishops on opposite sides.

In a letter published today, Dr. William Greer, Bishop of Manchester, and Dr. R. C. Mortimer, Bishop of Exeter, urged that readmission be refused until South Africa abandoned her policy of racial discrimination.

The letter also was signed by Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the Labor party, two Labor and two Liberal members of the House of Commons and Dr. A. J. Ayer, Oxford University Professor of Logic.

"Her continued participation might well lead to its [the Commonwealth's] disintegration, which would be a disaster for the world as a whole," they held.

Archbishop's View

They were taking issue with the arguments advanced in a letter by the Most Rev. Dr. Joost de Blank, Archbishop of Capetown.

The Archbishop stressed his "implacable hostility to the practice and policy of apartheid in South Africa." But he said he looked forward to the day when this policy would end.

Because he believes this will happen, Dr. de Blank said, he seeks the retention of South Africa in the Commonwealth. Many whites are working for this change of heart and many others are "rethinking their current attitudes," he wrote.

If South Africa remained in the Commonwealth, the Archbishop contended, moral pressure could be brought to bear on those who "add injustice to injustice or inhumanity to inhumanity."

Ousted Bishop Critical

This view did not appeal to the Right Rev. Dr. Ambrose Reeves, whose resignation as Bishop of Johannesburg was announced yesterday. He was deported from South Africa last September because of his opposition to apartheid.

In a letter published today, Dr. Reeves said the Archbishop did not indicate the way in which apartheid would be ended.

"Unless sufficient pressure can be brought to bear on the South African Government to change its present racial policies, the chances are that this new day will only come after a titanic clash between the Government and the nonwhites," Dr. Reeves wrote.

"Those who demand the exclusion of South Africa from the Commonwealth until there is a change in racial policy do so because they believe that such action will help to exert this pressure, and do something to avoid a head-on collision between the nonwhites and the Government," he added.

He said that to retain South Africa within the Commonwealth might well help precipitate this conflict and be the first step in the dissolution of the Commonwealth.

The Church of the Province of South Africa, like the Church of England, is part of the Anglican communion.

~~Jackson~~ Daily News

South Africa To Quit Commonwealth May 31

Jackson, Miss.

Sun. 4-2-61

By DAVID L. BOWEN
AP Newsfeatures Writer

99

18a

Fifty-one years to the day after joining the British Commonwealth, the Union of South Africa is pulling out.

Objecting to efforts of other Commonwealth members to bring about changes in South Africa's harsh policy of apartheid separating white and non-white, Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd informed his commonwealth colleagues at London March 15 that his country was withdrawing its application to remain in the Commonwealth when it becomes a republic May 31.

Said Verwoerd: "I wish to state that the proceedings at today's meeting, which have obliged me to take this regrettable step, in my opinion mark the beginning of the disintegration of the Commonwealth. . .This free association of states cannot hope to survive if instead of devoting itself to cooperation on matters of common concern, Commonwealth Prime Ministers are going to continue the practice of interfering in each other's domestic affairs. . ."

Countered Jordan Ngubane, vice president of South Africa's multi-racial Liberal party at a rally back home:

'POLECAT OF WORLD'

"South Africa has been publicly declared the polecat of the world."

Between these extremes of opinion loom several uncertainties—

1. Will the South Africans of British descent, who make up about 40 per cent of the nation's three million whites, join Verwoerd's Boers in the adamant stand on strict race laws?

2. Will the Commonwealth nations keep the door open in an implied invitation to the South African people to set up a new government with moderate race policies that could return to the fold?

3. Will Britain try to ease the rupture of South Africa's Commonwealth ties by offering special new trading, political and even military arrangements?

Whatever the answer to these questions, other effects of the break are predictable. Students of South Africa are agreed the action will fan the flames of controversy in South Africa over Verwoerd's racial policies and the almost total isolation he has chosen. And the Afrikaner leader will search for new political and economic alignments with France and West Germany, with colonialist Portugal and Sir Roy Welensky's white supremacy government in the Central African Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

The economic shock of going-it-alone will be lessened somewhat by the fact that greater economic independence has been a major government policy in South Africa for some time. Aware that they have a nation rich in raw materials, labor supply and cheap power, leaders have been exhorting South Africans to build industries capable of supplying all domestic needs. While the basis of South African prosperity is its gold mines—which supply more than half the world's supply—mining now represents only about 14 per cent of the national income. Since World War II there has been a steady increase in secondary industry. Manufacturing is now the largest contributor to national income, followed by agriculture, trade and commerce, and then mining. Gold and wool are the major exports.

FIRST WHITE MAN

The first white man known to have seen the Cape of Good Hope was the Portuguese explorer Bartholomeu Dias, who sailed to the tip of the African continent in 1488. The first European settlement at the Cape was made in 1652 by Jan van Riebeeck on behalf of the Dutch East India Company. From then to the present the major currents of its history has been the conflict between white man and black, and between two groups of whites—English and Dutch—who have traded ancendancy back and forth.

The British occupied the Cape in 1795 and two decades later Holland ceded the territory to Great Britain. In protest to the British way of life, Dutch families in 1836 began the Great Trek which carried them out of the Cape north into the undeveloped Orange Free State and the Transvaal. They couldn't completely shake the British, however, and both these states were brought under British control at various times.

Tension between British South Africans and the Afrikaners culminated in the Boer War of 1899-1902. The net result was a constitution for a united South Africa which became a member of the British Commonwealth May 31, 1910.

Only after an abortive rebellion did South Africa enter World War I on the side of the Allies. Since 1948, the political party of the Nationalist Afrikaners has been continuously in power. And more recently, its principal program has been supremacy of three million whites over 9.7 million native Africans or Bantu, 1.4 million Coloreds (mixed blood) and 450,000 Asiatics, almost all Indians.

VERWOERD ADAMANT ON POLICY

The N.Y. Times
New York, N.Y.

He Is Firm on His Racial Separation Policies for South Africa Despite the Opposition

Sun. 3-26-61

By LEONARD INGALLS
Special to The New York Times.

99

18a

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 25—Many years ago when the Afrikaner pioneers of South Africa were attacked by warring African tribesmen, they would assemble their ox-wagons in a protective circle and withdraw inside the "laager." Many critics of Prime Minister Verwoerd have accused him of having "a laager mentality" in deciding to take South Africa out of the British Commonwealth of Nations because of disagreements over his Government's racial policies.

But Mr. Verwoerd's action was symptomatic of the attitude of the majority of South Africa's 3,000,000 whites who, although outnumbered more than four to one by Africans, mulattoes and Asians, run the country. They see South Africa as the last bastion of white supremacy in Africa. And their answer to the revolutionary forces that are at work on the continent is to withdraw once again into the laager.

The bulk of Mr. Verwoerd's support comes from the 2,000,000 Afrikaner descendants of the early Dutch settlers.

Determined Course

It is in these circumstances that South Africa has taken a course that sets her against the bulk of world opinion. Mr. Verwoerd, at least, is convinced that this can be done successfully.

Inside South Africa the Government rules with a heavy hand. Opponents and critics are harassed in many ways. The more outspoken are subjected to a variety of restrictions on their activities and some are simply jailed to silence them. But those who suffer the most are the 11,000,000 Africans, the 1,500,000 persons of mixed African and white blood known as Coloreds and the 500,000 Asians. They are the victims of apartheid.

Under its harsh provisions, the 13,000,000 non-whites do as they are told by the Verwoerd Government. There is no argument and no appeal. The police, the courts and the prisons are firmly under white control. Africans and Asians have no voice in the National Government that sets policy and rules their lives.

The 1,500,000 Coloreds are represented in Parliament by a few whites whom they are permitted to elect, but this does not really give them an effective voice. An effort a few months ago among Afrikaner intellectuals to persuade the Government to permit Coloreds to be represented by persons of their own race was bluntly rejected by Prime Minister Verwoerd.

The Prime Minister warned that this would be the opening wedge in the great wall of apartheid and that the four Colored representatives, as proposed, would lead to twelve, then twenty and then to direct representation for Africans and Asians.

Playing, as he consistently does, on the fears of the whites he said this would bring on racial suicide for them, the ultimate disaster that haunts his followers.

Mr. Verwoerd is supported by a great mass of white-made law. For example, non-whites are told where they may live and how they may live under the Group Areas Act; the notorious Church Clause provides for apartheid in houses of worship; the African refusal of the Interdicts Act denies them due process of law by preventing them from obtaining injunctions to prevent the Government from jailing them while cases involving them are challenged in the courts.

....

The banning of African political organizations and the jailing of African leaders a year ago has driven African political activity under ground, where it is flourishing. Pressures are building up again, although the police have been active recently in rounding up and jailing the new leaders who have emerged, thus creating more resentment and frustration.

Church leaders and intellectuals have frequently questioned the wisdom of strict apartheid, but so far no concerted move against it has developed outside the African, Colored and Asian communities.

Meanwhile, Opposition politicians and newspapers have attacked Mr. Verwoerd's defense of apartheid as a program of separate development. They contend that it is a fake and cannot work. They recall that a Government commission in 1954 estimated that to develop separate African areas as complete economic, political and social units would cost nearly $300,000,000. In the last seven years, only $17,000,000 has been spent on the program.

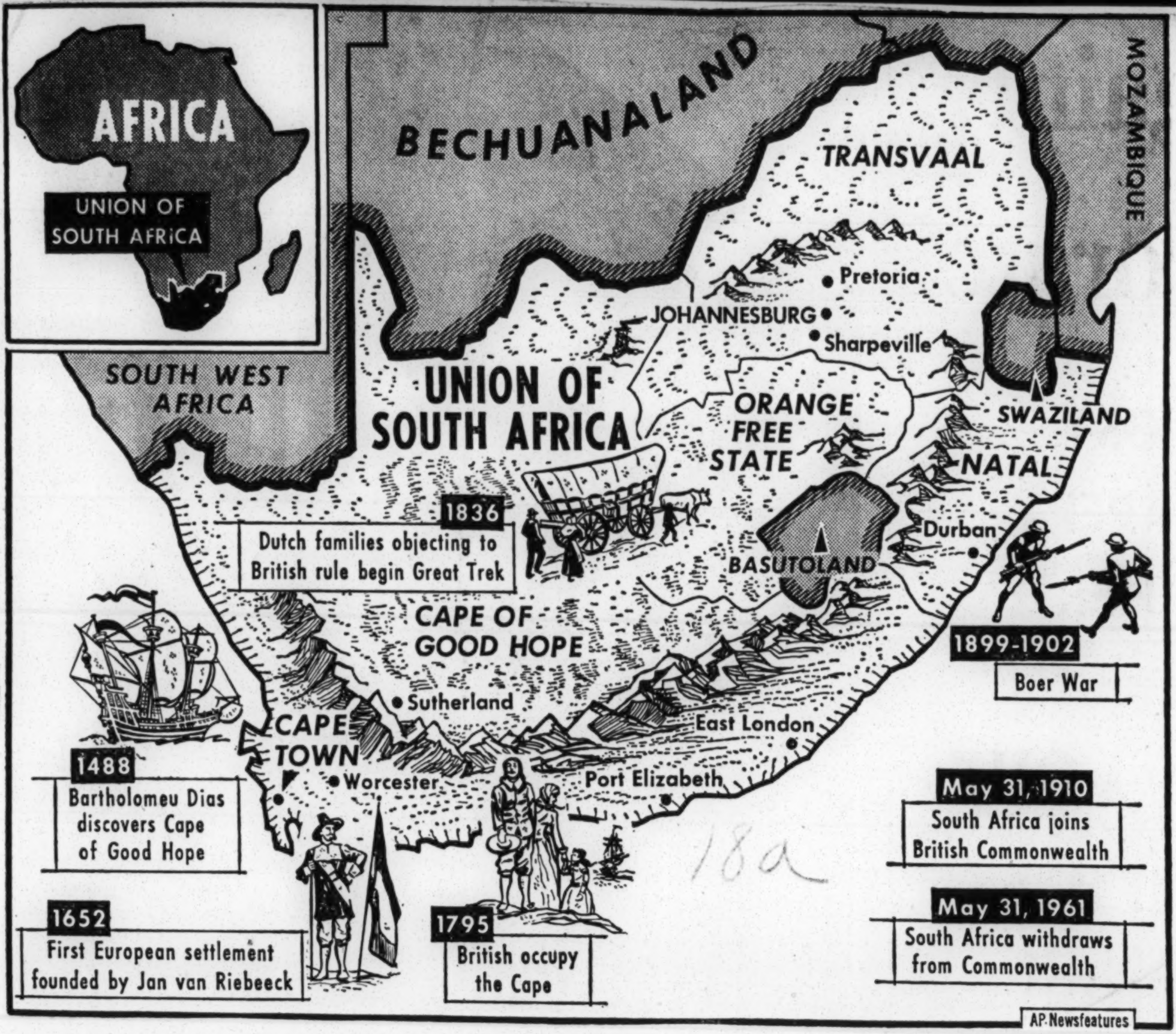
These same critics also point out that cheap African labor is too integrated into the economic life of the big cities such as Johannesburg, Durban and Capetown ever to be separated from it. Business men have implored Mr. Verwoerd, to no avail, to modify his policies because of the damaging effect they are having on the economy.

Economy Vulnerable

Prime Minister Verwoerd's weakest point is economic. Since last year's state of emergency South Africa has lost nearly $300,000,000 in foreign investment and the drain is continuing. Economists here believe the withdrawal of South Africa from the British Commonwealth will create further lack of condence and refusal by foreign investors to place money in a country with such an uncertain future.

But the Verwoerd Government has one of the strongest police and military forces on the continent. The 25,000 police are equipped with automatic weapons and armored cars. During last year's state of emergency Mr. Verwoerd did not hesitate to use them in Capetown to drive Africans brutally back to work. The army of about 8,000 men has recently been reorganized to deal mainly with internal uprisings and some of its officers have visited Algeria to study the methods used by the French there. The Air Force is equipped with Sabre Jets and helicopters.

Prime Minister Verwoerd is known in South Africa as a stubborn man who has little regard for anyone's opinion but his own. He is prepared to fight, but any observers here believe the odds against him are great. The combination of external and internal pressures massing against him, they believe, will bring about his downfall. Some foresee a radical change forced on South Africa within the next five years.


AFRICA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
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Pretoria
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Sharpeville
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UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ORANGE FREE STATE
SWAZILAND
NATAL
Durban
BASUTOLAND
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
Sutherland
CAPE TOWN
Worcester
East London
Port Elizabeth

1836
Dutch families objecting to British rule begin Great Trek

1899-1902
Boer War

1488
Bartholomeu Dias discovers Cape of Good Hope

May 31, 1910
South Africa joins British Commonwealth

May 31, 1961
South Africa withdraws from Commonwealth

1652
First European settlement founded by Jan van Riebeeck

1795
British occupy the Cape

AP Newsfeatures

18a

west invaded and fought

VERWOERD CHIDES BRITISH ON RACES

The New York Times
New York

South African Says London Policy Would Drive White Men From Continent

Fri. 3-24-61

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

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p. 3

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 23—Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd attacked Britain's policy in Africa today and declared it would lead to the expulsion of white men from the continent.

For an hour and three-quarters in Parliament here, Dr. Verwoerd defended his decision to take South Africa out of the British Commonwealth.

His opponents contended during a debate on the step that Dr. Verwoerd had "gambled recklessly" with South Africa's future. Sir de Villiers Graff, leader of the opposition United party, said "we would like to do what we can to have our Commonwealth membership restored."

Dr. Verwoerd asserted that white men in Africa felt that Britain was "leaving her own people in the lurch." He said that, just as Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain "can and does utter his criticisms of South African Government policy, so I look upon his policy with regard to Africa as wrong."

Hits at 'Dictatorships'

He also criticized Commonwealth members for discussing South Africa's racial polices and not the dictatorships that he said existed in such countries as Ghana and Paikstan.

"I did not see how this principle of multiracialism could mean everything and the principle of democracy nothing," he said. "How can people avoid looking at the situation, for example, in Pakistan and Ghana?"

Dr. Verwoerd gave most of his report to Parliament on the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in Afrikaans, one of South Africa's two official languages. He made his attack on British policy in Africa in English, the other official language.

"The policy Britain is following in Africa does not do justice to the white man, and I don't think ultimatel yto the black man," he said.

In his lengthy discussion of Britain's Africa policy, Dr. Verwoerd dealt first with Kenya and then wit hthe Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which is directly north of South Africa.

"If we look at Kenya," he said, "we can see what is happening to the white man there. We can see that the original theory of small concessions, of junior partnership, just does not work out.

"I see the white man disappearing form Kenya in the course of time or being totally submerged. Starting with the idea of junior partnership, they have already reached the stage of black domination."

Turning to the Federation, he went on: "That is the path that will be followed elsewhere. I fear for the position in the Central African Federation as long as this theory of the British Government is to be the policy of that country."

"If in South Africa we wish to preserve ourselves, which is a right we have, then this policy which Great Britain is following is fatal," he added.

Sees Mourning Averted

Dr. Verwoerd denied that there was any reason for the flag of South Africa to fly at half staff as Mr. Macmillan had suggested.

"To us," he said, "it would have been a day of mourning if we had to submit to our own destruction, if we had committed race suicide by giving way on a matter of principle and subordinating ourselves and our future to the wishes of the Afro-Asian group within the Commonwealth, which the United Kingdom in these matters could no longer control."

Dr. Verwoerd appealed to both Afrikaans- and English-speaking elements of South Africa's white population to unite. "What is more important," he said, "is to get together as white people woh have to defend their future together."

Dr. Verwoerd said he had tried to persuade the Commonwealth Prime Ministers that South Africa's racial policy was one of coexistence. He reported that the view of those who had challenged the policy was "that numbers should rule even if it meant the absorption of the white man."

"There I had to draw the line," he added.

In summing up the Opposition's attitude, Sir de Villiers asserted that henceforth South Africa would find herself "more isolated than ever in a hostile world." He contended that, as a result of withdrawal from the Commonwealth, confidence in the country would suffer, investors would place their capital elsewhere and prospective immigrants would spurn South Africa.

He proposed that South Africa work toward the formation of a federation in which various racial groups could govern themselves.

"We can no longer afford stubborness and obstinacy just because you are wedded to an ideology," he said to Dr. Verwoerd.

Lords Back Macmillan

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON. March 23—The House of Lords, with one exception, stood united today behind the British Government's firm position against South Africa's racial policy.

Viscount Hailsham, opening the Lords' debate on the developments that led to South Africa's decision to withdraw from the Commonwealth, said it was Britain's duty to try to hold the Commonwealth together, but "not at too high a price."

Viscount Alexander, leader of the Labor peers, said he thought no one blamed Prime Minister Macmillan for having done his utmost to obtain an agreement that would have retained South Africa in the Commonwealth without sacrifice of principle.

Only the voice of the Marquess of Salisbury was raised in moderate dissent.

"Although the Prime Minister regrets the departure of the Union [of South Africa] from the Commonwealth as much as any one of us—and I am sure he has done his best to prevent it—he is still, with his usual optimism, believing that all will be well," Lord Salisbury said.

He added that he thought the Commonwealth would survive, but its survival would depend on one thing—that all its members be willing to make it a cardinal principle, as in the past, that neither the Commonwealth as a whole nor the member states individually should interfere in the internal affairs of other members.

Earl Attlee, former Labor Prime Minister, disputed Lord Salisbury's implication that South Africa's policy of apartheid, or race separation, was "solely a matter of internal politics."

'Rude and Partisan'

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bantus Show Dislike for Hammarskjold

Sat. 4-15-61
p. 7
189

By CECIL GREGORY
(Special to the Courier)

PRETORIA, South Africa—Dag Hammarskjold might be a hero to his supporters in the United Nations, but to many South Africans of Bantu extraction he is "rude," "partisan," and, not interested in the plight of the victims of apartheid.

Opinions like these and many others were voiced after the UN Secretary's-General trip to South Africa for a conference with Nationalist Government leaders this past winter.

However, the minions of the European press evidently took pains to see to it that they were not given wide publicity.

■

MRS. MARY TUROK of the Congress of Democrats in Johannesburg asserted, "Dag saw only those who the government wanted him to see." She charged that the UN's top man, "ignored letters, telegrams and even phone calls to the point of rudeness. He saw the colored Affairs Department, Botha Sigcau and other so-called leaders whom no one has heard about for years."

• Mrs. Turok also charged Mr. Hammarskjold with being "partisan" in world affairs and asserted that he "was behind the force that undermined the elected government of Lumumba and put Mobutu in power."

Mr. Hammarskjold did talk with some leaders here, but African say that he failed to talk with the "real" leaders; namely, Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe of the Pan-African Congress, and Chief Albert Luthuli of the African National Congress.

Mr. Sobukwe is in jail and Chief Luthuli has been confiined [illegible] house arrest.

Dr. A. B. Xuma was contacted by the UN leader and is said to have advised Mr. Hammarskjold to get in touch with Messrs. Sobukwe and Luthuli. Mr. Xuma is a former president-general of the African National Congress.

■

C. W. PRINSLOO, information officer of the Banta Administration Department, told Dr. Xuma that he had been asked by Prime Minister Verwoerd to "find some people" for Dag to talk with. He said to Xuma, "Your name has been specially mentioned. These people from the United Nations know of you."

• But Dr. Xuma later declared, "I replied that there had been agitation for certain people to meet Mr. Dag, and rightly so, because they are the leaders of the people. I think that the opportunity should have been made for these people, Sobukwe and Luthuli) to meet him.

• "I personally, would not like to take their places because as the active leaders, they should be recognized and allowed to express the feelings of the people."

Prinsloo is said to have told Xuma, "Anyway, nobody can say that you are a sell out, as they have said of some of the other people who have met Mr. Dag."

■

OTHER AFRICANS who spoke with Mr. Hammarskjold included Dr. William Nkomo, and K. T. Matsemola. Dr. Nkomo was ousted from the ANC as being "too moderate." He has also been a supporter of Moral ReArmament.

Dr. Nkomo was one of the men chosen by Mr. Prinsloo. Mr. Matsemola is secretary of the Pretoria African Advisory Board.

Dr. Xuma spoke with Mr Hammarskjold before Messrs Matsemola and Nkomo were admitted to the room in the Pretoria hotel occupied by the UN Secretary-General. Dr. Xuma is said to have told Mr. Hammarskjold that "what the Africans are really concerned about is full participation in their government administration and control of the country."

18a

DAG HAMMARSKJOLD
. . . undermined Lumumba?

'BLACK TIDE' IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
Apr 9 1961
P4A

A combat general warns, "We may soon have to fight this awakening black giant — this tidal wave of African nationalism."

One of the world's biggest industrialists, Harry Oppenheimer, warns: "Let's face the facts of our situation—that in a dangerous world we stand condemned and cast off. We are alone.

Newspaper editorials warn of "The Gathering Storm." More and more women and girls are learning to shoot.

That's why—for all its gold and diamond mines, its lovely rolling hills and wide open spaces, its handsome women and men—South Africa is an unhappy, anxious and divided country.

● **BUT THE MAN** whose policies of racial segregation are most responsible for this situation doesn't appear to see it that darkly. He is convinced his policies are right.

He repeatedly boasts that some day the world will recognize him as perhaps the last champion of the "white man's rights and heritage, the defender of Christian civilization in Africa."

He is Henrick Frensh Vereowerd, South Africa's 59-year-old nationalist Prime Minister. Last month Verwoerd took South Africa out of the British Commonwealth and there are many who believe—or fear—that he may soon take it out of the U.N.

Verwoerd claimed a white man could no longer get a square deal in the commonwealth and he has said that with the huge Afro-Asian bloc, a white man can't get a square deal in the U.N. anymore, either.

● **THE CHAIN** of events started March 21, 1960, when African demonstrators converged on the police station at Sharpeville, near Johannesburg. The white police thought the Africans were coming to get them. The police opened fire, killing 69 Africans and wounding 180—shooting many in the back as they fled.

The shootings shocked the world. Many nations condemned this country, even as one pro-government nationalist newspaper here put it, "the polecat of the world."

● **NINETEEN DAYS** later, two more shots were fired—these into Verwoerd's face, by a white farmer who said the Prime Minister's racial policies were strangling South Africa. The farmer, David Pratt, was found mentally ill and committed to an asylum.

Verwoerd speedily recovered; police arrested thousands, white and Negro, on charges of subversion or work-shirking.

A lot of people—English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking—feel that Verwoerd's "unyielding" attitude on racial separation has been wrong. They think he should have given some political rights, for instance, to the 1½ million coloureds (Eurafricans) and maybe the one-half million Indians.

He could have used these, then, as allies against the huge and growing majority of 11 million blacks, to whom he refused civil rights.

● **DESPITE** government inducements, more whites continue to leave this country than come in.

HENRICK VERWOERD
Playing With Fire

Many others are growing determined about "showing the world that we can stand and fight the white man's battle here."

Police crackdowns are still going on one year after the Verwoerd assassination attempt. . . . The Africans nevertheless emerged from the 1960 upheaval with slight gains. . . . The police relaxed strict enforcement of the pass laws. . . . Also they won some wage increases.

Yet, though South Africa's blacks are better paid than workers in any other African territory—and this country continues to import blacks from Nyasaland who jump at the chance to work in the mines—there is a vast gap between their incomes and those of the ruling whites.

● **WHEN VERWOERD** lifted the state of emergency at the end of August, he pushed a long-pet scheme of converting South Africa to a republic, divorced from the British crown. He narrowly won a referendum on the republic in October.

The first anniversary of Sharpeville, despite an official ban on any demonstrations, saw riots in Johannesburg and Capetown. . . . And a small war of tribal violence continues in the Pondoland on the Indian Ocean coast. . . . This is a continuing wave of murder and arson which the South African police are trying to suppress.

The story of the Pondoland has not been told and can't be told because the government won't let newsmen in there. All that is known is that scores of Negroes have been killed, hundreds arrested and that the government is sorely embarrassed because this was part of its "model Bantu territory," or "good neighborliness," as Verwoerd prefers to call it.

● **MEANWHILE**, South Africa's economy suffered after Sharpeville and it's still suffering. . . . Exports held up well despite boycotts led by Ghana and Malaya. . . . But a huge and continuing drain on the federal reserve bank's gold and foreign exchange holdings.

Verwoerd has warned that South Africa's not going to brook any intervention by the U.N. or anybody else in its control of South West Africa, administered under an old League of Nations mandate.

But there is fear here that racial violence may break out in "South West," especially after what has been happening in Portuguese Angola.

South West Africa—with only 50,000 whites against more than 400,000 blacks — lies between South Africa and Angola.

The troubled Rhodesians are the only buffer between here and the bloody Congo border. . . . And the buffers are shrinking.

What the South African combat general called "the black tide" is coming nearer.

18a 1961 SOUTH AFRICA

A Hero's Welcome and Race Riots Greet Verwoerd on Return Home

The N.Y. Times

Policeman fighting yesterday to quell disorder that preceded Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoerd's arrival in Johannesburg.

United Press International Radiophotos

Both whites and Africans were involved in the rioting, which was occasioned by differences on Government policy.

New York, N.Y.

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

Tues 3-21-61

P1

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 20—Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd declared today that South Africa's withdrawal from the British Commonwealth was "not a defeat but a victory.

Dr. Verwoerd received a highly emotional welcome from a crowd estimated at 25,000 to 50,000 at Jan Smuts Airport when he arrived from London. Demonstrations against Dr. Verwoerd's decision to take South Africa out of the Commonwealth when country becomes republic May 31 were held during the day in Johannesburg, Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Capetown. Violence brokeo ut following an anti-Government morning on the steps of the Jhannesburg City Hall. Pro-Government whites attacked Africans who gathered to watch and chased them through the streets. No one was seriously injured.

P3

African Leaders Seized

Earlier in the day, ten African political leaders were arrested in various parts of the country. Most of them were former officers of the banned African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress, the major African political organizations, which had been planning a conference to be held later this week.

They have been accused of violating the unlawful Organizations Act and the Suppression of Communism Act.

In a half-hour speech to the throng at the airport, Dr. Verwoerd contended that South Africa had "strengthened our friendship with Britain."

"We have not triumphed over Britain, "he explained." We have released ourselves from the pressure of the Afro-Asians who were taking over the Commonwealth and we are not prepared to let them dictate to us."

"As the Commonwealth becomes more and more nonwhite, we are not at home in the Commonwealth any more because it is a different Commonwealth," Dr. Verwoerd declared.

'Leader of White Man'

Politicians, government officials, students, cultural leaders and war veterans and their widows who participated in the hour-and-a-half ceremony at the airport hailed Dr. Verwoerd as "the leader of the white man in Africa and the leader of the white man in the world."

Dr. Verwoerd stood at the top of steps from the plane as the national anthem was played and four field pieces fired a twenty-one-gun salute. Nine Sabre jets of the South African Air Force swept low. Four of them had escorted the jetliner from the border.

Jewelry and flowers were presented to the Prime Minister and his wife and to Eric H. Louw, Minister of External Affairs, who had accompanied Dr. Verwoend to London, and Mrs. Louw.

Throughout the welcoming ceremony, the crowd was restrained. Cheering and applause were enthusiastic but subdued. Some persons wept.

Most of the people in the crowd were Afrikaans-speaking supporters of the Nationalist party headed by Dr. Verwoered. For Afrikaners, who are descendants of the Dutch settlers of South Africa, establishment of a South African republic has long been a cherised goal.

Students in bright university blazers and girls in pioneer costume danced and sang Afrikaner songs while waiting for the Prime Minister. One group sang to tune of "The Old Gray Mare": "We all say to hell with the Commonwealth. We are republican boys." The flag of the old Transvaal republic was waved by many.

Mrs. Johannes G. Strijdom, diwod of Dr. Verwoerd's predecessor, praised the Prime Minister in a brief speech. "We were with you in spirit all the time," she said. "We approve of your solid and courageous action."

Fight Rages in Streets

JOHANNESBURG, March 20 (AP)—A race riot broke out in Johannesburg today as Prime Minister Verwoerd flew in from London. Mobs of whites beat Negroes who tried to distribute leaflets in front of the City Hall assailing Dr. Verwoerd for taking South Africa out of the Commonwealth because of the race issue.

A reporter from the South African Press Association said the police stood by while the battle of fists raged. Police reinforcements finally cleared the streets.

Some liberal whites also clashed with the Prime Minister's supporters.

Consulate Here Picketed

The South African Consulate at 655 Madison Avenue was picketed yesterday by a group that described itself as Action for South Africa. A spokesman said the demonstration marked the first anniversary of the Sharpeville rioting in South Africa, in which seventy-two Africans were killed.

S. African Race Policy Denounced

B'ham Post-Herald

B'ham, Ala.

Thurs. 3-23-61

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—Prime Minister MacMillan tonight denounced South Africa's racial policies as "abhorrent to the ideals to which mankind is struggling in this century."

P32

Opening a debate in the House of Commons on South Africa's decision to pull out of the British Commonwealth, Macmillan declared:

"Hardly any country, at some time in its history, even at the present time, can stand blameless. All kinds of discrimination— racial, political, religious and cultural—have been or are still being practiced.

"But the fundamental difference between ours and the South African philosophy is that we are trying to escape from these inherited practices."

Macmillan told the tense chamber about the negotiations at the recent conference of Commonwealth prime ministers and presidents when South Africa withdrew its application for membership. Macmillan said South Africa's apartheid (segregation) laws threatened to damage the concept of the multi-racial commonwealth. But he credited South African Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd with honesty in refusing to modify his rigid race laws as a price for continued commonwealth membership.

"I am convinced," he told the House, "that had Dr. Verwoerd shown the smallest move towards an understanding of the views of his Commonwealth colleagues, or made any concession; had he given us anything to hold on to, any ground for hope, I still think the conference would have looked beyond the immediate difficulties to the possibilities of the future."

With a touch of regret in his voice, Macmillan said he did not regard the withdrawal as "the end of the story" and expressed hope South Africa would one day rejoin the commonwealth.

South Africa: Strategic Sentinel Against Red Attack

Editor's note: While Prime Minister Verwoerd was deciding in London to 'withdraw South Africa from the British Commonwealth, the associate editor of The News and Courier was gathering information in South Africa for a series of articles. The first of these appears today.

Courier

Charleston, S.C.

By ANTHONY HARRIGAN

CAPE TOWN — "South Africa offers strategic advantages as a springboard" for freeing the African continent of communism.

Flanked by Commandant-General P. H. Grobbelaar, senior uniformed officer of the South African military establishment, Defense Minister J. J. Fouche thus characterized the military significance of the nation that controls the Southern tip of Africa.

In an exclusive interview, Mr. Fouche told this reporter that South Africa, "by virtue of its geographical position, always will be an important base for keeping open sea routes." In addition, he said, South Africa "offers required logistical facilities for Western powers" making use of these sea routes.

While no specific defense agreement binds South Africa and the United States, Mr. Fouche pointed out that "the U. S., as an ally of one of the contracting parties to the Simonstown agreement" (a South African - British naval base pact) could be provided naval base facilities "in terms of that agreement."

The South African defense minister stressed that his country, with its considerable military potential, forms a bastion against communism in Africa."

Asked about the danger of aggressive action by East, Central or Western African "volunteers" armed by the communist bloc, Mr. Fouche stated:

"We are constantly studying the potential of those African states whose leaders have expressed hostility toward our country, and we do not see any difficulty in this connection." He added that his government does not foresee Lumumba-type regimes taking over Portuguese territories in East and West Africa while Portugal is a member of NATO.

Mr. Fouche also stressed that any Fidel Castro type of communist invasion of South West Africa, a territory administered by his government, "certainly would be detected and repelled." In addition, he reported that South African officers are thoroughly familiar with methods of countering communist guerrilla warfare and terrorist operations such as were used by the Mau Mau in Kenya in the early 1950s.

Mr. Fouche cited close cooperation between South African and other free world naval forces. In naval exercise CAPEX last year, he said, a sea training operation was carried out by units of the U. S. British, French Portuguese and South African navies. He said that his country is "committed on defense of sea routes around Africa." adding that "in principle it is favored that as many countries as possible in the West should be linked by mutual defense treaties."

Mr. Fouche declined to state in exact terms the size of South African defense forces. But he noted that the country put several divisions into the field during World War II and produced large amounts of ammunition and other war supplies. He pointed out, for example, that South Africa has an extensive explosives industry in connection with its mines.

From other sources, this writer learned that South Africa has approximately 500,000 men available for military duty on a few hours notice.

An estimated 10,000 South Africans are selected each year for military training. One third of these youths enter the various training schools or camps. The rest receive short periods of training and enter what might be regarded as militia units.

The country is divided into 40 "commando" districts. Each district has approximately 2,000 men with rifles, light machine guns, armored cars and tanks. This is a home guard that can be alerted on duty within an hour or so of any invasion threat or internal disturbance. This force can control a riot, uprising or attack in its area until such time as regular units arrive. It is the reason why most observers believe a Mau-Mau-type revolt would have little or no chance in South Africa.

Total forces include an estimated 10,000 regulars, 85,000 commando troops, 350.000 active citizens reserve, and 30,000 members of the national police.

With this large ready reserve, equipped with the latest weapons, South Africa undoubtedly has the largest highly-trained defense force on the African continent. Officers of the various units are veterans of World War II military campaigns in Europe and North Africa.

In considering the military resources of the free world in its resistance to communist expansionism on this huge continent, South Africa is a strong and vigilant sentinel of the West.

VERWOERD SEES NEW DEFECTIONS

N.Y. Times

New York, N.Y.

Says Interference in Home Affairs Will Force Others Out of Commonwealth

3-19-61

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 18 — Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoerd, Prime Minister of South Africa, said today that a further break-up of the British Commonwealth was possible if members continued to interfere in each other's domestic affairs.

Dr. Verwoerd announced last Wednesday during the Commonwealth, Prime Ministers' conference that he would take South Africa out of the organization when she became a republic May 31 rather than submit to what he thinks will be continual harassment of his Government over its policy of racial segregation.

At a news conference at South Africa House, Dr. Verwoerd said he had been driven to his decision because the threat of expulsion would have remained, the other members would have continued their interference in South Africa's "internal affairs" and some of the Asian and African Governments had served notice that they would reconsider their own membership if South Africa remained.

'It Could Well Happen'

Asked if he thought there would be a further break-up of the Commonwealth, he replied:

"If this process of interfering in domestic affairs continues, it could well happen. If it was taken as a fundamental principle of the Commonwealth that democracies should be everywhere, then at least Ghana and perhaps others immediately come under fire."

He predicted that South Africa's relations with Britain would be improved by his withdrawal from the Commonwealth.

"I think it will be an improvement," he said in reply to a question, "because Britain can now hold the other members together in her own way without having to attempt to placate both groups continually. At the same time, in a bilateral way, we shall certainly build up strong cooperation and good feelings based on our very wide material interests."

Hopes on Trade Voiced

He reiterated his hopes for maintaining Commonwealth trade relations with Britain, with a special arrangement like that Britain has with Iceland. He said he had found, in the last day or two, "a similar strong desire" among many people here and in South Africa.

A relaxed, easy-going and pleasant man, South Africa's leading apologist and theoretician of apartheid also sought to explain the strict segregationist policy for South Africa's new status.

Asserting that "apartheid is widely identified with race prejudic, whereas its very purpose is to remove prejudice and create harmony," Dr. Verwoerd said he did not believe that there existed any constitutional device capable of "holding a fair balance" between the black and white South Africans if they were not separated.

"The fear of domination of one by the other would be more than enough to create prejudice and suspicion," he said.

Contending that it was easy to think of absorbing a couple of hundred thousand people within a nation, but quite different if one's nation might be absorbed, the Prime Minister continued:

"I wonder what people in Britain would say if any other nation were to send so many immigrants to this country that they could exceed the number of Englishmen and that gradually the English language, customs and history would disappear into the overwhelming gulf of the other people. That is the position we have to face in South Africa."

South Africa's Future Confused Without a Commonwealth Role

N.Y. Times

New York, N.Y.

Observers Expect Verwoerd to Realign Government in Bid for More Support —Economic Outlook Uncertain

3-19-61

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 18—South Africa faces a period of confusion and uncertainty following her withdrawal from the British Commonwealth of nations.

This is the opinion of observers here who are trying to assess the political and economic effects of the step taken by Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd. They foresee a political realignment that would give Dr. Verwoerd greater support among white voters than ever. At the same time, economics experts expect difficulties, particularly in attracting new foreign investment.

There was general agreement among persons interviewed here today that Dr. Verwoerd would be greeted as "the triumphant Prime Minister" when he returns to South Africa Monday from London. As one loyal supporter of his Administration put it, "of course, Verwoerd is right, this is a matter of bloody pride, man."

Unity Plan Expected

There was a strong feeling that one of the Prime Minister's first moves after he returned home would be to make a renewed appeal for the unity of the country's 3,000,000 whites. About 2,000,000, who call themselves Afrikaners, are of Dutch ancestry and about 1,000,000 had British forefathers.

Mr. Verwoerd, born in the Netherlands, and brought to South Africa as a child, draws his principal support from the Afrikaners.

It is considered likely that the Prime Minister may try to attract greater backing than he already has from the whites of British background by offering to include one of them in his Cabinet. At present, the Cabinet consists entirely of Afrikaners.

The Cabinet is expected to be reconstituted after South Africa becomes a republic May 31. Changes certainly would occur after the general election, which is being predicted for later in the year.

The major problem confronting Dr. Verwoerd is an economic one. A result of the racial violence and the proclamation of a state of emergency last year, approximately $280,000,000 in foreign capital life the country. The drain has continued this year at a rate of about $5,000,000 a month.

Heavier Flight Likely

As a result of the decision to quit the Commonwealth, a heavier flight of capital is expected. Investors also are expected to be reluctant to put new money into the country.

"The foreign investor sees South Africa entirely surrounded now and alone in a hostile situation," one economist here said. "Everyone is becoming more nervous and there is no basis for rational investment.

Meanwhile, the Verwoerd Administration is expected to seek stronger links outside the British Commonwealth. Closer ties are likely to be sought with such countries as Portugal, Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany, Italy and Japan.

Dr. Roberto Vincentini, leader of an Italian economic mission that arrived today, said Italy would like to do more business with South Africa.

"Trade between South Africa and Italy has been expanding well in the last two years and the time is now ripe for further expansion," he said.

Dr. Vincentini suggested that South Africa should try to link her international trade more closely to the European Economic Community of France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

18a 1961

South Africa Hit In U.N. By Censure

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Fri. 3-17-61
P. 8A

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—The U.N. General Assembly censured South Africa Thursday for repeatedly ignoring U.N. resolutions aimed at eventual freedom for the territory of South-West Africa.

By a vote of 74-0 with nine abstentions, the assembly approved a resolution that criticized South African moves toward annexation of the huge territory on Africa's southwest coast—a former League of Nations mandate.

The action came on the heels of South Africa's decision to withdraw from the British Commonwealth because of criticism of its white supremacy policies. There was speculation that South Africa also might withdraw from the United Nations.

ONLY MEMBERS

Only two members of the Commonwealth—Britain and Australia—were among the nine abstainers. The others were Belgium, the Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Luxembourg, Portugal and Spain.

The United States voted for the resolution despite the feeling of Britain, France and other colonial powers that it had legal shortcomings.

The resolution was aimed at the meeting of Commonwealth prime ministers in London, where South Africa's decision to withdraw was announced Wednesday.

It called on U.N. members closely associated with South Africa to bring pressure on that country to change its policies in the former German-ruled territory it took over in 1915, and governs under a League of Nations mandate.

REJECTED FOR YEARS

South Africa has rejected for years U.N. resolutions calling on it to place South-West Africa under U.N. trusteeship so it can eventually achieve independence.

South-West Africa covers an area of about 318,000 square miles, larger than Texas. Its population is about 540,000, including 66,000 Europeans.

The resolution charged South Africa with holding a referendum last October aimed at assimilation of the territory, but limiting the vote only to the European population. It said such action lacked moral or legal basis, and was "repugnant to the letter and spirit of the mandate."

South African conduct in the territory, it added, "constitutes a challenge to the authority of the United Nations."

Some delegates in the assembly used harsher language. Francisco A. Delgado, the Philippine ambassador, said South Africa sought to keep the native population in perpetual bondage by applying "the iron fist of apartheid" (racial segregation).

South Africa is due for additional harsh criticism before the present assembly resumes. Yet to be discussed is the general question of racial segregation in South Africa, and the treatment of persons of Indian origin in South Africa.

South Africa walked out of the General Assembly in 1955 to protest what it said was U.N. meddling in its internal affairs. Thursday, the South African delegation remained in the assembly, but refused to take part in the vote on the resolution.

SOUTH AFRICA

HENRIK VERWOERD
Makes Announcement

South Africa Ruptures Tie With Britain

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs. 3-16-61
P. 1

LONDON (AP) — With a stern warning, South Africa decided Wednesday night to quit the British commonwealth.

The rupture, threatening economic repercussions in the multiracial group of nations, came over South Africa's racial segregation policies.

The nation's white supremist Prime Minister Henrik Verwoerd, was quoted as telling a commonwealth conference:

"The proceedings at today's meeting which have obligated me to take this regrettable step, in my opinion, mark the beginning of the disintegration of the commonwealth."

APARTHEID ISSUE

Blaming Asian-African members of the commonwealth for raising the apartheid issue, Verwoerd mentioned India, Ghana, Malaya and Ceylon.

Verwoerd took the step when the other members insisted on their right to denounce South Africa's apartheid policy.

The decision came after three days of argument by the 11 prime ministers and presidents behind locked doors.

It was a bitter blow to Britain's Prime Minister MacMillan. Aware of the consequences of South Africa's withdrawal, MacMillan had toiled in and out of the conference to get a formula acceptable to everyone.

STOOD FIRM

But three leaders of the opposition stood firm—Prime Ministers Nehru of India, John Diefenbaker of Canada and Tonku Abdul Rahman of Malaya.

Voewoerd, a mild-mannered man of 60, made the announcement in a quiet way and no voices were raised from any side at the closed meeting. Informants quoted Verwoerd as saying:

"This free association of states cannot hope to survive if instead of devoting itself to cooperation on matters of common concern, commonwealth prime ministers are going to continue the practice of interfering in each other's domestic affairs, and if their meetings are to be made the occasion for attacks on fellow members.

P. 2A

"Such practices have led to the present unsatisfactory conditions prevailing at the United Nations and will I venture to predict, lead to eventual disintegration of the commonwealth which all would regret.

VIEW OF MAJORITY

"It is clear that in the view of a majority of commonwealth prime ministers — after the lead given by a group of Afro-Asian nations—South Africa will no longer be welcome in the commonwealth after May 31 when she becomes a republic.

"It is ironical that allegations of discrimination and oppression of nonwhites in South Africa have come from prime ministers in whose own countries oppression and discrimination are openly practiced, and where basic principles of democratic government are flouted.

"In this connection I refer particularly to Ghana, India, Malaya and Ceylon."

South Africa's withdrawal means the end of its 30-year membership in the commonwealth. Its association with Britain goes back more than 200 years—as settlement, colony, dominion and finally independent state under the British crown.

Winds up visit—

Verwoerd predicts crackup of empire

The B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.
P. 1-B
Sun. 3-19-61

LONDON, March 18—(AP)—Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd, unrepentant apostle of White Supremacy in South Africa, wound up a tumultuous visit to London Saturday night by predicting the British Commonwealth may crack up under pressures from African and Asian members.

At a news conference on the eve o fhis departure home, Verwoerd also lashed out at Prime Minister John Diefenbaker of Canada for joining Asian and African leaders in blasting South Africa at the Commonwealth conference.

Verwoerd held fast to his reasons for deciding to pull South Africa out of the multiracial commonwealth. Hesaid his country was faced with unacceptable demands to modify its policies of racial segregation or face expulsion from the Commonwealth. Alternatively, hesaid, some African and Asian leaders threatened to quit the Commonwealth themselves unless South Africa mended its ways.

"I HAD TO RELIEVE Britain of that embarrassment," Verwoerd asserted.

Verwoerd is due to fly home Sunday—to a mixed reception. His National Party followers intend to stage a hero's welcome for him at Johannesburg and Cape Town airports. But — emphasizing the bitter divisions between Dutch-speaking and English-speaking whites—Verwoerd's political opposition is planning a nationwide series of protest meetings to condemn him for severing South Africa's ties with the Commonwealth family.

Verwoerd, relaxed and sofe-spoken, told his news conference he thought Britain would be better able to hold the Commonwealth together without the "embarrassing" presence of South Africa.

He declined to say which leaders threatened to resign unless South Africa got out, but previously he made no secret of naming President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana as one. British officials, possibly in a display of classic British understatement, have said no "threats or ultimatums" were voiced at the 10-day t alks which enedd yesterday.

VERWOERD, who has said he hopes his financial and defense relations with Britain will continue after Souht Africa finally quits the Commonwealth on becoming a republic May 31, showed his only note of asperity in referring to Diefenbaker.

He rapped the Canadian prime minister for "an immature outlook" in siding with critics of of apartheid, and declared:

"White South Africans do not regard nonwhites as subhuman or inferior, but merely as different."

Britons seemed generally agreed that South Africa's exit will lead to greater Commonwealth unity than ever before. But some strains showed through.

MALAYA'S prime minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, held a news conference to declare his "absolute and complete" satisfaction with the result of the conference.

"I now feel that the people of Sh[illegible]eville have not died in va[illegible] he said.

Sha[illegible]ville was theh scene of riot a [illegible] ago, in which 67 Africans we[illegible]illed by police bullets.

"If the [illegible]mmonwealth is to mean antyh[illegible]" Abdual Rahman said, "we must proclaim our stand to the world, that we uphold a charter of liberty and human rights."

South Africa Hit By U.N. Resolution

The News + Courier – Charleston, S.C.

Fri. 3-17-61

P. 1

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The action came on the heels of South Africa's decision to withdraw from the British Commonwealth because of criticism of its white supremacy policies. There was speculation that South Africa also might withdraw from the United Nations.

Only two members of the Commonwealth—Britain and Australia —were among the nine abstainers. The others were Belgium, the Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Luxembourg, Portugal and Spain.

The United States voted for the resolution despite the feeling of Britain, France and other colonial powers that it had legal shortcomings.

The resolution was aimed at the meeting of Commonwealth prime ministers in London, where South Africa's decision to withdraw was announced wwednesday.

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South Africa has rejected for years U.N. resolutions calling on it to place South-West Africa under U.N. trusteeship so it can eventually achieve independence.

LEAVING THE COMMONWEALTH — South African Premier Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd (right) and his foreign minister, Eric M. Louw, leave the British Commonwealth Conference of Ministers in London after the premier announced that his country was withdrawing from the Commonwealth. (UPI Telephoto).

South Africa Quits British Commonwealth

B'ham Post-Herald

B'ham, Ala. 18a

Rupture Over Segregation Policies Threatens Economic Repercussions

Thurs. 3-16-61

BY TOM OCHILTREE

LONDON, March 15 (AP)—With a stern warning, South Africa decided tonight to quit the British Commonwealth.

The rupture, threatening economic repercussions in the multiracial group of nations, came over South Africa's racial segregation policies.

P. 1

The nation's white supremist Prime Minister, Henrik Verwoerd, was quoted as telling a Commonwealth conference:

"The proceedings at today's meeting which have obligated me to take this regrettable step, in my opinion, mark the beginning of the disintegration of the Commonwealth."

Blaming Asian-African members of the Commonwealth for raising the apartheid issue, Verwoerd mentioned India, Ghana, Malaya and Ceylon.

Verwoerd took the step when the other members insisted on their right to denounce South Africa's apartheid policy.

The decision came after three days of argument by the 11 Prime Ministers and Presidents behind locked doors.

It was a bitter blow to Britain's Prime Minister Macmillan. Aware of the consequences of South Africa's withdrawal, Macmillan had toiled in and out of the conference to get a formula acceptable to everyone.

Opponents Stand Firm

But three leaders of the opposition stood firm—Prime Ministers Nehru of India, John Diefenbaker of Canada and Tonku Abdul Rahman of Malaya.

Verwoerd, a mild-mannered man of 60, made the announcement in a quiet way and no voices were raised from any side at the closed meeting. Informants quoted Verwoerd as saying:

"This free association of states cannot hope to survive if instead of devoting itself to co-operation on matters of common concern, Commonwealth Prime Ministers are going to continue the practice of interfering in each other's domestic affairs, and if their meetings are to be made the occasion for attacks on fellow members.

"Such practices have led to the present unsatisfactory conditions prevailing at the United Nations and will, I venture to predict, lead to eventual disintegration of the Commonwealth which all would regret.

No Longer Welcome

"It is clear that in the view of a majority of Commonwealth Prime Ministers—after the lead given by a group of Afro-Asian nations—South Africa will no longer be welcome in the Commonwealth after May 31 when she becomes a republic.

SOVIET AIDS MOVE ON SOUTH AFRICA

The N.Y. Times

Supports U. N. Proposal by 25 African States to Call for Strong Sanctions

New York

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 4—The Soviet Union gave full support today to a move by twenty-five African states for sanctions against South Africa because of her policy of apartheid, or racial separation.

Wed 4-5-61

Arkady A. Sobolev, the Soviet representative, told the General Assembly's Special Political Committee that diplomatic and economic measures against Sonuth Africa, as recommended in an African resolution, was the "minimum" the United Nations could do to purge South Africa of her "contempt" for earlier appeals by the world organization.

p. 2

The draft resolution, laid before the committee by Alex Quaison-Sackey of Ghana, would have the United Nations "solemnly" recommend to member states "consideration" of a complete break with South Africa—including a ban on commerce, shipping and air communications.

U. N. Chief Assailed

The committee debate gave rise to a series of attacks on Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, in which several members of the Soviet group participated. Under Secretary Ralph J. Bunche defended Mr. Hammarskjold.

Mr. Sobolev, in assailing the Secretary General opposed an earlier suggestion by the United States that further mediation by Mr. Hammarskjold might serve as the best approach to the problem of South Africa's race policy.

The Secretary General's talks last year with the South African Government, Mr. Sobolev said. "yielded absolutely no results." He said this was so because Mr. Hammarskjold had proved to be a "straw man of the imperialists," unfit to head the executive department of the United Nations. The Soviet Union has sought to replace the Secretary General with a three-man executive committee.

Mr. Bunche, in a brief intervention at the end of the committee's morning session, apologized to the group for the unusual action of a Secretariat member in joining the debate. But he said he believed it "was necessary for Mr. Sobolev's remarks to be answered."

"I wish to say only that those references which were derogatory were an expression of opinion having little or no regard for fact," Mr. Bunche declared.

Two proposed drafts were before the committee today, one the proposal of the twenty-five African states and the other a milder move, sponsored by Ceylon, Malaya and India. The United Arab Republic, which yesterday was listed as a co-sponsor of both resolutions, withdrew today as a co-sponsor of the mild Asian draft.

Some observers here believed that the failure of the usually powerful Asian-African group to agree on a single text, after long consultations, indicated at least a minor breach.

Sanctions Outlined

The African draft proposed that the committee and the General Assembly recommend that all member states consider the following action:

¶Break off diplomatic relations with South Africa or refrain from establishing such relations.

¶Close the ports of each state to al lvesels flying the South African flag and enact legislation prohibiting the ships of each state from entering South African ports.

¶Boycott all South African goods and refrain from exporting goods to South Africa.

¶Refuse landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to South Africa.

Diplomatic sources said the measures, if adopted, would be the harshest ever taken by countries of the United Nations, where the power to impose formal sanctions resides in the Seurity Council.

The Asian draft resolution equally condemned the apartheid policy and the disregard of South Africa for previous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. But it would "request" rather than recommend that member states consider action that might lead to the revision of apartheid.

"The "requested" measures were not spelled out. The Asian draft proposed only that "members consider taking such separate and collective actions as are open to them to bring about the abandonment of these policies."

V. K. Krishna Menon of India told the committee this afternoon that he had no instructions from his Government on the African resolution but that he did not feel he could now vote for its sanctions section.

He said he was in complete sympathy with the aims of the African states. A failure to vote for the sanctions policy, he said, "does not mean that we as a country will not practice it."

India has limited her trade and diplomatic contacts with South Africa.

Western sources believed Mr. Sobolev's sharp attack on Mr. Hammarskjold was aimed at least partly against the United States. The United States delegation last week cast doubt on the efficacy of punitive measures against South Africa. It suggested that one approach to a peaceful solution of the problem might be a new instruction to the Secretary General to resume his conversations with the South African Government.

Mr. Hammarskjold talked last year with South African authorities at the directive of the Security Council and reported back that progress might be made in the future.

The Special Political Committee is scheduled to resume its debate tomorrow morning. A vote on the two resolutions is expected later this week.

South Africa Is Denounced By UN Unit

B'ham Post-Herald

B'ham, Ala.

Milder Resolution Later Is Adopted Blasting Race Policy

BY MILTON BESSER

Associated Press Writer

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 10—The UN special political committee approved today an African demand for a world economic and diplomatic boycott of the Union of South Africa because of its white supremacy policies.

Tues 4-11-61

But the victory margin on the harshly worded resolution containing the demand—47 to 29 with 18 abstentions — was not large enough to assure ratification by the 99-nation General Assembly, where a two-thirds majority is required.

P. 1

The committee approved also by a vote of 93-1 with no abstentions a milder Asian resolution which would leave up to individual countries what collective or separate action they wished to take. Only Portugal voted against it.

Policy Condemned

Both resolutions were sharp in condemnation of South Africa's policy of apartheid, or racial segregation, and raised anew speculation whether South Africa might withdraw from the United Nations.

Pro-government papers in South Africa have raised the question of whether there is any advantage in UN membership under present conditions. South Africa has already served notice it is pulling out of the British Commonwealth.

Prospects were that the assembly would approve the milder resolution, which had the support of the United States, Britain and France, as well as the Soviet bloc and many Asian countries.

The resolution, introduced by India, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Malaya and Ceylon, assailed South Africa's racial segregation policies as "reprehensible and repugnant to human dignity."

Other Refusals Recalled

It recalled previous refusals by South Africa to heed UN calls for reconsideration of such policies, and declared their continuation risked world peace.

It asked all nations to consider taking "such separate and collective action as is open to them, in conformity with the United Nations charter, to bring about the abandonment of these policies."

The African resolution spelled out in detail what steps the nations should take — breaking off diplomatic relations, closing of ports to all ships flying the South African flag, enacting legislation prohibiting their ships from entering South African ports, boycotting all South African goods, refusal of landing and passage facilities to all South African aircraft.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE ROUT 2 RACIAL MOBS

Chicago Daily Tribune

P. 3

Delay Debate on Break with Commonwealth

Wed. 3-22-61

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 21 (UPI)—Police armed with bayonets averted a threatened race riot in the heart of Capetown today by dispersing rival white and Negro groups. About 500 demonstrators were involved.

Chicago

Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd also acted to ease tensions. He postponed parliamentary debate until later this week on his decision to break with the British commonwealth.

Banned After Riots

Justice Minister Francois Erasmus had banned non-white demonstrations following yesterday's clashes between mobs of white people and Negroes which erupted when Verwoerd returned from commonwealth meeting in London.

Negroes had scheduled widespread demonstrations in memory of 72 Africans killed a year ago by police at Sharpeville and Langa in a flareup over Verwoerd's policies of apartheid, or total segregation of the races.

When the time came for today's scheduled demonstration, hundreds of heavily-armed police moved into the downtown area of Capetown. A group of Africans, including many women, massed around a poster tacked on a wall by police and bearing the text of Erasmus' announcement of the ban.

Showered by Leaflets

A police loudspeaker truck ordered the natives to disperse and as they milled around uncertainly leaflets flooded from a nearby building. They said: "Remember Sharpeville" and "Our policy is good neighborliness—Verwoerd."

The latter was a reference to Verwoerd's statement in London two weeks ago that the government's racial segregation policies best could be described as "a policy of good neighborliness."

Police seized one white student who arrived carrying a banner.

White students from Stellenbosch university appeared on the steps of the courthouse, 100 yards away from the Africans, and sang patriotic songs and cheered Verwoerd until the prime minister came to the entrance to greet them.

Awaits Macmillan Report

Police gradually dispersed both crowds while helicopters hovered overhead.

Verwoerd said he would not move for debate on the commonwealth issue before tomorrow to give British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan an opportunity to report on the meeting as chairman. This meant no debate before Thursday.

3 Race Factors In South Africa

The News and Courier
Charleston S.C.

(Editor's Note: This is the sixth in a series of articles on South Africa by the associate editor of The News and Courier.)

Wed. 3-22-61

By ANTHONY HARRIGAN

CAPE TOWN, South Africa — A Japanese businessman and his wife ordering dinner in the main dining room of a leading hotel, a dark-skinned Malay explaining the dangers of a Bantu influx into urban areas, a well-dressed colored man at the wheel of a new Oldsmobile on the national highway—these are only three minor indications that the American view of South Africa's complex racial situation is inadequate.

The likelihood is that American disagreement with the South African policy of apartheid, or separateness, is largely ignorance of how things work out in practice.

To the outside world apartheid may seem like a cruel form of racial discrimination. From inside the country, the government's policy of separate development is, in fact, a tremendous unfolding of economic and educational opportunity.

One basic misunderstanding of South Africa in America concerns the drawing of the color line in this country.

Contrary to what most people in the U. S. believe, the line is not drawn between whites and non-whites. Instead, the great social divisions of the country are between white, colored and the Bantu, the latter being the black people from tribal reservations.

In terms of numbers, there are 3.2 million whites, 1.5 million colored (concentrated at the Cape), and 10 million Bantu. Two-thirds of the latter live on their own land under their own chiefs or in other rural areas of South Africa. The remaining one-third are in the cities.

The colored people, of mixed white and Asiatic or Hottentot (the original dark skinned people) stock are not Africans in the sense most Americans understand that term.

In contrast to the Bantu, who are tribal in outlook, the colored people are highly Westernized. Moreover, they chiefly speak Afrikaans, the language of the people of Dutch extraction, and their culture and religious affiliations are Afrikaans. Though many of these people have as dark skins as American Negroes, they are increasingly oriented toward the white rather than the Bantu elements in the country.

The fact of three-way division is fundamental to understanding South Africa's racial problems.

While every effort is being made by the government to raise the educational level of the colored on a separate basis, it seems clear that in the years ahead the whites and the coloreds are destined to find new arrangements and to work together more closely than ever before. I found understanding of this in remarks of farmers, government officials, university people, and business men.

As one former colored City Councilman told me, "We have to work with the whites. If the Bantu seized power, what would become of us? We would have to go to the Bantu on bended knee to ask for anything we could get."

This is what most Americans don't understand, namely that the Westernized colored South African —not the Bantu — is the equivalent of the American Negro.

This same colored leader pointed out that the problem facing his community and the country as a whole is raising the level of approximately one million colored people on the farms. "We must do what the Afrikaners did," he said. He explained how the Afrikaans-speaking people emerged economically in the last generation. "Now we must do the same thing," he said. But he spoke of this colored emergence as a development that could take place only under a system of development in separate areas for the tribalized Bantu peoples. There seems to be ample awareness on the part of the Westernized colored people that they would be swallowed up by an insurgent Bantu proletariat.

'Unity' Is Cry of New Force in South Africa

The Pittsburgh Courier P.7

(Special to The Courier)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 4-15-61

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—"Unity" is the new cry of African Nationalists here in the wake of an unprecedented welding of leadership organizations into one body.

• Chief exponent of the new "unity" policy is Nelson Mandela, who only recently was one of those accused in the infamous treason trials.

Mr. Mandela's philosophy is expressed thusly, "Africans must feel, act and speak in one voice. We must fight for democratic change, for which our leaders have been arrested.

• "We should emerge from this conference with fullest preparations for a fully represented multi-racial national convention."

But, nonetheless, there are many questions left unanswered by the formation of the new organization which came into being in Martizburg, Natal.

■

ONE OF THEM is whether or not the new body will grasp the imaginations and minds of members of the Pan-African National Congress which has been against multi-racial organizations.

• The second most important question left unanswered is the attitude of Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe towards the new organization. Mr. Sobukwe, head of the Pan-African National Congress, is unable to speak because he is in jail.

Mr. Mandela was chief speaker at the big organizatoinal rally which was staged in the **Arya** Samaj Hall, owned by Indians.

■

OVER 1,000 people were represented and they reportedly represented 145 organizations in varied fields of endeavor. The group set itself up in a national body with subordinate regional committees.

• A program of "action" was decided on which will include "mass demonstrations" on the eve of South Africa's becoming a Republic on May 31.

The meeting was kept under close scrutiny by South African detectives. This was guaranteed because as Mr. Mandela put it, the "main aim of this conference is to consolidate South African unity."

ORGAN AIMS TO BE VOICE OF AFRICANS

The N.Y. Times

Johannesburg Editor Seeks to Bolster Nonwhite Pride

New York

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (NANA)—"The thing we are trying to do with our magazine is to make it the voice—both politically and culturally—of the nonwhite population of the Union of South Africa.,"

So spoke Tom Hopkinson, 55 years of age, the editor of Drum, a monthly magazine addressed to Africans, Coloreds (mixed races) and Asians in this land where only the white man has the vote.

Sun 4-23-61

Mr. Hopkinson, a British subject, has been editor of Drum for three years. The magazine has been in existence ten years. A veteran journalist, Mr. Hopkinson formerly edited Picture Post in London, a now-defunct weekly picture magazine that had a circulation of 1,250,000.

Drum has a circulation of 75,000 in South Africa, 100,000 in Nigeria, 50,000 in Ghana, 15,000 in East Africa (Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika) and 12,000 in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland—for a grand total of 252,000.

P.24

Aim Set Forth

"Our aim is to give the nonwhites, and particularly the Africans, a sense of pride and self-respect in themselves," Mr. Hopkinson said. "You may think the reason we always put a picture of a pretty, dark-skinned girl on the cover of Drum is because we want to sell more magazines. On the contrary, we do it to prove there are beautiful nonwhite girls in this country—just as beautiful and sometimes even more so than the white girls. This is just one example of the way we try to build up these peoples' pride in themselves."

"Every increase," he continued, "in the African standard of living, in dress, in education—everything of that sort—is what we are working for just as much as we try to help their political expression to be clear and reasonable."

"The African is trying to give up tribalism here and become Westernized," Mr. Hopkinson said. "We should welcome this attempt and say: 'Thank God you are trying to give up tribalism. Let us help you move on into the twentieth century.' Unfortunately, the Government is only encouraging tribalism by its policy of apartheid [separation of the races]."

Harassment Charged

To the question of whether the South African Government has been putting pressure on Drum, Mr. Hopkinson replied:

"Yes, we have our difficulties with the police and the Government. Our chaps are constantly harried and harassed by the cops. After Sharpeville [the riots in March, 1960, that resulted in the death of sixty-seven Africans] we were raided by the police—first time since I took over as editor. They searched our offices in Capetown and Durban, but not here. They told us they were going to file suit against us under the emergency regulations, but they haven't done so yet."

"It wouldn't take much to close us," he said. "We run this operation on a shoestring. We only have one old broken-down car for the whole organization."

When asked if he thought whether the problems of South Africa would finally be resolved through violence or by peaceble means, Mr. Hopkinson replied:

"I could easily be wrong, but it is my personal opinion that outside world pressures, which are becoming stronger all the time—especially with the emergence of so many newly independent African nations—will at last force the Nationalist Government to modify its suicidal and fanatical racial policies.

"I think this will happen before total violence breaks out. At least, I hope so. In the meantime, through the medium of Drum, my staff [98 per cent of which is nonwhite] and I will continue to do all we can to prepare the African for his responsibilities in the twentieth century."

He added grimly: "That is—unless I am thrown in jail or deported."

New Class Born In South Africa

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn

Non-White Group On Level With Average Whites

Tues 5-9-61

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, May 8.—(AP)—A sizable non-white middle class on an economic and cultural level with the average white has emerged in South Africa in the past 20 years.

P5

In recent figures from the country's Internal Revenue Department show that some non-whites pay more income tax than white supremacy Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd—and he pays taxes on an annual salary of 10,000 pounds ($28,000).

This wealth is earned by a new middle class that does not include Africans (Bantus or blacks), by far the biggest portion of the total population.

The department recently disclosed: that 48,000 non-whites in Cape Province alone earn between 300 and 7,000 pounds a year ($840 to $19,600); that almost 2,000 of them earn more than members of the all-white Parliament; that 160 earn more than a deputy cabinet minister's 3,500 pounds ($9,800); that 18 earn more than a full cabinet minister's 8,000 pounds ($22,400); that 11 earn more than the prime minister himself.

'Internal dangers'—

The B'ham News

South Africa chief sees dark future

BY STANLEY UYS
(HTNS—London Observer Service)

April 23-61

CAPE TOWN, April 22—Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd has admitted with surprising candor, that South Africa faces a "very serious" situation and that the government is giving its full attention to "mobilizing the country's machinery" to meet internal and external dangers.

This must be a reference in part at least to the nation-wide "demonstrations" which were called for by the recent All-African convention held in Pietermaritzburg. The convention did not specify what it meant by "demonstrations" but last week, in an unusually bold statement, ex-chief Albert Lutmuli, former president-general of the banned African National Congress, called on his people to "defy apartheid (total race segregation) . . . rededicate ourselves to active sacrificial service."

THE LEADERS of another section of the congress alliance, the South African Colored People's Congress, at a recent meeting in Cape Town appealed in even more direct terms for action. Barney Desai, vice president of the congress, said: "Tighten your belts. Stock up your food. The time has come."

George Peake, a colored town councillor, said: "When the wheels of industry stand still, when ships are idle and buses stand empty, then the government will have to listen to our demands."

THIS KIND of tough talk has not been heard in South Africa since before the Sharpeville incident. The non-white leaders appear to be in a devil-may-care mood.

The demonstrations are scheduled for May 30, the day before South Africa is declared a Republic, but some sources say the demonstrations will begin actually on May 29, which is a Monday. In other words, the week-end at the end of May is supposed to blossom out into a full-scale stay-at-home strike.

This appears to be the intention at least. Whether the non-whites are going to respond to the call to defy apartheid is the unknown factor.

In Cape Town white business men and others have an added fear: Will the tens of thousands of coloreds (of mixed race decent) in the city who took little part in the post-Sharpeville disturbances last year obey the command of their leaders to throw in their lot with the Africans?

WHITE CAPETONIANS are showing singns of jitters. The demand for burglar proofing and protective wire screening for shop windows has increased 100 per cent in the past three months; sales of firearms to whites have increased since Sharpeville by 125 per cent; and riot insurance premiums, already up 100 per cent since Sharpeville, may be raised again as a result of the recent big increase in applications and inquiries.

Political activity is reviving rapidly all over the country. Some coloreds in Cape Town, fresh to the political struggle, confused Africa Day (April 15) with May 30 and were wondering whether to strike then. There have been rumors that Africans at the nearby township of Nyanga have been buying tirs of gasoline at garages for mysterious purposes.

Throughout these preparations for May 30, everyone has been wondering when Dr. Verwoerd will order his police to swoop again. The prime minister's speech in Parliament last week, warning of trouble ahead, may be an indication that he is ready now to throw caution to the winds.

DISUNITY GROWS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Times
New York, N.Y.

Approach of Republic Status Brings Protest Threats

Tues. 4-25-61
P. 4

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 23—With South Africa becoming a republic in thirty-eight days, there are few signs among the country's people that republican status will bring unity to this land.

Africans and coloreds, the term used here for persons of mixed race, are threatening strikes and demonstrations. Police leave for the periods before and after May 31—the day the country will become a republic—will be canceled. The Minister of Justice, François C. Erasmus, has hinted that any attempt to mar the advent of the republic through disturbances would be put down with drastic action, even to the extent of declaring a state of emergency.

Mr. Erasmus said in Parliament: "We all hope bloodshed can be avoided in South Africa. We do not want any more Sharpevilles." He referred to a clash last year at Sharpeville in which the police killed more than eighty Africans.

Nelson Mandela, an African attorney of Johannesburg who is secreary of the newly formed National Action Council, formed by an African conference at Maritzburg last month, has written to Premier Hendrik F. Verwoerd on behalf of African leaders.

Nonracial Republic Asked

He demanded a multi-racial national convention to draw up a "democratic nonracial constitution" for the new republic. His letter threatened nation-wide protests unless such a convention was called.

Mr. Mandela said Africans would be called upon "to refuse to cooperate with the proposed republic." He said the demonstrations would be conducted "in a peaceful and disciplined manner."

Last week the Colored People's Congress in Capetown "warned" Dr. Verwoerd that if he failed to call a multiracial convention before May 31 mulatto communities would be asked to "demonstrate their dissatisfaction with a republic based on a white minority."

The coloreds seem to have abandoned their traditional political apathy. Their leaders are urging them to join the Africans in the struggle for full citizenship rights.

Other factors demonstrate the disunity of the country. Forty prominent citizens, including seven Stellenbosch University professors, met at Hermanus near Capetown yesterday to seek a way of persuading the Government to modify its racial policies.

African councilors of the Transkeian Territorial Authority issued a demand Friday for independence.

More South Africans are emigrating to Australia. Archbishop Denis Hurley of the Roman Catholic metropolitan of Durban announced yesterday he would seek the cooperation of all religious leaders in South Africa for an intensive church-led campaign against the apartheid policy of racial separation.

South Africa called mecca for black natives

The B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, May 6—(AP)—South Africa, a target of black African hate because of its racial segregation policies, is ironically also the economic mecca for Negroes from other parts of Africa, the government claims.

P. 5

One cabinet minister says thousands of black Africans annually pour into this country looking for work at wages unequaled in Africa.

The minister of Bantu affairs, Michiel Daan De Wet Nel, reported to Parliament recently that in the last years an average of 233,653 Negro migrant workers per year had been admitted to this country. They included 81,602 from Portuguese East Africa, 64,003 from British Basutoland, 8949 from British Swabiland, 117,344 from British Bechuanaland and 61,777 from other territories.

The minister said this did not include thousands of Africans entering South Africa illegally.

Black Terror Groups Kill Thousands

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—Unnumbered thousands of Negroes and 1,000 whites have been killed in six weeks of terror in the Portuguese colony of Angola, press reports said Friday.

South African correspondents stationed in Luanda, capital of the West African colony, report the savagery makes the Congo's reign of terror last year "look like a picnic," as one newsman phrased it.

Sat. 4-29-61

They said marauding blacks slaughtered white men, women and children. The rebellious natives were said to be armed with everything from ancient cutlasses to automatic weapons made in Communist Czechoslovakia and smuggled in by African sympathizers.

Although troop reinforcements have killed thousands of terrorists, the Luanda correspondent of the Cape Town Times said government officials "express doubt that the whites can conquer the ferocious rebel bands ravaging the northern areas."

The Times .estimated that the Portuguese had more than 15,000 troops and police but still had to call up territorials and ask for more help from Portugal.

18a 1961

SOUTH AFRICA

Negroes Beaten

The Commercial Appeal

South Africa's Withdrawal From Commonwealth Sets Off Trouble

Memphis, Tenn.

By The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 20.—A race riot broke out in Johannesburg Monday as Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd flew in from London to a cheering airport welcome from his segregationist backers.

Tues. 3-21-61

P1

Mobs of whites beat up Negroes who tried to distribute leaflets in front of the city hall assailing Verwoerd for taking South Africa out of the British Commonwealth because of the race issue.

Negroes Flee

A reporter from the South African Press Association said police in some instances stood by while the battle of fists raged. The Negroes fled down the streets. But other Negroes in the milling crowd were beaten when someone shouted: "Let's clean up those - - - - -."

Some liberal whites, angered because Verwoerd quit the Commonwealth, also clashed with the Prime Minister's supporters. And liberal protests echoed in Parliament at Cape Town. Opposition speakers in Parliament charged Verwoerd's policies had left South Africa surrounded by enemies, and that foreign investors were getting out — threatening ruin to the nation's economy.

Before leaving Johannesburg for Cape Town, Verwoerd told about 40,000 at the airport he pulled South Africa out of the British family of nations because too many Commonwealth nations "are immature and not alert to the communist danger in Africa and the world."

The throngs sang, cheered and waved placards reading "Welcome To Our Beloved Prime Minister, South Africa Thanks You." In a welcoming speech, Verwoerd was called "the leader of the white man in all Africa and the leader of the white man in all the world."

Nonetheless, Verwoerd was returning to a sorely divided country. Aside from the political opposition, Negro leaders plan demonstrations Tuesday, the first anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings, when 69 Negroes were killed by white police.

Leaders Arrested

Security police staged a dawn roundup of 10 or more non-white political leaders to head off demonstrations and to cripple an announced meeting of African nationalists Saturday to map future strategy.

The trouble in Johannesburg began with the appearance before city hall of members of the Black Sash, an anti-segregation group. The demonstrators carried leaflets reading:

"Can South Africa afford Dr. Verwoerd? He made the whole world hate us and apartheid (segregation). He led us into isolation."

A mob of white students attacked the demonstrators. The Negroes fled after a whirl of fisticuffs.

A white policeman and a traffic inspector who tried to aid an African were overwhelmed. Whites in the crowd opposed to Verwoerd shouted taunts and challenges at the white mob and there were some clashes.

No Orders

Bystanders tried to get a detail of police standing by to halt the fighting. They said the police replied: "We cannot act without orders."

Finally, police reinforcements were called up and they cleared the streets around the city hall.

ON RETURN HOME

The Florida Times Union

Race Riot Rips Verwoerd Fete

Jacksonville, Fla.

Tues. 3-21-61

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 20 (AP)—A race riot broke out in Johannesburg today as Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd flew in from London to a cheering airport welcome from his segregationist backers.

P1

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Some liberal whites, angered because Verwoerd quit the Commonwealth, also clashed with the prime minister's supporters. And liberal protests echoed in Parliament at Cape Town. Opposition speakers in Parliament charged Verwoerd's policies had left South Africa surrounded by enemies, and that foreign investors were getting out—threatening ruin to the nation's economy.

Explains Action

Before leaving Johannesburg for Cape Town, Verwoerd told about 40,000 at the airport he pulled South Africa out of the British family of nations because it was "best for the country and for Western civilization in Africa." He charged that too many Commonwealth nations "are immature and not alert to the Communist danger in Africa and the world."

The throngs sang, cheered and waved placards reading "Welcome to Our Beloved Prime Minister. South Africa Thanks You." In a welcoming speech, Verwoerd was called "the leader of the white man in all Africa and the leader of the white man in all the world," by Jack Steyl, an organizer of the prime minister's National party.

Nonetheless, Verwoerd was returning to a sorely divided country. Aside from the political opposition, Negro leaders plan demonstrations tomorrow, the first anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings, when 69 Negroes were killed by white police.

Dawn Roundup

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"Can South Africa afford Dr. Verwoerd? He made the whole world hate us and apartheid (segregation). He led us into isolation."

P2

A mob of white students attacked the demonstrators. The Negroes fled after a whirl of fisticuffs. Some Negroes took refuge in the city hall. Then the whites turned on other Negroes in the crowd.

A white policeman and a traffic inspector who tried to aid an African were overwhelmed. Whites in the crowd opposed to Verwoerd shouted taunts and challenges at the white mob and there were some clashes.

Police Lax

Bystanders tried to get a detail of police standing by to halt the fighting. They said the police replied: "We cannot act without orders."

Finally, police reinforcements were called up and they cleared the streets around city hall.

With tempers high over withdrawal from the Commonwealth, and with the Sharpeville anniversary at hand, the white supremacy government took security measures. All police and defense forces were placed on an emergency alert. The anniversary demonstrations have been called by the underground leaders of the outlawed pan Africanist congress for major cities.

It was in a Negro district in Sharpeville, 30 miles from Johannesburg, that black resentment against the passbooks they are required to carry came to a boil last March. After the killings, violent demonstrations against the passbooks broke out elsewhere in South Africa.

BY U.N. RESOLUTION

The Montgomery Advertiser

South Africa Accused Of Racial Terror Rule

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 4-8-61

P1B

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP)—The U. N. General Assembly adopted unanimously Friday a resolution accusing South Africa of imposing a reign of tyranny and racial terror on South-West Africa.

The resolution, approved by a vote of 84-0 with eight abstentions, described the situation in the huge territory under South African rule as a threat to world peace, and called attention of the Security Council to it.

Abstainers were Britain, Spain, France, Portugal, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Australia. It was again a case where the United States did not follow the same course as its big Western allies.

DID NOT VOTE

A lone South African delegate was present in the assembly hall but did not take part in the voting. Six nations were absent.

It was the second hard-hitting action in the 99-nation assembly in a little over three weeks against South Africa for the way it has been ruling the adjoining territory of South-West Africa under an old League of Nations mandate.

On March 16, the assembly censured South Africa for repeatedly ignoring U. N. resolutions aiming at eventual freedom of the territory. That resolution was passed shortly after South Africa withdrew from the British Commonwealth because of criticism of its white supremacy policies.

LATEST DETAILS

Friday's assembly resolution mapped out latest details of a long-standing U. N. campaign to compel South Africa to put South-West Africa under U. N. trusteeship—a move South Africa has opposed virtually since the founding of the United Nations.

The territory on Africa's southwest coast has been under South African rule since 1915. It has a population of about 540,000 including 66,000 Europeans and covers some 318,000 square miles.

The resolution called on the assembly's Committee on South-West Africa to investigate the situation in the territory regardless of whether it receives cooperation from the South African government.

It deplored what it called attempts by South Africa to annex the territory, and to impose its policy of apartheid—racial segregation—on its people.

Independence Nears

The News + Courier

South Africa To Become Major Power

(Editor's Note: This is the fourth in a series of articles on South Africa by the associate editor of The News and Courier.)

Charleston, S.C.

By ANTHONY HARRIGAN

JOHANNESBURG — From window of a jetliner, the man-made mountains of the mine dumps are reminder that this New York of the Southern hemisphere is a city built on gold. But what's true of Jo'burg isn't true of South Africa as a whole.

The destiny of this country at the bottom of the world has been shaped, like America's by a force of human spirit more important than minerals underground. The United States and the rest of the world should understand the South African spirit, for this nation is destined to be a major power.

Mon. 3-20-61

Dutch, French Huguenots and English have contributed something to the shaping of South Africa. But the bedrock of the nation's character is found in the unbending determination of the Voortrekkers. Pioneers in the early 19th century risked massacre by savages to trek 1,000 miles into the interior. As frontier struggles defined the venturesome American spirit, the great trek in South Africa planted a stern resolution and self-reliance in the hearts of South Africans.

P 1

Today, after more than a century of struggle against rule from London, South Africa is about to become a free and independent republic. It is the culmination of the dream of the Afrikaans-speaking people. For an older generation, which remembers the women and children who died in British concentration camps in the War of South African Independence (known to Americans as the Boer War), the change to a republic is a long-awaited day of victory.

But to this visitor, it appears that with the republic will come a new nationalism that will fuse Afrikaans and English-speaking elements in the country. Piet Muller, news editor of The Transvaaler, said that the two elements may disagree but they don't want outside interference, for "this is a family quarrel."

One impediment to South Africa's progress, however, is continuing outside influence in the life of the country. The Anglican Church, most vocal critic of South Africa's racial policies, is a case in point. The Anglican bishops and clergy, which pontifcate on this country's internal affairs, are mostly native Englishmen.

Many of this country's basic industries are largely controled by international investors. These, in turn, hold a large portion of the shares of influential English-language newspapers which opposed the Republic and which thunder against the policy of separate development for native groups. Thus the Afrikaners, while welcoming foreign investment, believe that financiers in London are more concerned with not rocking the boat and with cheap native labor in cities than with the real needs of the country.

But South Africa is not a land given to wallowing in old grievances. Afrikaans and English speaking alike, the people of this country are optimistic about the future. They have solid grounds for such optimism.

The promise of the future is in the bold planning and enterprise of government and private industry alike. Government, for example, has built 25,000 houses a year for the last ten years in an effort to abolish slums. Systematically, it is wiping out grim native districts and replacing them with sturdy, hygienic housing which the Bantu can rent or buy.

I visited one of these native "locations." It is a city of 50,000 people spread out across a hillside, a city with playing fields, shops, a free clinic and an industrial school where Bantu students are learning electric welding, plumbing and other skills.

Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town and other cities offer a paradise for the architect and city planner. Blocks of modern apartments office buildings and factories are rising in urban areas.

The country is keenly aware of the importance of higher education to industrial progress. In the University of South Africa, a unique institution which gives undergraduate and postgraduate work by correspondence, 10,000 students of all races are enrolled. Here too, university professors earn the equivalent of $15,000 — much more than what their opposite numbers earn in most American universities.

Whatever leaders of "black nationalism" may say about South Africa, the natives themselves understand that this country offers a better life. South Africa has one million black Africans within its boundaries who came from lands to the North. If the influx were not regulated, the country would be inundated by natives seeking employment in industry in the land of apartheid.

Behind the vast industrial expansion of South Africa and its standard of living are vision, fiscal responsibility and natural wealth. In the last 11 years, the country's national income has more than doubled. This proud record of economic achievement was attained without foreign aid.

This is in striking contrast to the rest of Africa, where the reality is not emergence into independent nationhood, but danger of imminent economic collapse. When the follies of "the revolution of expectations" have been exposed, South Africa, in the words of Dr. Anton Rupert, may become black Africa's best friend — "a bridgehead to industrial civilization."

What has been achieved in South Africa is written large in its huge housing schemes, hospitals, skyscrapers, electric power plants, railways, and national highways. All that the rest of Africa hopes for, South Africa has attained.

To suggest that this advanced country, with a complex economy, should be turned over to its least development elements — on a one man-one vote basis — is the height of irresponsibility. Among the chief sufferers would be the Bantu masses who are beneficiaries of progress such as exists nowhere else in Africa.

South Africa Break Rejected

Birmingham - Post - Herald

P-1 Fri 4-14-61

UN Assembly Fails To OK Sanctions

Birmingham, Ala

United Nations, N. Y., April 13 (UPI) — The General Assembly today refused to vote a diplomatic break and economic sanctions against South Africa because of its racial policy.

The Assembly failed to return the required two-thirds majority to enact a stringent clause of a resolution sponsored by 24 African countries, Indonesia and Cuba. The rollcall vote showed a simple majority, which under the rules was insufficient for a passage.

Measure Withdrawn

Ghana and Ethiopa, acting for the sponsors, then requested that with the "teeth" of the resolution extracted by the assembly vote, the remainder of the measure should not be voted upon. The assembly agreed.

The assembly, however, approved a milder measure sponsored by five Asian powers deploring South Africa's apartheid, or racial separation, policy. It suggested that all countries decide for themselves on taking separate or collective action to influence the Union government to abandon the policy.

The vote was 95 to 1. Portugal voted against the measure and Nepal and Spain were absent. South Africa did not participate in the debate or in any of the votes.

U. S. For Measure

The United States voted for the milder measure, but opposed sanctions against South Africa.

Even without authorizing sanctions, the assembly's action was the third sharp slap at South Africa during this session.

Earlier today, it voted 78 to 0, with two abstentions, to urge South Africa to negotiate with India and Pakistan on the treatment of persons of Indian and Pakistan origin living in the country.

Birmingham Post Herald

Last week, the assembly's 83 to 0 vote called for an end to South Africa's policy in the League of Nations mandated territory of Southwest Africa.

P-2 Friday 4-14-61 Birmingham Ala

There had been widespread speculation, not discouraged by the South Africans that the country would quit the United Nations if sanctions were voted against it. Last month it announced its decision to withdraw from the British Commonwealth of nations on May 31 because of pressure from fellow members to end apartheid.

African Congress Of Trades Unions Beats Zero Hour

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa — (NNPA) — Banned from holding meetings for three months, starting at midnight Friday night, the South African Congress of Trades Unions beat the ban by meeting before midnight in Dubarn.

Wed 4-12-61

The Congress claims to have 50,000 members, Africans, Indians and whites. The Dunbar conference which was to have lasted all last weekend, was attended by detectives and refused to leave the premises after the meeting had been switched from one hall to another.

On the stroke of midnight they seized documents from the chairman and other officials. The names of the delegates, who numbered more than 50 and from many parts of South Africa, were taken.

P 1

The South African Congress of Trades Unions is mostly African. It ranks about third in membership of the South African unions.

The three-month ban imposed by the Ministry of Justice under the Suppression of Communism Act, was announced suddenly on Wednesday when delegates were preparing to leave their homes for the Durban conference. African trade unions cannot be registered and have no official recognition in So. Africa.

P 3

S. Africa Bans Desegregationist

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, March 23 (AP)—Patrick Duncan, son of a former governor general of South Africa and a member of the Liberal Party's National Executive, has been banned from attending any gatherings for five years.

18 a

Justice Minister E. C. Erasmus said, "There is reason to believe the achievement of the communism would be furthered" if Duncan attends any meetings.

Duncan is one of the founders of the small Liberal Party, which, although led by white South Africans, advocates integration. Peter Juhl, chairman of the Party in Cape Province, said Duncan is known as one of the most outspoken anti-Communists in the country.

18a 1961

SOUTH AFRICA

Censure at U. N.

Challenge to Free Assembly Speech Seen in Attack on South Africa

The New York Times

Sun 10-22-61

P. E9

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

The General Assembly resolution censuring "South Africa or its delegate" for his speech upholding his Government's policy of apartheid (racial separation) was one of the most disturbing developments in the history of the United Nations. It raises the question whether the other twenty-five African states, which now constitute one-fourth of the membership, will burst out against France, Portugal, Belgium or any other government that arouses their anger.

The General Assembly has already condemned apartheid on several occasions, and another condemnation would have made no essential difference in the situation. The violent tone of last week's resolution reflected the general sense of frustration over the failure of the United Nations, in all the years since India raised the question of racial discrimination in 1945, to make the slightest impact upon South Africa's policy of white supremacy.

Despite its self-righteousness, the speech by Eric H. Louw, the South African Minister for External Affairs, made clear the essential brutality of apartheid. Mr. Louw further irritated the Africans by striking back against Liberia and Ethiopia, which are mainly responsible for the current attempt to hale South Africa before the International Court of Justice for extending apartheid to South-West Africa.

However, South African representatives had raised most of these issues in earlier speeches. There was no precedent for the extraordinary spectacle last week, when one African delegate after another took the floor to attack Mr. Louw's right to make a speech in the Assembly defending apartheid.

It is indeed a disquieting development when a member's right to present his country's policies in the United Nations, no matter how repellent they are, is thus challenged.

Handful Refused

Only a handful of Asian delegates refused to vote for the censure resolution. However, a number of those who voted for it felt that it was a severe blow to the future of the organization.

India, as a veteran of the fight against apartheid, tried unsuccessfully to induce Liberia to confine the resolution to a condemnation of this doctrine, without attacking Mr. Louw or his right to speak. The dangers inherent in this policy are obvious. The time may come when a majority in the General Assembly will feel strongly about other issues — nuclear tests, Kashmir, Netherlands New Guinea, Palestine, Berlin, almost everything one can name. Should the precedent set last week be followed, the Assembly might deny the right of the minority to be heard on any of these issues.

Despite the overwhelming sentiment against Mr. Louw's doctrines, most delegates probably agreed with Adlai E. Stevenson's statement that "we resolutely support his right—and the right of every speaker before the General Assembly—to state his views."

Unfortunately, Mr. Stevenson did not choose to make this statement on the floor of the Assembly, and issued it to correspondents only after the resolution had been adopted and it was too late to affect the result.

Stood Alone

Mr. Stevenson was preoccupied with the negotiations over a temporary successor to Mr. Hammarskjold, and was not in the Assembly hall all day. This left to subordinates the remarkable decision that the United States, in accordance with its resolute position in favor of Mr. Louw's right to speak, would refuse to vote on the resolution attacking that right. Mr. Louw stood alone, and his was the only vote cast against the resolution.

As Mr. Louw remarked, the only delegate with the pluck to stand up in the General Assembly and defend his right to speak was James Plimsoll of Austrlia.

As was demonstrated by the sixty-seven votes cast for the resolution, the anti-colonial forces, plus the Soviet bloc, can now have their way on such issues in the General Assembly. Western members are reluctant to oppose them for fear that they will lose any chance of gaining the support of the newly independent countries on other issues, notably those in dispute with the Soviet Union.

The Netherlands, despite its racial ties with South Africa, went so far as to vote for the resolution, since it is trying to get Asian and African support for its proposal to hand over Netherlands New Guinea to the United Nations rather than continue to argue about surrendering it to Indonesia.

Former Position

Some United Nations veterans point to the fact that most of the Asian members took a violently anti-colonial position in the early years after they achieved independence.

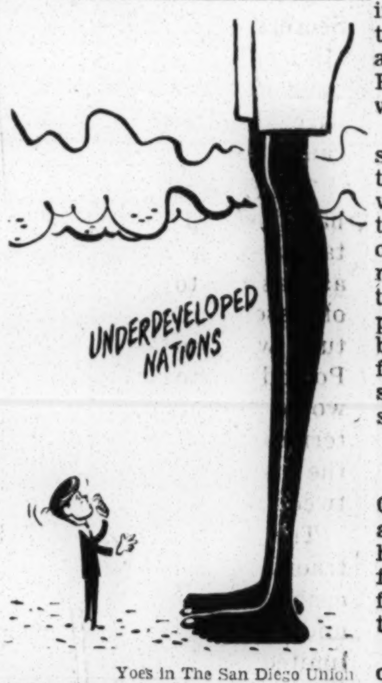
Over the last five or ten years, as a result of the sobering influence of their responsibilities, most of the Asian governments now follow a more realistic course. This gives rise to the hope that the new African states will follow their example.

It should be noted, however, that Liberia and Ethiopia, which took the lead in the fight on Mr. Louw, are the oldest African states. They are the only ones, South Africa excepted, which were independent before Word War II. Another ten African states are still in the process of becoming independent, and it will take that much longer for them to develop a more sober attitude.

Soviet Strategy

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union and Communist China, which almost certainly will be admitted to the United Nations by the end of 1962, will try to keep the anti-colonial bloc active as a means of hitting the Western powers. Indeed the arrival of Peiping delegates, with their violent hatred of the United States, may aggravate the situation to the point where Washington will look back to 1961 as the good old days.

The situation within the United Nations, however, is already serious. Clearly it is time for the Kennedy Administration to re-study the twin articles of its credo: A "new frontier" can be staked out in the United Nations, and the United States has only to side with the newly independent states on colonial issues and they will vote with it in struggles with the Communist powers.



Yoes in The San Diego Union

"Like Topsy—he jus' growed.

South African Bias Foe Faces Church Heresy Trial Tuesday

The New York Times P. 25

3 Students Accuse Theology Professor at Pretoria University of Criticizing Racial Discrimination Policies

Sun, 10-22-61

New York, N.Y.

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The N

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 21 — The church trial of a minister of South Africa's Dutch Reformed Church on charges of heresy for having opposed racial segregation is to start Tuesday.

The defendant is Albert S. Geyser, Professor of New Testament Theology at the University of Pretoria.

For many years he has been an outspoken critic of racial discrimination in the church and of all racialistic ideologies. This has brought him into direct conflict both with the church and with the national policy as established by Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd and his Government.

The charges against Professor Geyser were brought by three senior theological students who had been attending his lectures at the university. Details of the charges have not been made public. They are reported to cover thirteen typewritten pages derived from notes taken by the three students on Professor Geyser's lectures, personal remarks and answers to students' questions.

Sun 10-22-61

Freedom Called Issue

Colleagues of Professor Geyser both in the clergy and academic world have held that his heresy trial involves the fundamental issues of academic freedom and freedom of thought.

In addition to being accused of heresy, he also has been indicted for failure to obey a church order prohibiting criticism of church laws and decisions. Professor Geyser is to be tried by a fifteen-member synodal commission headed by the moderator of his branch of the Dutch Reformed Church, the Rev. A. J. G. Oosterhuizen.

The Dutch Reformed Church is the largest in South Africa with more than 1,300,000 mem-kaans-speaking section of the white community as well as more than 500,000 nonwhite members who worship separately.

Professor Geyser, who has taught at the University of Pretoria since 1946, is a minister of a branch of the Dutch Reformed Church that was established in the Transvaal Republic in 1858 as an outgrowth of the church of the first Dutch settlers who came to the Cape of Good Hope in the Seventeenth century. The Dutch Reformed Church also has a third Evangelical branch in South Africa.

New Outlook Suggested

Last November Professor Geyser took a leading part in writing and publication of a book titled "Delayed Action," in which eleven Afrikaans-speaking theologians condemned race discrimination and called for a new outlook in South Africa's racial attitudes.

Earlier in the the year he challenged his church to appoint a theological commission to examine the scriptural basis of Article Three of its constitution which provided that only whites could be members of that branch of the church.

In his speeches Professor Geyser has attacked all racialistic ideologies, warned that these ideologies seek to use Christianity as a cloak, but are actually a direct attack on the word of God.

He also has been accused of telling his students that apartheid, South Africa's official policy of racial separation, has no biblical basis.

If he is found guilty of heresy, Professor Geyser could be unfrocked and dismissed from university faculty.

SOUTH AFRICA HIT IN U.N. ON MANDATE

New York Times

81

Committee Urges Assembly to Oust 'Unfit' Regime in South-West Territory

Fri 10-27-61

By KENNETT LOVE

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 26—A United Nations inquiry committee recommended tonight the immediate termination of South Africa's mandate in South-West Africa.

The committee urged the "effective and simultaneous transfer of power" over the territory to a United Nations or indigenous administration.

New York

Describing the situation in South-West Africa as "delicate and explosive," the committee expressed the opinion that the United Nations must be prepared to use "compulsive measures" to oust the South Africans if violence in the territory was to be forestalled.

Report by Committee

The committee recommended steps to raise South-West Africa to independence after an interim administration under United Nations guidance.

The General Assembly's Committee on South-West Africa made its recommendations in its report on an investigation conducted earlier this year at the Assembly's request. South Africa has administered South-West Africa since 1920 under a mandate awarded by the League of Nations.

680

South Africa prohibited committee members from entering the territory. The committee took testimony from South-West African refugees.

The committee expectes to make its report public next week. After weeks of preparation, the report was unanimously adopted tonight. The chairman is Prof. Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat of Uruguay.

The committee informed the Security Council in July, after its members had returned from Africa, that it was convinced South Africans had extended their apartheid policy of race separation to the madated territory.

Fri 10-27-61

Charging "the unfitness of the Government of South Africa to further administer the territory," the committee urgently recommended a General Assembly study of ways to replace the South African regime with a direct or indirect United Nations administration. This, it said, would "enable South-West Africa to assume sovereignty and independence."

"The committee feels" the report continued, "that short of compulsive measures within the purview of the Charter, the situation in South-West Africa in the present circumstances cannot be solved in a manner that will protect the lives of the inhabitants of the mandated territory and insure the maintenance of international peace and security in Africa."

Article 41 of the Charter authorizes the Security Council to apply sanctions, the boycott and ostracism, to enforce its decisions. If these measures are insufficient, Article 42 authorizes the use of armed force.

The committee urged the Security Council and all other United Nations organs to consider measures to implement its recommendations.

U. N. 'Presence' Urged

It asked "the immediate institution of a United Nations presence in South-West Africa." In a paragraph on keeping order in the territory it recommended:

"Training and organization of an indigenous police force by the United Nations, withdrawal of firearms from all Europeans and prohibition of the possession of arm by all civilians withdrawal of South African military forces, abolition of all discriminatory laws and regulations and cessation of all organized immigration of Europeans, especially South Africans, to the mandated territory."

The steps recommended for the transition to full independence were:

¶The drafting of a constitution by a special convention.

¶The adoption of the constitution by popular referendum.

¶The election of representatives of the people on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

¶The establishment of an independent government.

Committee Offers Aid

The committee stipulated that all the steps be carried out with its assistance or that of a proposed United Nations Special Committee of Assistance to South-West Africa. It recommended a fellowship program for South-West Africans to study abroad and the training of administrators, economists, lawyers, health agents and others.

The report recommended that representatives of South-West African political parties and popular organizations as well as individual South-West Africans participate with United Nations agencies in planning progress toward independence and economic and technical assistance.

The committee includes representatives of the Philippines, Denmark, Brazil, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Ireland and the United Arab Republic.

The United Nations has sought unsuccessfully for fifteen years to assume administrative jurisdiction over South-West Africa.

VERWOERD PARTY FAVORED IN VOTE

P. 23 The New York Times

South Africa Will Pick New Parliament Wednesday

Sun 10-15-61

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 14—A new Parliament will be chosen by South Africa's voters next Wednesday.

The Government of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd is considered certain to be continued in power. However, the election is expected to provide significant clues to the trend of political thought in the country.

Three minority parties that have been formed since the last general election in 1958 have entered candidates. They represent shades of opinion that differ from those of the ruling Nationalist party and its major opposition, the United party.

Chief among the new groups is the Progressive party, which was established two years ago by dissident members of the United party. Its eleven members of Parliament were elected as United party candidates in 1958.

White Supremacy Issue

The Progressive party disagrees with the concept of white supremacy, which is the basic policy of both the Nationalist and United parties. The Progressives advocate that emphasis be given to individual merit rather than race.

The National Union party, formed by former members of the Nationalist party, is led by Henry A. Fagan, former Chief Justice of South Africa.

The new party contends that the harsh racial policies of the Nationalists should be moderated and a more paternalistic policy toward Africans should be adopted. The party also seeks closer ties between the English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking groups of the white community.

The Conservative Workers party, the smallest of the new political groups, is composed of former Nationalists who are dissatisfied with the Government's economic policies. It is particularly concerned about growing unemployment.

Another minority party, the Liberal party, was formed in 1953 and is led by Alan Paton, the writer. Its basic policy is complete equality of the races. The party is contesting only two parliamentary seats in next Wednesday's election, fewer than for any of the other parties.

Liberalism Grows

Since the last general election, concern over the course of South Africa in both domestic and internationl affairs has led to much soul-searching and a growth of more liberal ideas in the country.

Major issues in the markedly dull campaign have been Dr. Verwoerd's racial policies, which led to the Sharpville shootings and state of emergency last year; the ensuing economic difficulties, which produced a flight of capital, a drain on foreign-exchange reserves and serious unemployment, and the Government's foreign relations, including the decision last March for the new Republic of South Africa to resign from the British Commonwealth.

There are 1,823,374 registered white voters in South Africa. The country's 11,000,000 Africans have no vote, nor do the 500,000 Asians. The 1,500,000 people of mixed blood, known as Colored, are permitted to elect four white members of Parliament to represent them.

Not all of the white voters will be participating in the election because the Nationalists are unopposed for fifty of the 156 seats for whites in Parliament and the United party has no opposition for twenty of the seats.

The Nationalists have put forward 110 candidates, the United party ninety, the National Union party twelve, the Progressives twenty-two, the Conservative Workers party four and the Liberal party two. Five independents also are running.

In the Parliament dissolved earlier this year the Nationalists had 103 seats, while the United party held forty-three. add to their majority by at least two seats in the contests.

Johannesburg Official Tells of Racial Gains

By Rasa Gustaitis

Staff Reporter

Washington Post

PATRICK R. B. LEWIS

"constructive work going on"

The dark side of the Union of South Africa's race relations often blocks from view the struggle to better the lot of the non-whites in Johannesburg, an official from that city has declared.

Patrick R. B. Lewis, a red-haired Johannesburg city councilman whose main responsibility is the housing, health and recreation needs of the 600,000 non-whites in the city, is in the U. S. on a State Department grant to study American methods of administration.

In spite of his government's apartheid policy which aims at complete separation of the races, non-whites born in Johannesburg are allowed to live there, Lewis said.

Other non-whites can come in only when they are needed in industry.

"In the last eight years we have spent $42 million in providing housing, sanitary facilities and water supply for non-whites. I think we have broken the back of the slum clearance problem and within the next three years we will have everyone adequately housed," Lewis said.

The building of simple one-family, low-rent houses has been partially financed by a special tax on employers of non-whites who provide no housing for them, Lewis said. Government 30-year loans are also enabling many non-whites to build their homes, he added.

At one time almost the whole non-white population of Johannesburg was male. But now workers can bring their families to the city, and women and children make up 66 per cent of the total, the councilman said.

18a 1961

SUDAN

President and Advisers Welcome Abboud Here

The Washington Post P.1

Thurs. 10-5-61

By Carroll Kilpatrick

Staff Reporter

Washington, D.C.

President Kennedy yesterday extended a warm welcome to President Ibrahim Abboud of the Sudan when he arrived at Andrews Air Force Base for a three-day state visit in Washington.

The head of the largest African country, Abboud is a neutral who maintains cordial relations with East and West and is on good terms with his neighbors. He visited Russia earlier.

In welcoming his visitor, President Kennedy said that Sudan has set a good example of a country that lives at peace with eight neighbors.

Mr. Kennedy expressed "great satisfaction" in welcoming President Abboud on behalf of the American people.

In responding to President Kennedy's welcome, President Abboud spoke in Arabic, reading his remarks from four sheets of tablet paper.

He told Mr. Kennedy he felt "overwhelmed by a deep sense of joy and happiness" on landing in the United States for the first time, and he praised the U.S. Air Force officers who flew the Boeing 707 jet from Khartoum.

Mr. Kennedy had sent the plane to the Sudan to bring Abboud here with nine top aides, including five Cabinet officers.

The Sudanese President said he was confident his talks with President Kennedy "will strengthen world peace and understanding," and he noted that a large number of African nations are independent and beginning their development.

It is a good omen, the visitor said, that his visit coincides with the 183d anniversary of the Battle of Valley Forge "which has inspired so many nations for all these years."

Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and diplomats from other Arab countries were on hand when Abboud was welcomed with a 21-gun salute and full military honors.

The Washington Post - A2
Thurs-10-5-61
Washington D.C.

United Press International

Pair of Presidents

President Abrahim Abboud of the Sudan waves a greeting on his arrival at Andrews Air Force Base as he is accompanied by President Kennedy. The Sudanese leader, here for an 11-day visit, will confer with President Kennedy today. Story, A1.

Associated Press Wirephoto

PRESIDENTS EXCHANGE GREETINGS . . . President Kennedy met President Ferik Ibrahim Abboud of Sudan at Andrews Air Force Base yesterday as Abboud began a three-day state visit and conferences which are certain to touch on Middle Eastern tension caused by Syria's split with the United Arab Republic. Secretary of State Rusk is at right.

[illegible] 22 [illegible]

18a 1961

TANGANYIKA

DEC.
TANGANYIKA GAINS INDEPENDENCE
EBOM BRITAIN

Tanganyika Gains Her Independence From Britain

N.Y. Times P.6

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

BAR ES SALAAM, Tanganyika, Saturday, Dec. 9—Tanganyika became an independent sovereign state today.

An instant after midnight the green, gold and black Tanganyika flag was raised in a ceremony here that brought to an end the territory's years as a German colony and then a British-administered United Nations trust territory.

Tanganyika, the twenty-eighth African country to gain independence, will remain a member of the British Commonwealth.

Sat. 12-9-61

A simultaneous flag-raising was held on Mount Kilimanjaro, which rises 19,340 feet in northern Tanganyika. A young second lieutenant of the new Tanganyika Army, Alexander Nyirenda, raised the flag and lit a symbolic torch atop the mountain in a snowstorm.

N.Y., N.Y.

Flame Represents 'Hope'

The Kilimanjaro ceremony was in keeping with a wish voiced in 1959 by the Prime Minister of Tanganiyika, Julius K. Nyerere. He said it that time: "We the people of Tanganyika would like to light [illegible] candle and put it on top of Mount Kalimamjaro to shine beyond our borders, giving hope where there was despair, love where there was hate and dignity where before there was only humiliation."

More than 70,000 people crowded the new National Stadium in Dar Es Salaam for the transfer of authority from Britain to the Tanganyika Government. They witnessed a military tattoo and foreworks display and greeted the moment of independence with a mighty roar.

The people of Tanganyika began a four-day public holiday yesterday to mark the achievement of their freedom.

The first of many events on a crowded program of celebrations proved to be a moving one. It was the unveiling of a monument to the country's independence by Prime Minister Julius K. Nyerere. It stands at a site in the center of Dar Es Salaam where Africans held many of their largest political meetings during the years they were campaigning for independence.

Tanganyika, a former German possession, was administered by Britain after World War I under a League of Nations mandate. After World War II British rule over the East African territory was continued under a United Nations trusteeship agreement.

Other Leaders at Ceremony

About 3,000 Africans gathered for the unveiling ceremony in the old meeting place, known among them as Mnazi Mmoja, which in Swahili means The Place of the Lone Cocoanut Tree. With Prime Minister Nyerere were members of his Cabinet and visiting African political leaders, including Jomo Kenyatta of neighboring Kenya.

"The real movement is yet to be built," Mr. Nyerere said. "It is going to be enation, a nation that we can with pride bequeath to the posterity of our country, and the torch at the top of this modest monument is merely to show us thatt we have not yet achieved this objective."

Then the slightly built Prime Minister, dressed informally in an open-necked white shirt and dark slacks, walked forward alone to draw the covering from the forty-foot-high white stone shaft.

He stood for several moments facing the monument, which bears at its base the inscription "Uhuru na Umoja," which in Swahili means Freedom and Unity, nad the date of independence.

As the spectators swarmed forward, Mr. Nyerere and Mr. Kenyatta walked away from the monument arm in arm waving to the cheering crowd.

Later in the day Mr. Nyerere went to the airport with Sir Richard Turnbull, who was serving his last day as British Governor of Tanganyika, to greet Prince Philip, Duke of Edenburgh. The Duke is representing his life, Queen Elizabeth II, at the independence celebrations. He was given a military welcome by Tanganyika troops.

After the colorful ceremonies during the day Dar es Salaam was ablaze with light tonight. The streets were festooned with lamps of every hue and many buildings were outlined by thousands of bulbs.

And Now: Tanganyika

The B'ham News

Today there is another independent nation in Africa. P.6

With its brand-new green, gold and black lag raised for the first time even as mortars are fired and bullets whine and men are killed in the former Belgian Congo, which was pitifully unprepared for the independence it insisted upon and Belgium abruptly granted, it is obvious that trials lie ahead for Tanganyika.

Sat. 12-9-61

But in this case, as has not always been true in others, there is at least a ray of hope for relatively stable conditions.

One reason for this is simply that Tanganyika has been a British trust territory, and as such has profited from British experience in preparing colonial territories for self-government. Despite cries of colonialism from the Communists and their friends, proof of the policies of Britain could be no more dramatic than a head count of the peoples of the world she has given freedom and independence since World War II—more than a half a billion.

Another reason is the leadership of Julius Nyerere, a 40-year-old Roman Catholic ex-school teacher who has been remarkably patient amid African cries for immediate independence and restrained amid explosive racism.

B'ham, Ala.

Nyerere, many Western observers think, may be the most progressive of the African leaders. Although his Tanganyika African National Union is the only political party, he has resisted attempts to make of it a dictatorial force such as has been developed in Ghana under Kwame Nkrumah.

Ghana was also a British protectorate, and it became free with a healthy financial reserve of $750 million, most of which has already been dissipated. Tanganyika has reserves of only $11 million. It will need economic assistance. Ghana's Nkrumah has cozied up to the Communist bloc. Nyerere wants to get his help from the West, even though he will probably officially line Tanganyika up with the neutrals.

While racial tension has sometimes erupted elsewhere, white and Asian minorities have made little resistance to independence and African rule here. Nyerere, furthermore, encouraged British civil servants to stay on after Tanganyikan independence, and he has guaranteed expatriate land titles. "If we in Tanganyika are going to divorce citizenship from loyalty and marry it to color," he said, "then we are breaking one of the main principles for which we have fought for many years by discriminating against people because they do not happen to be black."

Nyerere and Tanganyika will surely be subjected to great pressures from Communists and black nationalists as well who will not be happy to see a stable, pro-Western African government existing as an example of what can be.

The West will be watching hopefully, and, we trust, prepared to extend whatever assistance asked of it.

Associated Press

Julius K. Nyerere

PIONEER COLLEGE AIDS TANGANYIKA

The New York Times

P. 20

Aug 27-61

School Near Dar es Salaam Training African Leaders

New York, N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanganyika, Aug. 18—A small pioneer college near here is playing an important part in Tanganyika's program of building a nation.

It exemplifies this United Nations trust territory's desire to provide its responsible Africans with an opportunity to increase their usefulness to the state.

Kivukoni College, across a palm-fringed bay from Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika's capital, enrolled its first hand-picked class of thirty-seven men and two women six weeks ago. They will remain in college for a year, better equipping themselves for roles in the country's political and cultural life. Tanganyika, now administered by Britain, becomes independent Dec. 9

In another educational development, the University College of Dar es Salaam will open its doors here next month to sixteen law students from East Africa. In three years they will constitute the new institution's first graduating class.

The college, founded earlier this year, is one of three constituent bodies of the University of East Africa. Makerere College at Kampala, Uganda, which has conferred University of London degrees since 1955, is the senior of these schools. The other is the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, Kenya.

University Sets Courses

The new university will concentrate medical studies at Makerere, law here and science at Nairobi. Liberal arts and ordinary science subjects will be available to students at all three sites.

Kivukoni College was designed to teach its students to think more clearly and to use specific political and economic tools. The students, of whom few have had more than the equivalent of a junior high school education, are taught world history and African history, political ideas and organization, parliamentary procedure, economics and sociology and English, French and Russian.

'Life as Against Death'

Colin Leys, Kivukoni's 30-year-old principal, says the college works for "life as against death." Formerly a tutor at Balliol College, Oxford, Mr. Leys believes Kivukoni must play a vital part in the emergence of Tanganyika by rapidly educating Africans who have found themselves in key national or regional positions without sufficient background or expertise.

The average age of the students is 29. Two are already members of the National Assembly. Eleven others are provincial leaders of the Tanganyika African National Union, this country's dominant political party. Still others are trade union officials, business men and Government employes.

Thirty-six of the students come from the ten provinces of Tanganyika. One of the others is a provincial politician from Northern Rhodesia, one is from South-West Africa and another is a refugee from South Africa.

The college was founded on Prime Minister Julius K. Nyerere's initiative and funds were raised by Asian and African groups. During fund-raising campaigns earlier this year in remote rural districts, the equivalent of $80,000 was contributed by African villagers who often gave one or two East African cents. An East African cent is equal to one-tenth of a United States cent.

Abandoned Hotel Used

An abandoned hotel on the water's edge became classroom and dormitory for the students and staff. The college is reached from Dar es Salaam by a ramshackle pontoon propelled by a small motorboat.

The staff, headed by Mr. Leys, comes mainly from Britain, Canada and South Africa. Two temporary teachers come from the United States. James Lowry from Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, and Hugh Gloucester from Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., teach English and political science.

The staff joins the students in regular discussions and manual labor sessions. Unlike many other African institutions, Kivukoni is set up so that the students serve their own meals and work on the college grounds.

Next year the college hopes, if funds can be raised, to add a course in public administration directed by a West African. More students, and some wives, will be accepted. The wives will be taught domestic science and other subjects.

9a

p. 1

British Information Services

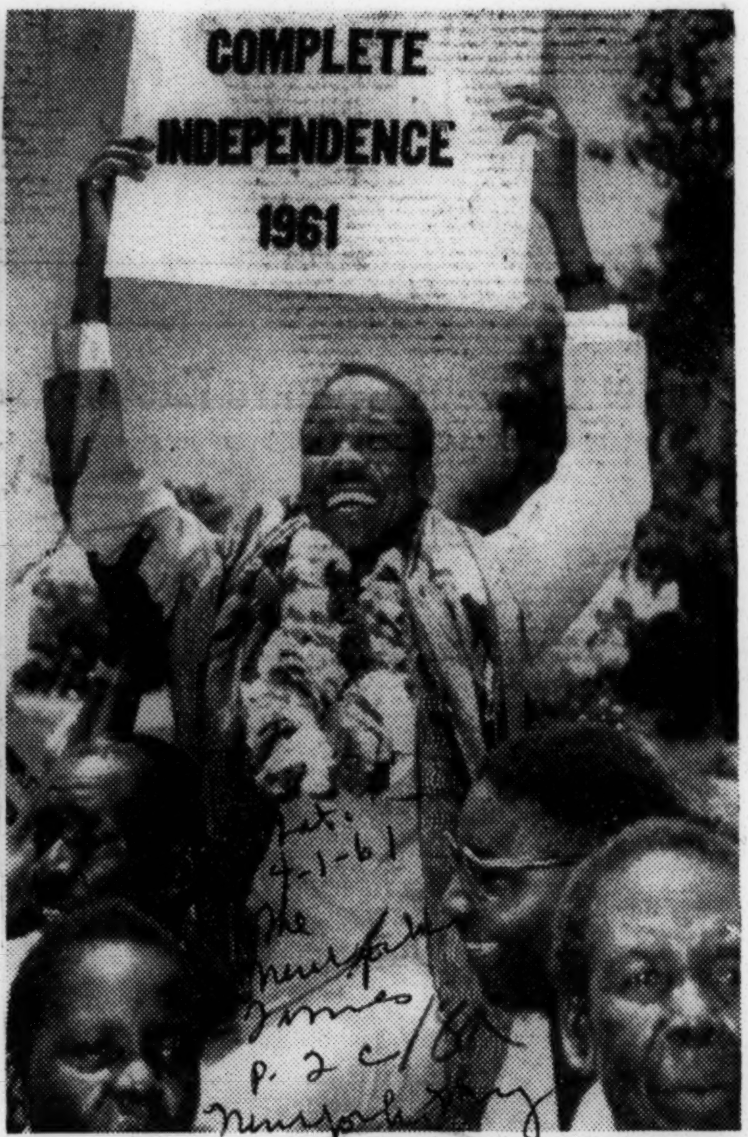
The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
Fri. 3-31-61

Joyful Leader of Tanganyika on the Road to Independence

Garlanded Julius Nyerere, Chief Minister of Tanganyika, flanked by happy followers, strides along in the sunshine in Dar es Salaam. His country is to become fully independent within the Commonwealth Dec. 28.

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston,
Mass., and add'l offices

March 31, 1961



Sat.
4-1-61
The
New York
Times
p. 2 c/8
New York, N.Y.

United Press International Radiophoto

TO LEAD A FREE TANGANYIKA: Julius K. Nyerere, who will become Prime Minister of the African country when it achieves independence on Dec. 28, being carried by backers in Dar es Salaam. The celebration took place on Wednesday, at the close of a two-day constitutional conference. The plans for Tanganyika's independence were outlined by Iain Macleod, the British Colonial Secretary.

JULIUS NYERERE
To head independent Tanganyika

NEW AFRICAN NATION:

9 million, big as Oklahoma, Texas

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md.

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Tanganyika — Tanganyika is scheduled to become an independent nation next Dec. 28.

Sat. 4-8-61

Four months later, May 1, the new nation is to assume full self-government.

The announcement of independence and self-government was made here March 29 following three days of talks between local political leaders and British Colonial Secretary Iain MacLeod.

Julius Myerere, leader of the African National Union, in all likelihood will head the new government.

Tanganyika, located in East - Central Africa, has a population of nine million and covers an area greater than Texas and Oklahoma combined.

The population includes 100,000 Indians and Arabs and approximately 20,000 Europeans.

TANGANYIKA GETS FREEDOM DEC. 28

18a

Africans Dance in Streets at News—Achievement Is Triumph for Nyerere

By LEONARD INGALLS
Special to The New York Times.

The New York Times
Thurs 3-30-61

DARE ES SALAAM, Tanganyika, March 29—Tanganyika is to become independent Dec. 28.

This was announced here today by Iain Macleod, Britain's Colonial Secretary, to a wildly cheering crowd at close of a two-day constitutional conference. Thousands of Africans sand and danced in the streets of this sweltering city when they heard the news.

In preparation for independence, Mr. Macleod said, this United Nations trust territory, which Britain has administered since 1919, will receive full internal self-government May 1. It has had limited self rule since last year.

The achievement of independence this year is a personal victory for Julius K. Nyerere, Tanganyika's 38-year-old Chief Minister, who will become Prime Minister May 1.

The Tanganyika African National Union, the political party he leads, won the territory's first general election by a landslide in 1958. Since then, Mr. Nyerere has guided the country swiftly toward independence—a goal also being sought by Africans in the neighboring British East African territories of Kenya and Uganda.

Racial Harmony Cited

Mr. Macleod attributed Tanganyika's rapid progress to harmony among the country's 9,000,000 Africans, 117,000 Asians and Arabs and 22,000 whites. He said at a news conference that Britain would "warmly support" Tanganyika's application for membership in the British Commonwealth after the country becomes independent.

In reply, Mr. Nyhere said Tanganyika looked forward to independence within the Commonwealth.

He went on to warn his countrymen that "there is nothing soft, nothing easy, ahead of us." He called for "renewed efforts of hard work for ourselves and kindness toward others."

Mr. Nyerere, Mr. Mcleod and Sir Richard Turnbull, Governor of Tanganyika, had bright garlands of flowers placed around their necks as they greeted a delighted crowd from steps of the conference hall after the formal close of the constitutional conference.

Nyerere Leads Trough

Then Mr. Nyerere was hoisted to the shoulders of his supporters, who carried him to a waiting vehicle. For two hours he led celebrants through the winding streets of the city in the blazing sun. The procession moved slowly to the throb of drums. Africans waved leafy branches in the traditional sign of happiness and goodwill.

At the news conference, Mr. Nyerere said the achievement of independence this yar probably would delay the formation of an East African federation with Kenya and Uganda, which he has proposed.

Meanwhile, Tanganyika will continue its association with the East Africa High Commission, an agency that operates such common services of the three territories as railways, harbours, currency, posts and telegraphs. Discussions on this and other subjects such as continued British financial aid for Tanganyika, are to be held at a conference in London in the third week of June.

From the time Tanganyika becomes self-governing May 1 until it achieves independence, only external affairs and defense will continue to be handled by Britain. The Governor and his aides will withdraw from the Council of Ministers and Mr. Nyerere, as Prime Minister, will preside. The Legislative Council will be renamed the National Assembly.

Assets Are Varied

Tanganyika possesses Africa's highest mountain, one of the world's richest diamond mines, an unsurpassed variety of wild life and some of the earth's oldest human remains.

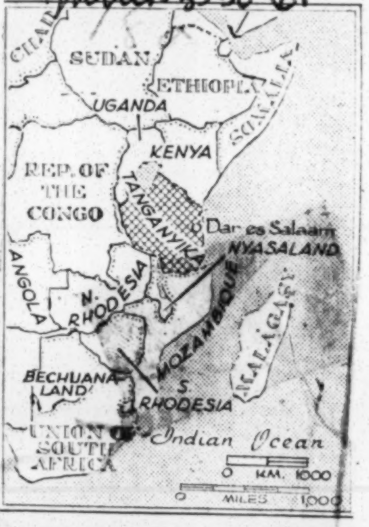
The mountain is 19,565-foot Kilimanjaro. The diamond mine is fabulously rich Mwadui, which in a single year has produced more than $8,000,000 worth of gems.

The wild life includes the elephant, giraffe, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, lion and leopard, a wide variety of reptiles and more than 1,000 different kinds of birds. The ancient relics include the bones of the earliest child, found last month in excavations in the Olduvai Gorge.

18a
The New York Times
p. 5c

Julius K. Nyerere, who is to become first Prime Minister of Tanganyika May 1.

Thurs 3-30-61



The New York Times March 30, 1961
Tanganyika (cross-hatched) will be independent Dec. 28.

18a 1961 UGANDA MISS SARALE A. OWENS

Links Continents

The Christian Science Monitor

American Aids Africa

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

P. 4

New York

A new link between American and African women is being established with the dispatch of Miss Sarale A. Owens to Kampala, Uganda, by the Committee of Correspondence, a nonprofit organization working to develop leadership among women around the world.

Cincinnati-born and formerly YWCA-employed, Miss Owens plans to stay in Africa at least two years working with indigenous women's organizations to make more effective their efforts in behalf of emerging African women.

Wed. 8-2-61

A recent two-month trip to Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nigeria, Ghana, Zanzibar, and the Sudan convinced Miss Owens that she will be able to talk "woman to woman" in the rapidly changing societies of the African continent.

With African women being "jet-propelled" into a world only a handful are ready for, Miss Owens says she intends to look around for all the materials and human resources available and call them to the attention of struggling women's groups.

"You can't just hand them the League of Women Voters handbook and expect them to follow it," she says. "But even with their lack of education and development opportunities, the African women have lots of forces with which to gird themselves. They just need them pointed out."

Boston, Mass.

On her exploratory trip, Miss Owens found many African women eager to get elected to their parliaments, and hostesses seeking to develop the tastes befitting their husbands' new stations in life, but they were full of doubts as to where to begin.

In some places, they had been "invited in" by white women's groups but usually there was a gulf in experience and attitude.

"What the African woman most needs," Miss Owens says, "is an opportunity to practice on her own."

Boston)

As an American, Miss Owens says she hopes to get the "volunteer" principle across to the Africans.

Pach Bros.

Sarale A. Owens

Miss Owens admits there are some challenges to an American woman trying to do a single-handed job in Africa where the needs are so great that the emphasis is on technical teams. "They don't want do-gooders per se," she says. Also she realizes the necessity of keeping on her toes continually as to what America stands for.

"We don't need tractors from your peace corps," she was told bluntly at one point.

"If one has a clear understanding of what America stands for, then he can explain the peace corps," she says.

To other American Negroes who might be thinking sentimentally of "going home to Africa" she advises, "Don't," adding, "What the Africans are interested in are people who can provide the services they need."

The Committee of Correspondence is headed by Miss Anna Lord Strauss, former president of the National League of Women Voters. Miss Owens, who holds a master's degree from the University of Chicago, was formerly personnel officer of the national YWCA.

18a 1961 UGANDA

Uganda Minister Declares Sympathy To Rights Effort

Atlanta Daily World

P.1 18a

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Benedicto Kiwanuka, Chief Minister for Uganda, declared at a press conference Tuesday that the efforts of American Negroes to win full civil rights had his "complete sympathy."

The minister, in this country for a week's visit, said he had discussed the Negro's position, and other problems, at a Monday dinner meeting with the Rev. Martin Luther King, of Atlanta, leader of the successful Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott.

Fri 10-20-61

But, Mr. Kiwanuka said, his main purpose in coming to the United States was to discuss some of his own problems with President Kennedy, for whom he has a high regard.

Atlanta, Ga

He hoped, he said, to gain U. S. assistance in bolstering his country's educational program, particularly in regard to scholarships and more adequate facilities.

When queried about Uganda's participation in an East African Federation, Mr. Kiwanuka asserted that he would be happy to consider taking part if such a body was "organized for the good of all." He did not elaborate.

Mr. Kiwanuka agreed with the stand taken by the Nigerian Ambassador that the recent student flareups against Peace Corps teachers in Nigeria was a "thing that could be expected," but should not be taken too seriously. However, he said, he "couldn't understand why some people who mistreated his friends in the United States would want to come to Africa and make friends."

Accompanied by E. B. Bhwambali and H. J. Obonyo, members of the Uganda Legislative Council, Mr. Kiwanuka arrived in Baltimore Sunday. On Monday, he met with Fowler Hamilton, director of the Agency for International Development (formerly ICA).

On Tuesday, Mr. Kiwanuka had appointments with President Kennedy, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs J. Wayne Frederick, and officials of the International Monetary Fund.

The visitors were to visit New York City and the United Nations on Wednesday ,and depart, by way of London, for Uganda on Friday.

ISLAM SPREADING IN WEST AFRICA

The N.Y. Times

Moslem Religion Adapts to Traditional Practices and Fills a Unifying Role

New York

Special to The New York Times.

DAKAR, Senegal, Jan 25—The Moslem religion is spreading over West Africa again making converts by the thousands, as it did 1,000 years ago according to African and European specialists.

Jan. 25-61

No reliable statistics are available, but a Protestant missionary near the southwestern border of the Sahara believes he has seen a rough measure of the advance.

p.

In some of the villages there where most of the people were animists only a few years ago up to 80 per cent are Moslems now, he said.

Even a casual visitor meets frequent signs of an overwhelming interest in Islam and in religion in general.

A Sudanese driver far in the interior and a Senegalese fisherman on the Atlantic Coast described their religious faith in almost identical phrases of broken French. The visitor tried to draw them into a discussion of politics. Instead he got a sermon on the importance of religion.

Politician's Faith Important

"God is all that counts," they said. "We ask a politician if he is a believer. If he has a God he is good; if he does not, he is bad, no matter what he says or does."

They firmly answered "yes" when asked if they were Moslems. Their expression seemed to say: "What else could I be?"

In Bamako, the capital of Mali, a barefoot boy in khaki shorts does his prayers in front of a filling station, kneeling and bending his head against the concrete.

In Dakar kerosene lamps light the faces of worshipers in fezzes and flowing robes as they pray at night between their shanties of planks and corrugated iron. Their chants compete with the drums of a band in the European night club next door.

Many travelers on the little buses and pickup trucks that are Africa's most popular means of transport carry kettles of the water they need at prayer time.

Communism Discounted

A young African official, an economist with many years in French universities, scornfully brushed aside the suggestion that communism might be a danger in Africa.

"If I were you," he said, "I would be afraid of Moslem fanaticism; that's a far more formidable threat." He added that he was a devout Moslem.

At the University of Dakar an overflow crowd of nearly 300 fills two classrooms two nights a weeek to learn Arabic, the language of the Koran.

The students are young men in European clothes, high school boys in knee pants, old men in sandals and boubous (robes). No teacher ever had a more eager class.

The French professor who conducts the classes says that the desire to know Arabic is so strong that it is in the interest of France to teach it rather than to leave the field open for Egyptian teachers.

Islam is one of the few factors that unite the African nationalists of the former British colonies with those of the former French territories.

Ahmadou Hampate Ba, an influential Islamic scholar and spiritual leader, explained in an interview at Bamako last week that Islam's success in Africa was a result in part to the fact that "it has no color of its own; it is like the water of the river which takes its color from the sand or the rock over which it flows."

He said he wanted African Islam to be "universal," free of political influence and untouched byArab nationalism.

He is working on a translation of the Koran into Bambara, the local language.

Catholic missionaries concede that Islam has many advantages over Christianity in Africa. It is closer to the African villages, they say. It finds it easier to compromise with fetishism; it does not have to quarrel with polygamy and it does not suffer from the handicap of being the "White Man's Religion."

Cairo has made infiltration efforts in the last few months. Egyptian teachers have been coming into West Africa to teach both the Koran and Arabic.

The United Arab Republic is reported planning to add "religious attachés" to its diplomatic missions in Africa.

18a(2) 1961

Plight of African Students Disturbs State Department

The New York Times

P. 1 Sun. 8-27-61

By LLOYD GARRISON

Special to The New York Times.

New York N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—The State Department is alarmed over a report that hundreds of African students in the United States may not have enough money to continue their studies through the coming academic year.

The report warns that $400,000 may be needed for many of the 1,800 Africans now enrolled in American colleges. It also says that $100,000 more will probably be needed to help about 1,000 new arrivals.

These conclusions were presented to the State Department two weeks ago by an advisory council. The group is composed of six private educational agencies engaged in the African exchange program.

Phillip H. Coombs, Assistant Secretary of State for the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, largely concurs with the council's assessment.

"We'll need at least $200,000 as a start," he said, "and we could spend another $200,000 before the year is out."

Funds Lacking

Asked where the money would come from, he answered:

"That's what gives me nightmares every night."

He said his bureau could not provide such an amount without drastically cutting other important projects.

The financial plight of many African students is revealed in a sampling of letters pleading for help from organizations belonging to the council.

The Washington branch of the African American Institute has received more than 100 appeals for aid. All these arrived too late to be eligible for the institute's $89,000 grant-in-aid fund. The grants were made available in March and were exhausted by the end of May.

A Nigerian studying electronics in Los Angeles wrote that his money was stolen fifteen months ago and he couldn't make enough from part-time jobs to pay for his studies.

"I cannot go backward," he said. "I must go forward. But the tide of finance is against me."

Sun. 8-27-61

A Kenyan said he owed the Aurora College in Illinois $450 and would not be readmitted this September unless he paid it. He also submitted a medical bill for $140.

"I am an orphan and the only member of the Masai tribe studying in the U. S.," he said. "My district council has been fiancing my stay. But due to an acute famine that killed thousands of cattle, only a few of my people can even afford to pay their taxes. All I ask is the chance to keep studying so I won't let them down."

Another Kenyan stated:

"I have got no where to look upon. So for God's sake if there is any help you can help me with although it is too late please try."

There is no accurate count of exactly how many African students are in financial distress.

One member of the State Department's advisory council estimates the number could be as high as 450, which is one quarter of all the Africans from south of the Sahara now studying in this country.

Suggests Higher Figure

A spokesman for the African American Students Foundation suggests the figure may be even higher. He said all the 500 students his foundation airlifted from East Africa last fall would require aid "in one way or another."

"At least 200 of them need an average of $500 to get them through this next year," he said.

The problem could be described as reaching "crisis proportions" according to Dr. Frederick Patterson of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

"There will be a lot of ill will and a lot of distressed students if we don't move fast," he said.

Both the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the African American Students Foundation serve on the advisory council. The other four participants are the United Negro College Fund, the African American Institute, the Institute of International Education, and the African Scholarship Program of American Universities.

Publicly, the council members are pledged to cooperate with one another, and the State Department is trying to work out a coordinated approach to the problem. They all share the feeling of Mr. Coombs that the present difficulties "are the heritage of a messy program."

But privately they are in deep disagreement as to how the program should be administered and by whom.

Favor Broad Approach

One faction favors the broad approach of the African American Student Foundation. It received $100,000 from the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation last year to finance an emergency airlift of 500 East Africans, mostly from Kenya.

The idea behind the airlift was to bring over as many qualified Africans as possible. It was conceded in advance that some of the students might not have enough scholarship aid or money saved on their own to get along satisfactorily.

The fact that most of the airlift students have experienced financial distress has prompted rival organizations to term the entire effort a disaster. This was due, they say, to a "shotgun approach" in selection and a failure to follow through once the students arrived.

These critics support the philosophy of the African Scholarship Program of American Universities.

This group is popularly known as the "Henry Program." It is so called after the Dean of Harvard University, David D. Henry. Mr. Henry started a pilot project last year that placed twenty-four Nigerians in Ivy League colleges.

This year 239 Africans will be placed at colleges in thirty-four states and the District of Columbia.

Sources of Aid

Financial support comes from three sources. The colleges provide full four-year tuition scholarships. The International Cooperation Administration pays the students' living expenses, and the African governments are covering transportation costs.

The African American Institute, which administers the program, is arranging quarters with American families through another group, the Experiment in International Living. Summer job opportunities will also be provided.

In many African countries, competition for the Henry scholarships has drawn several thousand applicants, hundreds of whom have excellent qualifications.

Critics of the Henry approach say it is so highly selective that only a small number of "elite" students receive any benefit.

They say the selection process ignores thousands of competent students who could do well in American colleges. They say these are denied a chance for a higher education because of limited facilities in their own countries.

The State Department feels there is ample for both approaches. The task, as Mr. Coombs puts it, is to curb "destructive competition" between rival camps and get all the private agencies working together.

Explains Goal

"Our goal this year is not so much to bring more students over," he said, "but to look after those that are already here and plan for those scheduled to land this fall."

To effect this goal, the department has taken the following steps:

¶It has granted the Institute of International Education $100,000 to administer a limited East African airlift program for about 100 students.

¶It has given $100,000 more to the institute to provide emergency grants in aid to students now enrolled in American universities. The grants have already been disbursed. They were confined largely to needy students who were within a year of getting their degrees. Half of the 500 who applied received assistance.

¶It allocated $25,000 in June to members of the council to disburse to Africans in desperate need of help to get through the summer.

Finds Summer Jobs

In addition, the Labor Department succeeded in finding summer jobs for 110 African students who had trouble getting work.

The State Department is planning to set up a special staff in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs to deal with the African exchange program.

Many of the private agencies in and out of the council have lauded the department's initiative and would like to see it take further action.

Mr. Coombs said:

"We're prepared to go as far as our money and personnel requirements allow."

Statistics show that complaints of financial difficulty come largely from the 900 Africans who arrived in this country on their own without support from the Government or private groups.

"Our diplomatic posts have got to screen these students more thoroughly when they apply for visas," Mr. Coombs said.

"Once they get here, what is needed is a central clearing house to deal with their needs. Too many students are understandably confused by the overlap in functions on the part of so many private groups, not to mention the competition between these groups."

Negro Supremacists

Montgomery Advertiser

8-4-61

A survey by the Institute of International Education finds that two-thirds of the 1,600 African students studying at U.S. colleges and universities in 1960-61 had difficulty getting along with American Negroes.

Fri 12-8-61

The most common reason given by Africans for the ill will that exists was that Negroes consider themselves superior to Africans and act accordingly. An astounding 38% of the African students said they had no Negro friends at all.

18a(2)

Montgomery Ala

Could it be that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has done its educational work too well?

18a(2) 1961 JAMES N. KAROGOI (18 Years Old) PORTSMOUTH, N.H.
PORTSMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL

New Hampshire City Faces Suit Over Free Tuition for an African

New York Times P32

Sun 8-20-61

Judge Protests Waiver of Fee but Does Not Object to Kenyan's Attendance

New York

By JOHN H. FENTON

Special to The New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 16—This old seaport is about to be challenged on its right to educate an African at Portsmouth High School.

The school committee, by a vote of 10 to 1, agreed this week to waive tuition of $405 in accepting the application of James N. Karogoi, 18 years old, of Kikuyu, Kenya, to attend school here next fall.

Municipal Court Judge Thomas E. Flynn said he would institute a taxpayers' suit to nullify the committee's action in waiving tuition. He said he had no objection to the African's attending school.

Sister Votes No

Judge Flynn's sister, Mrs Louise E. McGee, a member of the school committee, cast the dissenting vote on tuition. Later she moved that the members, the Superintendent of Schools and the principal of the high school each contribute $20 toward tuition. The motion died for lack of a second.

Judge Flynn had offered to pay the balance of the tuition.

Mrs. McGee said her main objection to Mr. Karogoi's acceptance was that it was made without official authority from the school committee. She also contended that there was "insufficient information" about the African.

Mrs. McGee declined comment on a subsequent disclosure that she was chairman of the local chapter of the John Birch Society, an ultra-conservative national organization.

Suggested by Kenyan

E. Harry Boothby, principal of the high school, said the possibility of Mr. Karogoi's coming here was suggested by another Kenyan student who has been attending high school in Nashua, N. H., this year. Mr. Boothby said he met the young man while he was competing in a high school track meet.

Mr. Boothby presented the proposition to the Portsmouth high school student council. "There were immediate offers to provide housing. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Des Roches, whose daughter Alice is a member of the council, have agreed to accept the young African in their home. Mr. Des Roches is an engineer at the naval shipyard.

Judge Flynn, when he was city solicitor in 1954, ruled that nonresidents could not be given tuition-free schooling in Portsmouth. The case involved two children from Rye, N. H.

But Judge Flynn was one of several citizens who took advantage of an offer by the school committee to speak at its meeting that voted acceptance of the African. He told the committee: "You must be factual; you have an obligation to be prudent and frugal with tax dollars."

Discussing the situation in his law office today, Judge Flynn said: "I am a conservative, particularly in a case like this; it can be better understood when I say that I once went to the Supreme Court to settle an issue involving $6 for a client of mine at my own expense."

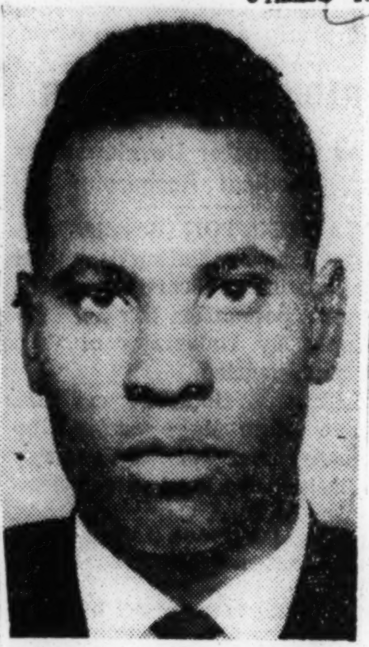
He went on, "I am solely concerned with the paying of the tuition in this case and I will take a dim view of any attempt to impute otherwise.".

The Rev. John Papandrew, minister of the Unitarian-Universalist Church of Portsmouth, and J. D. Hartford, publisher of The Portsmouth Herald, each offered to pay the full tuition.

Mrs. Alice Lee, another member of the school committee, said that several high school students had telephoned her with offers to help pay the fee.

Maj. Harry C. Nuessle, a navigator attached to the near-by Pease Air Force Base, said that "as a parent, I want my son to come in contact with this boy and learn for himself some of the problems of world affairs." The major is a former high school principal from Pennsylvania.

Despite the threat of the taxpayers' suit, Mr. Boothby said he had written Mr. Karogoi that he had been accepted. And the City Council in a special meeting that lasted five minutes voted to extend an official welcome from the city.



Associated Press

James N. Karogoi

18b 1961

India Charges China With New Incursion

New York Times

p. 1 Tues. 11-21-61

By PAUL GRIMES

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 20—India has accused Communist China of "further aggression" along their frontier.

New York, N.Y.

In a strong note to Peiping that was made public today, the Government said Chinese troops had established three new outpasts within Indian territory.

The posts were said to have been set up outside the 12,000-square-mile border area that the Chinese communists have occupied for more than two years.

The note listed eleven incursions along India's 2,000-mile-long border with Communist China. It said the incursions had been made since April, 1960.

These were the first such charges to be lodged since shortly after a dispute between India and Communist China over a 51,000-square-mile area became public in September, 1959.

Nehru Charges Aggression

Speaking in Parliament, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said India had taken "certain military steps" to find out "what has happened and what is happening." He said the area under dispute was large and "obviously every inch cannot be surveyed all the time."

The Indian note said that "aggression is being added to aggression" and that "instances of China's misbehavior against a neighbor bound to her by the five principles of coexistence are increasing."

The protest to Peiping was dated Oct. 31. It rejected a Chinese note of Aug. 12 that accused Indians of border incursions.

The Chinese note was not made public, but some of its allegiations were referred to in New Delhi's reply, which asserted that "there is not one instance of Indian intrusion into Chinese territory."

"The facts are clear, the Indian note said, "and they clearly establish that the tension in the border areas is caused by acts of transgression committed by the Chinese."

Chinese Called Guilty

The note said Chinese forces had moved out beyond what Paiping contended in 1956 to be the international frontier. Mr. Nehru said later, however, that the new outposts were within the boundary as Peiping defined—last year—a boundary that New Delhi firmly rejects.

The Indian note said the recent violations "establish conclusively that the Chinese are guilty of further aggression against India." It said that "their protestations to the contrary are only a cloak to cover up these renewed incursions and aggressive activities."

The note said the new outposts were in eastern Ladakh Province in the state of Kashmir.

One was placed at lat. 33.19 degrees N. long. 78.12 degrees E. The two others were said to be places listed as Nyagzu and Dambuguru neither Nyagzu nor Dambuguru are marked on maps here. New Delhi's note said the Chinese had constructed roads to link the new outposts with rear bases.

It was not clear from the note or from Mr. Nehru's statement how much more of Ladakh the Chinese had occupied beyond 12,000 square miles. In addition to their claim to 15,000 square miles in Ladakh, they have claimed 36,000 square miles in north-eastern India. They withdrew last year from the one place they had occupied in that sector.

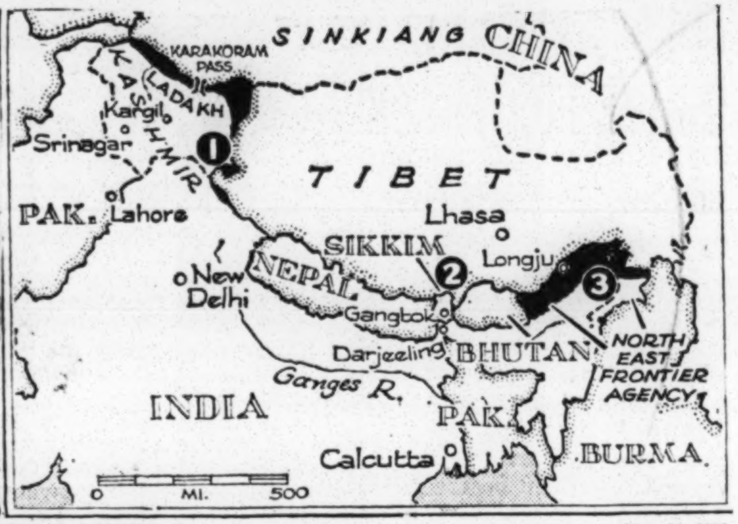
Intensive Patrolling Noted

The note said "intensive Chinese patrolling" had been reported along the frontier. It spoke of new military roads "close to the frontier in the middle and eastern sectors and deep inside Indian territory" in the West.

It listed six border violations in Ladakh, three into Sikkim, an Indian protectorate, and two into India's North East Frontier Agency.

Mr. Nehru discussed the matter in Parliament less than four hours after he had returned to New Delhi from a sixteen-day trip to London, the United States, Mexico and Cairo. His voice was hoarse from a sore throat and cold that he said he had caught in Cairo.

A few minutes earlier, his Deputy Foreign Minister, Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, spoke of several restrictions on Indian diplomats in Peiping and attempts by the Chinese press to "misrepresent and distort" a recent statement by Mr. Nehru or colonialism.



The New York Times Nov. 21, 1961

AGGRESSION CHARGED: India accused Communist China of having established three new outposts on Indian territory in eastern Ladakh Province (1). A note to Peiping also asserted that the Chinese had carried out a total of eleven border incursions since April, 1960, into Ladakh, into Sikkim (2) and into the North East Frontier Agency (3). Areas disputed by the two nations are shown in black.

Lawmakers Aroused

It was clear that the lawmakers, especially those who oppose the ruling Congress party, were aroused. Atul Behari Vajpayee of the right-wing Peoples party said the new checkposts had been established "in utter disregard" of an understanding reached by Mr. Nehru and Premier Chou Enlai of Communist China in April, 1960.

A communiqué issued then at the end of talks between the two leaders in New Delhi said they had agreed to make "every effort to avoid friction and clashes at the border area."

Mr. Vajpayee demanded to know what the Indian Government proposed to do. The speaker, M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, recalled past statements by Mr. Nehru and India's Minister, V. K. Krishna Menon, that every inch of Indian territory would be defended.

In 1954, during an era of cordiality, Mr. Nehru and Mr. Chou signed the so-called five principles of coexistence. These call for respect for territorial integrity, nonaggression, noninterference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

The Indian uproar over Communist China turned the focus here from Mr. Nehru's recent talks with President Kennedy and his week-end meetings with President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic and President Tito of Yugoslavia.

Mr. Nehru said at the airport that the United States and the Soviet Union were "near each other" on major issues, but were "psychologically and politically" so far apart that agreement seemed difficult.

Asked how he had got along with President Kennedy, the Prime Minister replied:

"I get on very well with everybody. That is one of my virtues. There was no question of my not getting on well."

Nehru Defends Krishna Menon

Special to The New York Times.

BOMBAY, India, Nov. 20—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru charged here today that there was a "great deal of deliberate misreporting" of the role of V. K. Krishna Menon as leader of the Indian delegation to the United Nations.

He said during a brief stop at Bombay's Santa Cruz Airport that there was "no question of Menon having overstepped his brief in the United Nations."

18b 1961

Farewell Again To Leadership By Ben-Gurion

New York Herald Tribune
P. 21 Fri.
New York, N.Y. 9-8-61

By The Associated Press

JERUSALEM.

Premier David Ben-Gurion declined to form a new Israeli government yesterday and at the same time took leave of the Israeli Army that he has headed for twelve years as Defense Minister.

His refusal to head a new government, and his taking leave of the Army in the same letter to President Itzhak Ben-Zvi, were interpreted by observers as a decision to retire for good from both offices as soon as he is relieved as head of the present caretaker regime.

Premier Ben-Gurion

To Continue Negotiation

It was understood, however, that the secretariat of his Mapai party did not accept Mr. Ben-Gurion's reasons for declining a new Premiership and will continue inter-party negotiations in the hope he will yet be able to form a coalition.

[Mr. Ben-Gurion's Mapai (Labor) party, in the Aug. 14 voting, won forty-two seats in the 120-seat Knesset. This was a loss of five seats from the forty-seven formerly held by the party, and the result meant that any new government will have to be a coalition, United Press International reported.

[Informed observers here believe that conditions referred to by Mr. Ben-Gurion in his letter are demands by the potential coalition Cabinet members that the Mapai receive a minority of the portfolios, despite the fact it is the largest party in Parliament.]

Stays in Caretaken Post

Mr. Ben-Gurion is serving as Prime Minister in a caretaker government and will remain in office until a new government is formed.

It is likely that Menahem Beigin, leader of the nationalist opposition party Heruth will now be asked to form a government.

Connecticut Man Is Freed by Castro

New York Herald

WASHINGTON (UPI).

The State Department yesterday announced the release of an American who had been imprisoned in Cuba under mysterious circumstances since April 19.

p. 21

The department told Rep. Abner Sibal, R., Conn., that Drexel W. Gibson, fifty, of Greenwich, Conn., has been freed by the Castro regime and is now in the Swiss Embassy. Mr. Gibson was jailed two days after the ill-fated Cuban invasion for alleged "acts against the state."

Fri. 9-8-61
New York, N.Y.

BEN-GURION SEES 20 YEAR CHANGE IN WORLD BLOCS

Chicago Daily

TEL AVIV, Israel, Sept. 10 (AP)—Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion today predicted that in 20 years the Soviet Union will be a democratic country, America a welfare state, and peace will be achieved in the middle east.

P. 3

The 74-year-old statesman made his forecast in an interview published on the eve of Rosh Hashanah [Jewish New Year] in the Tel Aviv paper Yedioth Aharonorth.

Mon. 9-11-61

Ben-Gurion explained however that a precondition for developments anticipated by him is that the cold war be ended within the next two decades. "And I hope it will be ended without the world blowing up," he added.

WORST OUTBREAK

Israeli Arabs Demand 'Ben-Gurion's Head'

The Montgomery Advertiser

P. 1

HAIFA, Israel (AP) — Israeli Arabs in Nazareth demonstrated against the government for the second day Thursday. They clashed with police and shouted, "We want (Premier) Ben-Gurion's head!"

Fri. 9-22-61

The outbreaks were regarded as the worst by Arabs living in Israel since the Jewish state was established 13 years ago.

Police charged the crowd with clubs after Arabs pelted them with stones. Two policemen and three Arab youths were hurt.

Montgomery, Ala.

Thousands of Arabs turned out Wednesday after local Communist leaders called for a demonstration and strike to protest the fatal shooting of three Arab youngsters. They were killed by Israeli border guards Sunday as they tried to slip across to the Egyptian-held Gaza Strip.

The local party leader, Murray Jarhura, was cheered when he accused the Israeli army of discriminating against Arabs in border areas.

An Israeli spokesman said Arabs in Israel may leave the country through regular legal channels but unauthorized travel across armistice lines is forbidden.

The Arab nations have never recognized Israel's borders and maintain that a state of war still exists. Israel asserts that Egyptian intelligence tries to use border crossers for spying and sabotage.

Of Israel's two million inhabitants, about 160,000 are Arabs who remained behind after the Arab-Israeli war. Many reside in border areas and have family ties across the frontier.

Foreign Datelines

Ben-Gurion Quits As Defense Chief

The Philadelphia Inquirer

From Our Wire Services

Fri. 9-8-61

JERUSALEM, Sept. 7.

PREMIER DAVID BEN-GURION declined to form a new Israeli government Thursday and at the same time took leave of the Israeli army, which he has headed for 12 years as defense minister.

His moves announced in a letter to President Itzhak Ben-Zvi were interpreted by observers as a decision to retire for good from both offices as soon as he is relieved as head of the present caretaker regime.

p. 32

It was understood, however, that his Mapai Party will continue inter-party negotiations in the hope he will yet be able to form a coalition.

18b 1961

SEATO Faces Serious Split At Bangkok

New York Herald Tribune

Wed. 3-22-61

Meeting Threatened By Situation in Laos

P. 9

By Dennis Blood

Special to the Herald Tribune

New York N.Y.

SINGAPORE, Mar. 21. — There are increasing indications that a serious split is likely to develop between the Asian and "Western" member states in the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) when the foreign ministers of the eight-nation regional defense pact meet at Bangkok Monday.

Leaders of the Philippine congress have demanded that the foreign ministry at Manila clarify its attitude towards SEATO, following a blunt public declaration by Narciso Ramos, the politically influential Philippine ambassador to Nationalist China.

Mr. Ramos said Friday that the Laotian crisis has demonstrated the ineffectiveness of SEATO. He urged his country to abandon it in favor of a purely Asian anti-Communist alliance with Formosa, South Korea and South Viet Nam.

Manila Complaint

Two days earlier, Felixberto Serrano, Philippine foreign minister, who will represent his country at the Bangkok conference, said that in the light of recent developments in the SEATO treaty area the "efficacy" of the pact must now be called into question.

The government at Manila already had complained that its Western partners were not properly consulting the Philippine republic before taking decisions on behalf of SEATO as a whole, and that in consequence the organization's policy towards the increasing Communist threat in Laos had been ineffective and soft.

Mr. Serrano, who is standing for vice-president as running mate of President Carlos P. Garcia at the national election to be held next November, cannot afford to ignore prevailing Filipino opinion, political experts point out.

When the ministerial conference is held at Bangkok he therefore is expected to present a condemnatory "diagnosis" of SEATO along these lines.

Plans Private Talk

It is already known that he intends to confer privately before the meeting with his Asian colleagues, Thanat Khoman and Mohammed Quadir, the foreign ministers of Thailand and Pakistan.

Reliable sources at Manila say he will urge them to present a common front against the non-Asian member states —the United States, France, Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

These developments have provoked an anxious flurry of last-moment diplomatic activity. The British and American ambassadors at Manila called on Mr. Serrano Thursday to ask him to clarify his mid-week declaration.

Robert G. Menzies, the Australian prime minister, has arranged to see him at Bangkok before the SEATO conference and Dean Rusk, the American Secretary of State, will talk with him on the eve of its opening.

Invasion Grows

The Commercial Appeal

Treaty Members Pledge To Strengthen Forces To Oppose Aggression

Appeal

By HAL McCLURE

Associated Press Staff

Memphis Tenn.

BANGKOK, Thailand, March 24.—The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization's military chieftains, faced with an explosive crisis in Laos, vowed Friday to strengthen the alliance's fighting power to halt communism aggression in Southeast Asia.

18 B

A few hours later, the pro-Western government of Laos charged six battalions of communist troops had invaded Laos from North Vietnam for use against the already demoralized Royal Army.

Sat. 3-25-61

The United States, which has given the government 314 million dollars in aid and military advisers in its fight against pro-communist rebels, announced 15 helicopters are due in Laos to provide additional help.

P. 1

Solidarity Stressed

SEATO's military leaders made an open show of solidarity, apparently intended to squelch reports there had been bickering among the eight-member nations. Close co-operation is necessary, their communique said, to "safeguard the freedom of the peoples of the non-communist states" in Southeast Asia.

The communique, issued at the end of three days of secret talks in this SEATO headquarters city, made no mention of what recommendations the military men will make to the pact's foreign ministers, who meet here Monday.

United States officials maintained a tight blackout on military movements.

Ships of the Seventh Fleet were reported heading toward Southeast Asia and military equipment on Okinawa was being moved to the port of Naha.

Headquarters of the Third Marine Division on Okinawa refused comment on the sudden withdrawal of 2,000 Marines from Japan, where they were taking part in filming of a movie.

Reservists Called Up

Underscoring SEATO's mention of the dangerous trend in South Vietnam's battle with communist terrorists, the South Vietnamese defense department ordered all enlisted reservists into active military service starting April 16.

The seven-year-old anti-communist alliance watching this increased communist activity is made up of the United States, Pakistan, Australia, New Zealand, Britain, France, Thailand and the Philippines.

WORDS REPLACE SHELLS

The Montgomery Advertiser

Lull Comes In Fighting Over Jungle Kingdom

Montgomery, Ala

Mon 3-27-61

P1

1A

VIENTIANE, Laos (AP)—Fighting subsided in Laos Sunday as political leaders took up the Communist challenge to this Southeast Asian kingdom on the diplomatic front.

The general feeling here is that there will be no major military action in Laos during this week's conference of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization in Bangkok, Thailand, or at least until the Soviet Union replies to a proposal for a cease-fire and revival of the international control commission in Laos.

This would follow the classic Communist tactic of combining military and diplomatic action. Pro-Communist rebel troops had been reported advancing steadily on several fronts until this weekend.

QUIET SUNDAY

This sleepy capital spent a quiet Sunday as a world crisis revolved around it. Western military sources said there were no reports of major fighting, although small units are engaged in various areas.

Despite the lull, the United States was preparing to bolster the forces of Premier Prince Boun Oum's pro-Western government if necessary.

U. S. Air Force cargo planes moved in and out of Bangkok regularly Sunday, reportedly on military supply missions to Laos.

A SEATO source said the U. S. aircraft, at least five C124 Globemasters and 10 C130 Hercules turboprops, are stopping at the Thai capital for refueling. The source said their eventual destination is airfields in Northern Thailand, near the Laotian border. Supplies could then be shipped from the airfields into Laos by helicopter or overland.

REBEL TERRITORY

Speculation grew in Vientiane meanwhile that a U. S. transport plane with eight military men aboard could be down in rebel-held territory.

U. S. officials here said they could not go beyond a Washington announcement that the DC3 has been missing since Thursday when it left Vientiane for Saigon, South Viet Nam.

Officials said no search is being made from here and they were unable to say whether planes from other points are hunting for the missing plane. It is possible the crew and passengers aboard the plane decided to take a look over rebel areas.

Eisenhower Indorses Kennedy's Warning To Russia on Laos

The Philadelphia Inquirer

P. 1, Sat. 3-25-61

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., March 24 (UPI).—Former President Eisenhower on Friday heartily indorsed President Kennedy's firm warning against Russian intervention in the Laos crisis.

Mr. Eisenhower, in his first public statement on foreign affairs since leaving office, added that he believed his successor had made it clear that the United States "is not going to be pushed around."

He noted too, however, that "the President is dedicated to peace" just as Mr. Eisenhower's Republican Administration was.

Standing on the putting green at Tamarisk Country Club just before beginning a round of golf, Mr. Eisenhower made these other points:

—Basically the foreign policy of the United States had not changed since the Second World War despite the change in Administrations. He summed up this policy as: "Be conciliatory but at the same time be firm and stand up to commitments."

—The full measure of responsibility for such major policy decisions as Mr. Kennedy's stand in the Laos crisis rests with the President, and it would be improper for anyone else to recommend any course of action without full knowledge of the facts.

—He believes the Kennedy Administration is prepared to live up to collective agreements and treaty obligations in support of the policies of the Western nations.

—He does not think a valid comparison can be made at this time between the Laos crisis and the Korean War. He pointed out that the Korean crisis came shortly after the Second World War and the nations of the world were not up to full strength because of war casualties and postwar disarmament moves.

—The Laos crisis has been much on his mind, and he talked on the telephone with Mr. Kennedy about it Friday morning. This was not their first talk on the subject, he explained. "We discussed it on the way to the Inauguration."

—His Administration never objected to the neutrality of a nation such as Laos if that nation was "truly neutral—not neutral under a false name." We'd be in a fix now "if the United States had not given aid to Laos," he said.

—He intends to maintain an active interest in national and international affairs and will be speaking out in the future "as I am now."

Mr. Eisenhower said Mr. Kennedy telephoned him from Washington Friday morning after the President read in the newspapers that he planned to make a statement. He said Mr. Kennedy asked whether it would relate to the Laos crisis and he told him it would.

18b 1961

UNITED NATIONS

51

Burma's U Thant waits

The Afro American

..By CHARLES P. HOWARD SR....
UN Correspondent

P 9

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The two great powers, the United States and Russia have all but agreed on U Thant of Burma as the man to fill out der discussion, a singl the unexpired term of the late Dag Hammarskjold, as Secretary-General of the United Nations. The term expires April 10, 1963. Details remain to be worked out.

CHARLES P. HOWARD SR.

If agreement is reached on the basis of proposals now un- Secretary-General, acting or otherwise, will be nominated by the Security Council and approved by the General Assembly. There will be no "set of advisors" to the Secretary-General, with veto powers, whom he must consult and take their advice. The "Troika" idea is out.

Although both sides have made concessions, undoubtedly, the Russians under this plan are giving up the mos However, it is understood that Russian Foreign Minister Andrew Gromyko will be dickering with President Kennedy to make up for his concessions here by seeking concessions around Berlin, East Germany and other areas.

Sat. 10-21-61

THANT, HOWEVER, HAS NOT ACCEPTED THE OFFER yet. He is waiting to see what the final details will be. Incidentally U Thant, (U means Mr. Burmese do not have first names,) has not consented to serve. He is waiting to see what the final conditions are.

In spite of all this, it is all but certain, that the world organization — in which 100 nations are represented — will be presided over by a former high school teacher who smokes, chainwise, a small cigar, much in the Hammarskjold, style. He is 52 years old, keeps his excellent form by walking and swimming and observes the religious Buddish virtues of concentration, contemplation and detachment.

Baltimore, Md.

Unlike Hammarskiold, who was a bachelor, Thant is married, has a married daughter. Aye Aye, 22 years old, who like her husband is Burmese — attended college in the New York area. He also has a son, Timmy, 19, who attended college here.

HIS FAMILY home is at Pantanaw, a town of 15,000 population near Rangoon which was all but destroyed in civil strife in 1949. Thant's father was a rice miller and land owner, not of the Burmese ortistocracy but a respected man in his community who had been educated in India. His mother. now 77 years old, still lives in Rangoon.

U THANT

Thant studied to be a school teacher at the University of Rangoon; following graduation, now Prime Minister U Nu became superintendent and Thant headmaster at the same school. Both taught English.

Thant, though he does not consider himself so, is a leading Buddhist scholar. However, he quotes freely from Buddhist literature and often takes Buddhist attitudes toward life.

Asked if he thought he could be tough enough to stand up to the buffets of the office of the Secretary General's office, he replied; "I agree that it is necessary to be tough and I wish I knew if I could be tough enough. Only experience will tell."

The selection of Thant indicates the distance the United Nations has traveled since it was organized only sixteen years ago. Then the UN was

BURMA

largely a western reserve, securely dominated by Americans and Europeans, with the assistance of amiable and obedient Latin Americans. Now the majority of the UN are African and Asian Countries and Latin Americans who increasingly are voting with the Asian-African Group. That represents a center of gravity in world affairs.

Despite repeated United States official denials that an agreement on the selection of U Thant has been agreed upon, U Thant, if he wants it, is the next "Top Executive" of the United Nations.

18b 1961

INDIA

Bomb Blast Just Misses Nehru's Car

The Washington Post

Dist. 9-30-61

Reuters

NEW DELHI, Sept. 29—Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru narrowly escaped possible death tonight when a crude bomb exploded in front of a railroad station as the Indian leader's car passed by.

Nehru was returning home after opening a fair in celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday.

Washington, D.C.

The explosion injured a policeman and five pedestrians.

At the fair, Nehru appealed to 76-year-old Sikh leader Tara Singh to end his "fast unto death" for a separate Punjabi-speaking state within India.

Nehru asked Singh to stop fasting by Oct. 2, the date of the birth of Ghandi, the Hindu religious leader who led India to freedom from Britain.

Nehru said at the fair that fasting was "not the right method to adopt."

P. 1

"We have Parliament and state legislatures, where all matters ought to be discussed and decisions reached," Nehru said.

Nehru Warns Of Possible War If Borders Crossed

Atlanta World

(3)

NEW DELHI — (UPI) — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said Tuesday India "will resist and repel" Chinese Communist troops if they carry out Peiping's threat to cross the Macmahon border line into India.

"I do not rule out war," he said.

Wed 12-6-61

Nehru disclosed that Peiping had warned India it would cross the border if Indian military activities continue along the frontier and that Peiping had accused India of seeking to occupy the vast area between the crest of the Himalayas and their southern foot.

"We are friendly with every country in the world," Nehru said. "But we will fight with China" to end Chinese aggression. "My desire is to avoid it but not to submit as well. If we have to take such a step we will take it."

PROTESTS BORDER INCURSIONS

Atlanta GA

Nehru told parliament the Chinese warning was received two days ago in reply to India's Oct. 31 protest note against a series of border incursions by Red army troops.

The Chinese note accused India of establishing new checkposts and increasing military activities in the border areas. It denied Nehru's previous charges Peiping had violated Indian air space and denied setting up additional posts in the Ladhak area.

Nehru said India's note had asked that Chinese patrols approach no closer than 20 miles to the Indian border but "they have said if Indian military activities continued they will send their troops across the Macmahon line but Peiping since has repudiated it.

WILL RESIST COMMUNISTS

During the debate Praja Socialist member Nah Pai asked Nehru "what do you intend to do if the Chinese march across the Macmahon line?" Nehru replied, "we obviously will resist and repel" the Communist forces.

The Chinese note demanded India stop its "unlawful action in the Chinese border area otherwise the Indian government must be held fully responsible for the new tension caused by such unlawful action."

The note, released later by the minister of external affairs, accused India of continually stepping up military activities in the area and establishing many new checkposts. It said the Indian actions were "an open interference with China's internal affairs" which "shows the Indian government's irresponsible attitude of trumping up falsehoods."

18b 1961 INDIA

Birmingham World 8.5

India's Population Dilemma: 9 Million Too Many Each Year

Sat. 11-11-61

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The leaders of the world's two largest democracies, representing over one fifth of the people on earth, sat down early this week.

The occasion was the meeting of India's Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, and President John F. Kennedy.

Among the world's nations, India, with 440 million people, is second in size only to China; the USSR is third and the USA with its 183 million, is fourth.

Birmingham
Ala

Since Nehru's last official visit to the United States only five years ago, nearly 40 million people have been added to India's population. In the next five years, more than 45 million people will be added, according to Robert C. Cook, president of the Population Reference Bureau.

In the last 30 years, India's birth rate has declined little, if at all, Cook said, from its historical high level, which remained close to the upper biological limit of fertility. In 1958, the last year for which an estimate is available, the annual birth rate was 39.1 (births per thousand in the population).

But India's death rate, which was about 31 in the 1930-40's, fell quite rapidly during the 1950' due to improvements in public health and the spread of preventive medicine. By 1958, the estimated death rate was 19.4.

The annual rate of natural increase (births minus deaths is now 19.7 per thousand, or almost 2 percent. This rate of growth is not much greater than that of the United States: but with a population based ovc rtwice as large, India grows by almost 9 million more people each year, compared with 3 million for the USA.

While India's population is over twice as large as America's, her land area is scarcely more than one third as large. Like most underdeveloped countries, India's population is over 80 percent rural. Heaviest population density exists in the fertile Ganges plain and the southern coastal strips, both farming areas.

WIDER GAP

In terms of per capita cultivated land the gap is even wider: the USA has 2.8 cultivated acres per person, India less than one acre Even though she is an agrarian country, and her agriculture is preponderantly food corps, India does not produce enough food for her people. While her food imports now represent only 4 percent of total consumpjtion, continued population growth could make her more dependent upon imports.

There is danger that hunger will be even more widespread in India within a few years.

Relating food and other basic essentials to India's population dilemma, Nehru has said that India's projected growth "does not become merely some kind of a theoretical concept ,but the actual figure for which we have to plan in terms of food, clothing, housing, education, health ,and work."

"Then we realize," he said "even more than otherwise, what we are up against if our population goes up rapidly, and the necessity for some kind of limitation . . . . . becomes an urgent matter for us."

Today, the Indian government is one of the few committed to a policy limitation. A family planning program has been part of the over-all economic and social development scheme since India initiated her first 5-year plan in 1951. Two subsequent plans have increased the appropriations -- from $1.5 million in 1951-56 plans to about $10 million in the 1965-61 plan, and $52 million in the third plan begun last April.

Cook said "Laudable as these efforts are, they are as yet on a scale too small to affect the critically high birth rate."

Text of Kennedy-Nehru Communique

PIO

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 — Following is the text of the joint communiqué issued by the White House today on the talks between President Kennedy and Prime Minister Jawaharla Nehru of India.

The New York Times

The President and the Prime Minister have had four days of especially pleasant and rewarding conversations. These began in Newport, Rhode Island, on Monday, were continued for several hours Tuesday morning with senior Indians and U. S. officials present, with further private discussions Wednesday, and a brief final meeting today.

Fri. 11-10-61

Subjects covered amount almost to a map of the troubled areas of the world. The problems of getting a peaceful settlement in Berlin, of securing the peace and liberties of the people of Southeast Asia, the problems of control of nuclear testing and disarmament, of the Congo, on how to strengthen the United Nations, and of United States and Indo-Pakistan relations were among the topics.

Prime Minister Nehru used the occasion to go deeply into the philosophic and historical background of Indian foreign policy. The President similarly went into the goals and objectives of American foreign policy as they have been molded and shaped over the years.

New York, N.Y.

Berlin and Asia Discussed

The President and the Prime Minister examined in particular those areas where peace is threatened. They discussed the dangers inherent in recent developments in Berlin and Southeast Asia,

Concerning Berlin, President Kennedy reaffirmed the United States commitment to support the freedom and economic viability of the two and one-quarter million people of West Berlin and the President and the Prime Minister concurred in the legitimate and necessary right of access to Berlin.

The President also assured the Prime Minister that every effort would be made to seek a solution of the Berlin problem by peaceful means, and underlined the importance of the choices of the people directly concerned.

With respect to Southeast Asia, the President and the Prime Minister confirmed that it is the common objective of the United States and India that Laos be a genuinely neutral state, free of domination by any foreign power, and that each nation in the area have the opportunity to make its own choice of the course it will take in seeking to solve pressing economic and social problems under conditions of peace.

The President and the Prime Minister discussed India's efforts for the improved well-being of her people. The President reaffirmed the United States' interest in the success of this great effort.

They exchanged views on the desirability of a cessation of nuclear testing. The President referred in this connection to the reent resumption of tests by the Soviet Union, which broke the previous oratorium, and reaffirmed the United States unwillingness to accept a further uncontrolled nuclear test moratorium.

The Prime Minister and the President agreed on the urgent need for a treaty banning nuclear tests with necessary provision for inspection and control.

The President and Prime Minister stressed the high importance of measures to avoid the risk of war and of negotiations in this connection to achieve agreement on a program of general and complete disarmament.

India and the United States share in the fullest measure their common objective to develop the United Nations as the most effective instrument of world peace.

The President and the Prime Minister reviewed the United States and Indian contributions to United Nations operations in th Congo, which they regard as an illustration of how that body, even under extremely difficult conditions, can help bring about conditions for the peaceful resolution of conflict.

Hope Voiced on Congo

Both the Prime Minister and the President strongly share the hope that as the result of the efforts of the people of the Congo and the United Nations a peaceful and united Congo will be achieved. The President expressed his special appreciation of the role played by the Indian soldiers in the Congo, who comprise more than one-third of the United Nations force there.

The Prime Minister and the President noted the cooperation and exchange of information between United States and Indian scientists in space research. They agreed that this activity, which has the aim of peaceful exploitation of outer space for the benefit of mankind, could be usefully developed.

The Prime Minister and the President consider that their talks have been highly useful in the pursuit of their common objectives of an enduring world peace and enhanced understanding between the Governments of India and the United States. They intend to keep closely in touch with each other in the months and years ahead.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru addressing National Press Club in Washington.

NEHRU SAYS ENTRY TO BERLIN IS VITAL

The New York Times

Joins Kennedy in Terming Access Right 'Legitimate' —Neutral Laos Urged

Ari. 11-10-61

Text of the joint communiqué is printed on Page 10.

By TOM WICKER
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—President Kennedy and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru issued a joint communiqué today asserting the West's "legitimate and necessary right of access to Berlin."

P. 1

Mr. Kennedy, the communiqué said, "assured the Prime Minister that every effort would be made to seek a solution of the Berlin problem by peaceful means, and underlined the importance of the choices of the people directly concerned."

The communique was issued after a seventy-five-minute meeting between the President and the Indian leader, their fourth conversation since they met Monday at Newport, R. I.

Neutrality for Laos Urged

On another topic that occupied much of the discussions, Southeast Asian problems, the communiqué stated the "common objective" that Laos be "a genuinely neutral state, free of domination by any foreign power."

In an appearance at the National Press Club, Mr. Nehru spoke more specifically about his views on Southeast Asia and advocated a course that he is reported to have urged on Mr. Kennedy during their conversations.

He recalled that after the 1954 Geneva conference that ended the Indochina war, the participating nations, including the Soviet Union and Communist China, had agreed "to leave those states [in Southeast Asia] to themselves."

This policy of neutralizing the area under strong international observation teams "was the only policy that could succeed there," he declared.

Advice on Vietnam

International control commissions did well in Cambodia, he said, and prevented truoble in Laos for several years. In South Vietnam, however, an international commission "has not been made to work," he declared.

If such a commission "functioned correctly" and got the cooperation of all nations, Mr. Nehru said, "the deterioration of the Vietnam situation could be checked."

This reflected what Mr. Nehru had told the President in their private conversations.

The Prime Minister made these suggestions:

¶That it might be possible for the United States, India, Communist China and the Soviet Union jointly to guarantee a neutral Southeast Asia and to set up international border controls in that area.

¶That increased United States military shipments to Laos and South Vietnam would bring on more and bigger shipments to Communist forces there and increasingly involve the whole area in cold war" issues.

The real problem, Mr. Nehru told the President, is to isolate these states from the "cold war" to the greatest possible extent.

The assertion in the joint communiqué of the right of access to Berlin had been a major aim of United States officials.

The communiqué also said Mr. Kennedy had reaffirmed the United States' commitment to support West Berlin's freedom and economic viability—two conditions highly dependent upon free access.

On nuclear testing, another important topic of discussion, both the communiqué and Mr. Nehru's remarks at the press club added little to the positions the Prime Minister had taken before coming here.

The joint statement declared that Mr. Nehru and Mr. Kennedy had "agreed on the urgent need for a treaty banning nuclear tests with necessary provision for inspection and control."

It said Mr. Kennedy had referred to the Soviet Union' violation of an agreed-upon moratorium on nuclear tests and had "reaffirmed the United States' unwillingness to accept a further uncontrolled test moratorium."

That apparently meant that the Prime Minister had not relinquished his view that another moratorium should be arranged pending the negotiation of a treaty and controls.

Soviet Blasts Assailed

At the press club, Mr. Nehru labeled the Soviet test series "a very harmful, disastrous thing" and added: "Apart from the harm it actually causes, it brings about a war psychosis."

The communiqué, which ranged over many matters, declared the two leader's objective to make the United Nations "the most effective instrument of peace" and particularly expressed support for United Nations efforts in the Congo.

One example of the several differences in viewpoint of the two men was included in the communiqué. Both affirmed the right of self-determination in Southeast Asia, but it was only the President who was quoted as "underlining the importance of the choices of the people" of Berlin.

Officials indicated that Mr. Nehru, in fact, had seemed quite willing for East Berlin to be regarded as a part of East Germany and did not care to apply the doctrine of self-determination in that area.

At the press club, Mr. Nehru made a short speech, then answered member's questions.

'Neutralist Bloc' Denied

The Prime Minister strongly rejected the concept of a "neutralist bloc" and of himself as "the acknowledged leader" of such a group, as one questioner put it. He said he could speak only for India.

Other nations usually linked with the "neutralist bloc," he asserted, actually are individual countries expressing independent views.

"These countries are full of their own problems," he said. As for matters like the Berlin crisis or nuclear testing, "it's at the fringe of their minds really," he added.

Mr. Nehru cited the Belgrade conference of nonaligned nations, at which, he said, most of the African countries had been concerned primarily with African affairs. "Intellectually" they realized the importance of Berlin, he added, but "emotionally they are full of their own problems."

The Prime Minister returned several times to a theme he has sounded often in his visit here —mhat he calls the "conditioning" of a people's outlook on the world.

'Conditioning' Explained

India, he said, has been conditioned by her long history of tolerance toward and absorption of successive waves of invaders and immigrants—Hellenic peoples, Huns, Scythians, Arabs, Persians, Jaws and Christians.

India "and particularly my own generation," Mr. Nehru said, also has been conditioned by her struggle for freedom and the teachings of Mohandas K. Gandhi.

The nation's geography has further conditioned its outlook, he added.

Thus, he said, a nation's view of the world cannot be understood by other nations until factors like these are taken into account.

The Prime Minister conceded that there could be no neutral position "when one side can be defined as right or wrong."

But "there are a good many grays in this world," he said, and then problems become more difficult.

"A politician may aim at the right — he may even perceive the right—but he must convey that perception to others to function," Mr. Nehru remarked. "A saint need not—therefore he is often stoned to death."

Kennedy Unhappy Over Nehru's 'Utopian' Stand

The Call P. 1 Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON. — (NNPA) — Amidst a seething controversy over his "utopian" stand in the Cold War, Prime Minister Jawharlal Nehru wound up eight days of strenuous activity in Washington and New York Sunday morning and departed for Los Angeles.

The man with whom "peace is a passion" concluded a series of free and frank exchanges with President Kennedy on Friday morning. These exchanges covered discussions of nuclear testing, including the problems or controls and the relationship between testing and disarmament, and other things.

President Kennedy, who maintains that the United States cannot risk another uncontrolled moratorium, was a gracious host but failed to alter Mr. Nehru's stand on the matter.

Ari. 11-17-61

J. F. K. A Bit Unhappy

Sources close to the White House said the Administration is a bit unhappy over the Indian position, both with respect to another moratorium on the Cold War and Mr Nehru's lukewarm approach to the problems of Southeast Asia.

The United States contends that the Communists are slowly swallowing up Laos and South Viet-Nam. But Mr. Nehru, who plays a key role in this dispute as chairman of the International Control Commission, which is supposed to oversee the situation, feels there should be little or no interference in this "war of nerves and bullets."

In the United Nations on Friday, Mr. Nehru is said to have set a "Utopian Goal" for the diplomats when he suggested that all of the UN's 103 members drop politics and devote a year to "cooperation" in all fields. Observers declared later that implementations of this advice would entail dropping of disarmament efforts and nuclear weapons tests. "A far-fetched idea at this time," said one delegate.

Japanese Students Apologize

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Thurs. 2-16-61

p15t

NEW YORK — (AP) — A group of repentant Japanese student leaders came to the United States Tuesday to make amends for their role in the anti-American demonstrations in Tokyo last June.

The riotous demonstrations forced former President Eisenhower to cancel a scheduled visit to Japan.

The 30 student leaders, speaking through a spokesman, said "we have come to express our humble apologies for leading the demonstrations against former President Eisenhower.

"We feel that these had a bad effect on the relations between the United States and Japan, and also on the Western world."

The students admitted that the demonstrations were Communist inspired but said they now had abandoned the Communist ideology in favor of the Moral Re-Armament philosophy.

Their visit to the United States is being sponsored by the Moral Re-Armament movement.

Honeymoon Is Ending for U.S. in Korea

The N.Y. Herald Tribune
New York, N.Y.
Apr. 3 1961

Anti-Americanism Is Declared on Rise

By Edgar E. Clark

Special to the Herald Tribune

SEOUL, Mar. 16.—The second South Korean-American honeymoon appears about over.

It has lasted more than ten years, or from the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950, in itself a great improvement over its predecessor, a flashy affair of only a few months duration. The first honeymoon, which started in 1945 with termination by the American military of Japanese occupation below the 38th parallel, came to a speedy end when ex-strong man Syngman Rhee failed to obtain the political concessions he desired from the United States.

The wind-up of the second affair is a bit overdue. It would have come sooner but for Dr. Rhee having blocked democratic forms of government, expression and assembly to the point where he was repudiated by the April revolution of last year. And some of the more unhappy, or unpleasant, aspects of its finish can be attributed directly to Dr. Rhee, since popular revulsion to him was followed by rising dislike and criticism of everything he advocated, whether good or bad. The United States has been merely one, albeit the most important, of these victims.

Labeling the Situation

The developing situation has been labeled as anti-Americanism by the over-sensitive, the soreheads and, of course, the Communists, and as resurgent nationalism by both the apologists, American and South Korean alike, and those who like to pretend the problem does not exist. In fact, it is a bit of both. Also, since xenophobia only chronic in the but long virulent in Korea, the Americans are the natural recipients. After all, they are the foreigners who have been here in the greatest numbers and for the longest time, except for the Japanese occupation.

The result is that the South Koreans are again airing their differences with the Americans and doing it sometimes pretty vociferously. This time, however, the Chang Myun government tends to give an official soft pedal to popular outbursts, while under Dr. Rhee such affairs were often generated by the government and did not necessarily express the popular feeling of the masses of South Koreans.

Recently, there have been posters and calls for "Yankee go home." But, so far, these have been few indeed and the work of crackpots and Communists. Every South Korean this reporter has talked to has expressed dismay at the very thought of a withdrawal by the United States.

The Real Disputes

The real disputes are much more specific, are debatable and are certainly not insoluble. One of the biggest centers around the pay scales and social security status of the several thousand South Koreans employed by the American armed forces here in categories ranging from unskilled laborers to clerical and administrative personnel.

Another, and a very popular one with the mass of South Koreans, springs from the lack of a status of forces agreement between the United States and South Korea.

These prime differences, since their settlement continues to pend, perhaps indefinitely, have assisted the birth of other disagreements, most of which are neither serious nor lastingly genuine. Number one on this list has been the new United States-South Korean aid agreement, described before ratification as "shameful" and a "blot on the national sovereignty" by a few, but vocal, politicking politicians and addle-headed youngsters.

Point of Contention

Actually, the point of contention was no more than that the new pact requires the same obligations and responsibilities from South Korea, as from other countries receiving American aid, and thereby eliminated an exception, intended to be temporary and arising from the Korean war.

Next has come antagonism to American-educated South Korean instructors and American nationals who serve as staff in Korean higher schools, a situation which boiled over last autumn when students wrecked the homes of American educators at a missionary-supported university.

Basic cause of this type of problem could be best, but only vaguely, described as student dissatisfaction with the "attitude" of the Americans concerned, or matters concerned primarily with individuals, which are bound to occur from time to time not only in South Korea but also in similar institutions elsewhere.

Finally, there is the feeling among South Korean youngsters, especially those too young to have had any serious experience with the Korean war, that the major barrier to reunification is the presence of American troops in their country. One can be gentle to the immaturity of this view, since it is based on lack of knowledge of the realities, so long as it goes no further along the Communist line.

18b 1961 PAKISTAN

LBJ Gives VIP Treatment To Pakistani Camel Driver

Jackson Daily News Mon. 10-16-61

p. 1

JOHNSON CITY, Tex. (AP) — Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson plans today to give a Pakistan camel cart driver the same gilt-edge treatment that has charmed heads of nations.

Bashir Ahmad, 44, who sports a flowing black mustache, and Johnson arrived at the latter's central Texas ranch Sunday night. London fog and the grounding of American civil flights in Sky Shield II combined to cause a delay of almost 12 hours.

"Two of my prayers have been answered," Bashir told Mrs. Johnson, who met him and the vice president at the air strip back of the LBJ Ranch house.

"One prayer was that our family was in good health and the other was that I would come to America."

The camel driver then was whisked to the ranch house in a jeep flying the Pakistan flag.

"Ranchers and cattlemen here do not use camels,but we are familiar with the problems that face your country," Johnson told Bashir. "When you return, I hope you will feel much closer to the American people."

The vice president planned to take Bashir on a tour similar to sightseeing trips given President Kennedy, German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, Pakistan President Ayub Khan, and Mexico's President Adolfo Lopez Mateos. Bashir's trip originally was scheduled for July 4 but was delayed until after the visit of the Pakistan President.

Today's schedule called for a visit to the Pedernales Electric Cooperative in Johnson City and a noon barbecue attended by some of Johnson's neighbors.

Johnson will take his guest Tuesday on a tour of Six Flags Over Texas, an entertainment center near Dallas, and then to the State Fair in Dallas where Bashir will be honored at a ceremony in front of the Hall of State. They will go to Washington by plane late Tuesday.

The vice president first greeted the camel driver when Bashir arrived in New York Sunday aboard a jet airliner from London.

Johnson—to whom Bashir refers as "the deputy king" — first met the camel driver while the vice president was touriing Pakistan last spring. As he shook hands with Bashir, Johnson said, "Come over and see me." and Bashir accepted. American business men made the trip possible under the People-to-People program.

Jackson Daily News Mon. 10-16-61 P1

WEST MEETS EAST—Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, right, welcomes his guest, Pakistani camel cart driver Bashir Ahmad, at New York's Idlewild Airport yesterday. They flew to Texas last night for a visit to Johnson's ranch. Johnson met Ahmad last spring while touring Pakistan.—Daily News-AP Wirephoto.

Text of Letter by Kennedy to President of Vietnam

~~New York Times~~

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Following is the text of a letter dated Tuesday, Oct. 24, from President Kennedy to President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam:

6 Sec

Dear Mr. President:

On the sixth anniversary of the Republic of Vietnam, the United States of America is proud to pay tribute to the courage of the Vietnamese people. We have seen and marked well the anguish—and the glory—of a nation that refuses to submit to Communist terror. From the people that twice defeated the hordes of Kublai Khan, we could expect no less. America, and indeed all free men, must be grateful for the example you have set.

Sat 10-27-61

Mr. President, in 1955 we observed the dangers and difficulties that surrounded the birth of your republic. In the years that followed, we saw the dedication and vigor of your people rapidly overcoming those dangers and difficulties. We rejoiced with you in the new rice springing again from fields long abandoned, in the new hospitals and roads and schools that were built, and in the new hopes of a people who had found peace after a long and bitter war.

New York

The record you established in providing new hope, shelter and security to nearly a million fleeing from communism in the north stands out as one of the most laudable and best-administered efforts in modern times.

Your brave people scarcely tasted peace before they were forced again into war. The Communist response to the growing strength and prosperity of your people was to send terror into your villages, to burn your new schools and to make ambushes of your new roads.

On this October 26, we in America can still rejoice in the courage of the Vietnamese people, but we must also sorrow for the suffering, destruction and death which communism has brought to Vietnam, so tragically represented in the recent assassination of Col. Hoang Thuy Nam, one of your outstanding patriots.

U. S. Aware of Struggle

Mr. President, America is well aware of the increased intensity which in recent months has marked the war against your people, and of the expanding scale and frequency of the Communist attacks.

I have read your speech to the Vietnamese National Assembly, in which you outline so clearly the threat of communism to Vietnam. And I have taken note of the stream of threats and vituperation, directed at your Government and mine, that flows day and night from Hanoi. Let me assure you again that the United States is determined to help Vietnam preserve its independence, protect its people against Communist assassins, and build a better life through economic growth.

I am awaiting with great interest the report of Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor based onn his recent talks and observations in Vietnam, supplementing reports I have received from our embassy there over many months. I will then be in a better position to consider with you additional measures that we might take to assist the republic of Vietnam in its struggle against the Communist aggressors.

Mr. President, we look forward in these perilous days to a future October 26, when Vietnam will again know freedom and peace. We know that day is coming, and we pray that it may be soon.

I speak for the American people when I say that we are confident of the success of the Vietnamese nation, that we have faith in its strength and valor, and that we know that the future of the Vietnamese people is not Communist slavery, but the freedom and prosperity which they have defended and pursued throughout their history.

New York Times
6 Sec
Sat 10-27-61
New York

Associated Press Radiophoto

TAYLOR VISITS THAILAND LEADER: Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor talking with Premier Sarit Thanarat yesterday in Bangkok. General Taylor was on a mission to Asia.

KENNEDY RENEWS PLEDGE OF U.S. AID TO SAVE VIETNAM

New York Times
6

Fri 10-27-61

Hails Diem on Anniversary—Decision on New Action Awaits Taylor Report

New York

The text of Kennedy's letter will be found on Page 6.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—President Kennedy has reassured South Vietnam of his determination to help it resist Communist attacks and preserve its independence.

Mr. Kennedy gave the new assurance in a letter to President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam. It was sent to mark the sixth anniversary of South Vietnam's existence as a republic.

"I am awaiting with great interest the report of Gen. Maxwell Taylor based on his recent talks and observations in Vietnam, supplementing reports I have received from our embassy there over many months." Mr. Kennedy said. "I will then be in a better position to consider with you additional measures that we might take to assist the republic of Vietnam in its struggle against the Communist aggressors."

Taylor Report Due Today

The President expects a report tomorrow from General Taylor, his special military assistant. The latter and his investigation team have proceeded to Thailand after a first-hand look at the situation in South Vietnam, which has been experiencing intensified Communist guerrilla assaults and economic difficulties.

A primary aspect of General Taylor's mission to South Vietnam was to determine whether effective resistance to the mounting Communist threat could be organized short of the assignment of United States combat troops to Southeast Asia

Mr. Kennedy's warm message of tribute to the Vietnamese people was dated Tuesday and made public by the White House today.

South Vietnam was created by the 1954 Geneva conference that divided Vietnam into two parts. It became independent later that year and on Oct. 26, 1955, proclaimed itself a republic.

Lauds People's Courage

President Kennedy praised the courage of the Vietnamese people for their resistance to Communist terror. "All free men must be grateful for the example you have set," he wrote.

He also repeatedly stressed the importance of domestic economic and social reforms, pledging United States help for economic growth as well as military resistance.

The United States "is well aware of the increased intensity which in recent months has marked the war against your people and of the expanding scale and frequency of the Communist attacks," Mr. Kennedy wrote.

6 Sec

"Let me assure you again that the United States is determined to help Vietnam preserve its independence, protect its people against Communist assassins and build a better life through economic growth."

Sat 10-27-61

Diem Urges 'New Awareness'

Special to The New York Times.

SAIGON, Vietnam, Oct. 26—President Ngo Dinh Diem promised his beleaguered nation today to lead "a new awareness" of the Communist danger facing his country.

In a message marking South Vietnam's seventh anniversary of independence, the President acknowledged that his nation had failed to make "all the necessary efforts to meet appropriately the exigencies of the war" against the Viet Cong (Vietnamese Communist) guerrilla forces.

The Vietnamese leader asked for a "new impulse to a rapid transformation of the economic and social structure of Vietnam, through respect for human beings, community development and collective progress." He demanded the "destruction of Communist aggression."

It was for these purposes, he said, that he declared a state of emergency last week. The move was also intended to mobilize resources to aid victims of the disastrous Mekong River floods, he said.

The President's statement appeared to endorse Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor's recommendation yesterday for a "national mobilization of everything that is available" to meet the present emergency.

General Taylor, President Kennedy's special military adviser, said South Vietnam as well as the Western Allies needed to be made aware of the crisis here.

The usually gay independence holiday was observed quietly, by the President's order, in deference to the national emergency and out of respect to the flood victims.

Taylor Meets Thai Premier

Special to The New York Times.

BANGKOK, Thailand, Oct. 26—Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor conferred with Premier Sarit Thanarat for three hours today.

The general also received a secret briefing on the military capabilities of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization at the headquarters of the United States military advisory group here.

The United States Ambassador to Thailand, Kenneth T. Young, who accompanied General Taylor today, said the general's talks with the Premier were "very useful" and covered Vietnam, Laos and Berlin. Thailand's dispute with Cambodia was not discussed.

18b 1961

S. Viet Nam Orders State Of Emergency

p.2 The Atlanta Constitution

Thurs. 10-19-61

Atlanta, Ga.

By ROBERT TRUMBULL

(Copyright 1961 by the New York Times Co.)

SAIGON—President Ngo Dinh Diem Wednesday placed South Viet Nam in a "state of emergency."

He took this action a few hours before holding the first of a series of conferences with Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, head of the U.S. mission studying ways in which Washington can assist the Saigon government in meeting an increasingly serious Communist threat.

Gen. Taylor and an 11-man team of military, economic and diplomatic specialists arrived Wednesday morning. They plan to remain six or seven days for what President John F. Kennedy's military adviser described as an "across the board" examination of South Viet Nam's critical problems.

In another development, the Saigon government announced Wednesday that Col. Hoang Thuy Nam, chief South Vietnamese liaison officer with the International Control Commission here, had been murdered by Viet Cong (Viernamese Communist) guerrillas.

The government said Col. Nam had been kidnaped by a Viet Cong Band on Sunday, Oct. 1, while he was driving near his farm about 12 miles north of Saigon. His body, which a coroner's report said showed evidence of torture, was discovered Tuesday in the Saigon River about two miles outside the city. Physicians estimated that he had meen dead for a week.

The decree proclaiming a state of emergency had been signed by President Ngo Monday but was not announced until Wednesday. The measure, which gives him power to suspend constitutional processes in any matter affecting the nation's security, was ratified by the National Assembly in an extraordinary session late Wednesday.

There is no time limit on the decree.

The increasing gravity of the military situation and the severe problems raised by the devastating floods in the southern rice-growing provinces were given as the reason for the president's emergency action. More than a million persons have been placed in acute distress by the almost unprecedented overflow from the swollen Mekong River. The waters have almost completely inundated three provinces.

Gen. Taylor spent 2½ hours with President Ngo Wednesday afternoon, following a morning-long conference with U.S. Ambassador Frederick E. Nolting Jr. and other embassy officials. The meeting with the president was described as a "preliminary discussion."

The general and the president conversed in French, a language the former U.S. Army chief of staff learned when he was a young officer assigned in Paris and later taught at the U.S. Military Academy, Ambassador Nolting and other high-ranking U.S. and Vietnamese representatives were present at the presidential talk.

President Kennedy' special representative said on his arrival Wednesday that no "assumption" should be made that his discussions here would produce a decision to send U.S. combat forces to Viet Nam.

VIET NAM

U. S. Troops In Viet Nam Seen Violation

The Evening Star

P. A6

Mon. 10-16-61

Washington, D.C.

SAIGON, Viet Nam, Oct. 16 (AP). — If American troops are sent to South Viet Nam the act will mark a break with the 1954 Geneva agreement and one of Asia's most controversial organizations—the International Control Commission.

This is believed one of several major considerations involved in Kennedy administration deliberations and the visit here of Gen. Maxwell Taylor.

There are others—including working out command arrangements with Vietnamese military leaders on who would direct any United States forces.

These considerations make some diplomatic observers doubt whether American forces will be brought here unless the situation gets worse.

Set Up Is Outmoded

It's not that the three-nation control commission seems especially worth keeping. It is just that there would be trouble getting rid of it.

The commission as an effective instrument for keeping the peace is far outmoded for the situation in South Viet Nam today. It operates on something like a modified version of the Russian troika principle. Even without the veto, it shows how involved such a situation can get.

The commission is made up of India, Poland and Canada. India is chairman. It was set up by the 1954 Geneva agreement that ended the Indo China war and French rule. It was supposed to supervise the truce that divided Viet Nam into Communist north and pro-Western south at the 17th parallel.

The group was designed to last until free elections could be held in 1956 to reunify the country.

Things never worked out that way. Elections never came because the South did not feel they could be freely held in the Communist North.

Munitions Missing

Although South Viet Nam did not sign the Geneva agreement, it did work closely with the commission, reporting in detail on United States military aid. In contrast, the Communist North has not reported a single bullet of the vast military aid it has received from the Russians and Red Chinese.

This can be done because of the highly involved bureaucratic procedures and inspection regulations of the control commission.

Much more important is the guerrilla war, which has been carried on with increasing intensity so that today it threatens President Ngo Dinh Diem's government.

For years South Viet Nam protested to the commission that these guerrilla attacks were organized and directed from the Communist North.

For years, Poland pointed out that the 1954 Geneva agreement does not even mention subversion. India agreed the commission was powerless.

India Agrees

As Red attacks increased early this year, Canada argued the commission had to look into the matter. With Laos in peril, neutralist India agreed. Over Polish objections the commission voted 2-1 that it could look into subversion.

That is as far as it has gone. Restrictions from the outmoded Geneva agreement have brought repeated criticisms.

One example of the frustrations involved is the continued use of Gia Lam airfield in Hanoi, North Viet Nam, by Russian planes airlifting supplies to Communist rebels in Laos.

Inspection teams nearby can see and count every plane but North Viet Nam can't be cited for violation of the Geneva agreement because the authorization to inspect and control at Gia Lam has lapsed.

VIETNAMESE REDS ATTACK KEY TOWN

The New York Times

Times Ed

2 Defending Officers Slain in Battle Near Laos

Tues. 10-17-61

New York, N.Y.

By ROBERT TRUMBULL

Special to The New York Times.

SAIGON, Vietnam, Oct. 16—Well-organized Communist military forces were reported tonight to have made another major attack in South Vietnam. Vietnamese Army sources described the incident as "extremely serious."

According to delayed and sketchy reports reaching here, a Viet Cong, or Vietnamese Communist, unit of battalion strength overwhelmed a civil guard garrison last Wednesday night near Dato, a strategically placed town in the crucial central region of the country.

The local chief of security, Capt. Ha Quec An, and the chief of a civil guard detachment were among those reported to have been killed in the Communist attack. The civil guard commander was not identified.

No information was available here tonight on other casualties on either side.

Reports indicated that the battle had raged until the besieged garrison was reinforced by another civil guard detachment from a neighboring station. Dato is about 300 miles northeast of Saigon, in Quangngai Province.

The town is also about seventy-two miles from the border of Laos. Communist guerrillas operating in this region are known to be making extensive use of bases in Laos, which are believed to be supplied from Communist-ruled North Vietnam.

According to first reports here, the Communist attackers were estimated to number "probably more than 100." In the usual Viet Cong practice, this would be a battalion.

The scene of the newest Communist foray is in the general area of recent large-scale attacks that have caused the Saigon Government the most serious alarm since the Viet Cong guerrilla operation assumed major proportions about two years ago.

The sector concerned includes South Vietnam's sparsely populated highlands. Authorities surmise on the basis of intelligence material that the Communists hope to establish a Red "liberation government" among the primitive mountain tribesmen, who are said to be traditionally unfriendly to the Vietnamese, from whom they differ racially.

The Communists are known to have subverted many tribesmen by promising them "antonomy" in an alliance with North Vietnam against Saigon. The Reds are said to have gained the tribes' confidence by adopting their ways, even to the extent of filing their teeth in the mountain manner.

Associated Press

MEETS WITH TAYLOR: Admiral Harry D. Felt, the U. S. commander in Pacific.

If the Communists succeed, they will have cut South Vietnam in two.

Defense Is Difficult

Conventional counter-measures are extremely difficult in the jungled mountain country. The tribesmen and said to aid the Viet Cong by mining the trails with sharp stakes and occasionally sniping at Government forces with poison arrows shot by crossbows.

Some of the tribal weapons

used against the loyal Vietnamese are reported to cause tetanus to the victims. Other weapons are treated with slow-acting poison said to cause death after days of agony.

The Communist Government in Hanoi has been wooing the tribesmen with radio broadcasts in the most widely used of about twenty dialects spoken by the highland primitives. The Viet Cong is reported to have supplied the tribes with transistor radios tuned to the Hanoi station.

Cambodia Action Reported

Official sources also reported today that two battalions of the Viet Cong have been detected massing in the highland region after having passed through Cambodia, the adjacent neutralist state, where elaborate Communist bases are said to exist in border areas.

News has reached Saigon of two major clashes between Viet Cong bands and Cambodian army units inside Cambodia about mid-September. The Cambodians were said to have lost seventeen men in one brush and twenty-five in a second, but these figures could not be verified.

The Cambodian Government announced a battle with a Viet Cong band Aug. 31, but has made no mention of any action since then. Cambodia has repeatedly denied any knowledge of Communist bases within her borders.

18d 1961

Army officer removed for Paar TV role

The Birmingham News

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—(AP)—The Army Saturday removed one officer from his job and admonished another for their roles in helping Jack Paar film a television show on the touchy border between East and West Berlin.

Birm. 9-10-61

The Defense Department announced this quick windup of an investigation of the incident undertaken only Friday with White House approval.

Army participation in the filming of a Paar showing for use in the United States next week had been bitterly denounced in the Senate as "shocking . . . highly dangerous."

Birmingham

Preventive action

ACTION IS BEING TAKEN to prevent repetition of any such incidents in the future, the Pentagon said.

Relieved from his post for "improper performance of duty" was Lt. Col. Dallas Hoadley of Baltimore, information officer of the Berlin, command.

Admonished was Col. J. R. Deane Jr. of San Francisco, commanding officer of the Second Battle Group, Sixth Infantry, in Germany. The investigation report said he was on hand with 13 enlisted men "soley to participate in the filming."

He was accused of "exercising poor judgment in diverting a squad from regular training duties in order to participate in activities beyond the scope of their military mission."

The Birmingham News

Caused uproar

ARMY PARTICIPATION in the Paar show Thursday at the delicate Friedrichstrasse border crossing in Berlin caused a storm of criticism in Congress and elsewhere.

Birm. 9-10-61

Protests were raised that the use of U. S. armed troops for such a show might have led to shooting, with tremendous consequences.

The critics also said the display of unusual armed might at the border crossing would be grist for the Communist propaganda mills, which picture the United States as an imperialist warmonger.

Innocent, says Paar

PAAR, STAR of a late night NBC-TV show, had four TV cameras trained on the scene as U. S. Army officers, enlisted men and equipment showed up. The equipment included machine guns and the new 106 recoilless rifle.

Paar wandered around with a microphone interviewing the officers while East German Reds across the border wheeled up their own TV cameras to record the scene.

Interviewed in Berlin by the National Broadcasting Co., Paar said he had done nothing improper.

He said if anybody tries to "get something on me, they had better be careful—everything is on tape."

18d 1961

British Note Urges Soviet To Back Laos Cease-Fire

The N.Y. Times
New York, N.Y. 18d
Fri 3-24-61

By DREW MIDDLETON
Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 23—Britain called on the Soviet Union today to join her in appealing to both sides for an immediate cease-fire in Laos to end the threat to world peace. The request was made in Moscow in an aide-memoire handed to Nikolai P. Firyubin, a Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister, by Sir Frank Roberts, British Ambassador.

The final form of the note was agreed upon in a telephone conversation between Secretary of State Dean Rusk and the Earl of Home, Britain's Foreign Secretary, late yesterday.

Sir Frank warned the Soviet official of unforeseeable consequences that might arise from extension of the fighting in Laos.

Early Meeting Proposed

The British note proposed that, should the Soviet Union agree to a cease-fire, Lord Home and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, as co-chairmen of the Geneva conference of 1954, would ask Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India to summon the International Commission for Supervision and Control to meet in New Delhi "as soon as possible."

The commission would be instructed to verify the effectiveness of the cease-fire in Laos.

Britain also accepted a Soviet proposal that an international conference should be convened "to consider a settlement of Laotian problems." But the aide-memoire stipulated that the conference should meet only after the international commission had reported on the effectiveness of the cease-fire order.

The conference should include the members of the Geneva conference of 1954, the aide-memoire said. That meeting was attended by the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Communist China, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and representatives of the Communist Vietminh movement.

The British also strongly endorsed the suggestion of Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia that other nations join the conference.

Mr. Fibyubin's attitude warmed visibly when the section of the note disclosing Britain's acceptance of an international conference was translated during his meeting with Ambassador Roberts. The Deputy Foreign Minister emphasized to the envoy that his Government was fully aware of the seriousness of the British representations on Laos.

But the Soviet official denied that his Government had aided the Communist Pathet Lao movement in Laos. Mr. Firyubin did concede that the Soviet Union had aided what he termed the legitimate government of the country, that of Prince Souvanna Phouma.

No time limit was set either in the aide-memoire or in Sir Frank's discussion with Mr. Firyubin. But the British note emphasized that an "essential prerequisite for successful execution" of the proposals was the "immediate cessation" of all active military operations.

Unless some action to this end is taken by the Soviet Union soon—two weeks appears to be the limit—there will be no international conference.

Officials here emphasized that the aide-memoire did not commit the United States to any action. But since the note was drafted in close consultation with the State Department, it is accepted that the Kennedy Administration is prepared to confer with the Soviet Union and Communist China on a settlement for Laos.

Cautious optimism was expressed in diplomatic circles over the outcome of this exercise in formal diplomacy. The prevailing opinion was that the Soviet Union would not be able to resist the attraction of an international conference and would count the cease-fire in Laos as well worth the price of such a meeting.

This optimism owes something to Mr. Fibyubin's comment to Sir Frank that the Soviet Union regarded a neutral Laos outside of military blocs as an objective of its policies. The pacific tone of this comment was modified, however, by the official's subsequent remark that United States aid to the rebels, that is, the Royal Laotian Government, was an increasing danger to peace.

The British aide-memoire declared that the question of establishing a broadly based neutral Laotian government of national unity would have to be resolved "as soon as possible." Until this is done, the note observed, the proposed international conference could not reach any decisions on the country's future.

The British government, the note emphasized, will not recognize the government of Prince Souvanna Phouma, who is supported by the Soviet Union, as competent to represent Laos at the conference.

Discussions among the Laotian political parties on the formation of a national government should be restarted in Pnompenh, the note continued, with the objective of agreeing on a government to represent Laos at the international conference. If the government is not formed by the time the conference assembles, the note suggested, the "first task" of the meeting would be to help the various political parties agree on a government.

The British Government has made it clear to the Soviet representatives here and in Moscow that it would not linger at the conference if it appeared that the Communist bloc intended to use it as a forum for attacks on the West. Nor is it prepared to enter into prolonged negotiations with the Soviet Union on the composition of the conference, it was asserted.

Sir Frank emphasized the dangers of the situation throughout his talk with Mr. Firyubin. The already serious situation, he said, might develop further with consequences that could not be foreseen.

Moscow's acknowledgement of the seriousness of the situation was accepted here as an indication that the Soviet Government was finally becoming impressed with the extremely serious view taken by the United States of the dangers inherent in the situation in Laos and with the Administration's determination to prevent the Communists' overrunning Laos.

The British Government, sources said, is "at one" with the United States in this determination.

Mob of 20,000 Stones U.S. Lisbon Embassy

The Florida Times Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Tues 3-28-61
18d

LISBON, March 27 (UPI)—A mob of 20,000 Portuguese stoned the U.S. embassy today and milled around outside the building waving anti-American placards and shouting hate slogans until police finally dispersed them two hours later.

The embassy's windows were shattered but there were no casualties reported. Arrests, if any, were not announced.

It was the latest and biggest in a series of anti-American outbursts both here and in Luanda, Angola, which resulted from the fact the United States voted with Russia in favor of a United Nations investigation of Portuguese rule in the African province.

Police Protect Building

Police armed with tear gas and riot guns formed a cordon around the embassy to prevent demonstrators from charging the building.

Streaming up tree-lined Liberty Avenue to the embassy building, the demonstrators waved placards that accused the United States of joining forces with the Soviet Union.

The demonstrators shouted abusive references to Adlai E. Stevenson, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations who cast the vote in the Security Council March 15.

Portuguese flags were hoisted and shouts of "Viva Portugal" filled the air.

Traffic at Standstill

Traffic in the heart of the city was disrupted for an hour by the outburst.

A television announcer told viewers tonight they would be able to tune in later and see a film of "the display of popular indignation against the American embassy."

But not all Portuguese were in favor of the demonstration.

"This is stupid," said a cab driver. "Why did they wait so long if they are really mad at America? Throwing rocks won't do any good."

Unskilled Negroes Plague Britain

Chicago Defender
Pg
Oct (21-27)/61
Chicago, Ill.

LONDON — (UPI) — Britain was faced Thursday with a problem that has been ignored officially for years—a flood of unskilled colored immigrants who by tradition cannot be turned away.

In the face of rising complaints about threatened unemployment and overcrowding, home Secretary R. A. Butler Wednesday announced he is considering introducing legislation to curb immigration from the commonwealth countries.

Butler, speaking at the conservative party conference at Brighton, admitted the move would be a break with "one of our most cherished traditions."

For years, Britain has freely accepted immigrants from her commonwealth nations. Political observers predicted any curb would bring cries of prejudice and discrimination from commonwealth members.

Butler carefully pointed out than any controls would be imposed on all, with "no question . . . of color or creed."

Most of the recent immigrants have come from the West Indies, Pakistan and India. Butler reminded conference delegates that if unrestricted immigration led to heavy unemployment, the result could be racial strife.

Many Britons already are uneasy and embarrassed by past inter-racial violence, such as the Notting Hill riots. Newspapers have reported anti-colored practices by landlords, prompted by fears of lowered property values, and widely-voiced fears of increased crime and disease.

Butler cited the dependence of hospitals and transport facilities on colored workers to show they are needed in Britain. But, at the same time, immigrants from the West Indies alone rose from 2,000 in 1953 to nearly 50,000 in 1960. An estimated 400,000 immigrants now live permanently in Britain.

The home secretary proposed admitting only those without dependent means who have definite promises of jobs in Britain, or whose services were needed in this country. He said those with criminal records should be barred and the government should be enpowered to deport immigrant criminals already living in Britain.

18d

Birmingham World, p.1 Sat. 3-25-61

QUEEN AND HER MINISTERS—Queen Elizabeth II poses with Commonwealth ministers at Buckingham Palace in London where they all attended a dinner. Shown in the photo are (left to right): President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana; Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker of Canada; Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd of South Africa; Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India; President Mohammed Ayub Khan of Pakistan; Queen Elizabeth II; Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky of Rhodesia; Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike of Ceylon; Prime Minister Harold Macmillan of Britain; Prime Minister Robert Menzies of Australia, and Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus. Together the Queen and her ministers rule one quarter of the human race.

Birmingham Ala.

18d 1961 SEPTEMBER

Rise of Khrushchev Opposition Termed Factor in Berlin Crisis

The New York Times p. 5 C.
Tues 9-5-61
New York, N.Y.

Soviet Premier Is Said to Press Issue to Meet Charge of 'Weakness' and to Halt Trend to Military Clique

By M. S. HANDLER

Special to The New York Times

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 4—One of the best-informed East European sources on the inner workings of the Soviet Communist party and Government said today that certain dangerous developments in the Soviet system had a direct bearing on the events that produced the Berlin crisis and the Soviet decision to resume nuclear testing.

The source cannot be identified because of the position he occupies. His report appeared to throw some light on the benign attitude of certain governments, including that of Yugoslavia, toward the Soviet Government's latest moves.

The official's explanation came on the heels of sharp reactions by Western observers and diplomats to the speech yesterday by President Tito of Yugoslavia at the conference of nonaligned powers.

In his speech Marshal Tito gave an impression that he understood the reasons for Premier Khrushchev's decision to resume nuclear testing. He also gave an impression that he did not object to it.

The Yugoslav leader's analysis of the Berlin and German questions, the disarmament issue and the whole concept of peaceful coexistence impressed Western observers and diplomats as being a close resemblance to Premier Khrushchev's analysis of the same problems.

Carefully weighing his words on the situation in the Soviet Union, the East European source said:

"There is a process going on in the Soviet Union today that could create the conditions for the emergence of a military clique."

He reiterated this several times so that there would be no possible conclusion that a military clique already existed.

Asked if there were any clearly indentifiable military figures who might form the clique, the official said it was premature to say. But he added that it was urgently necessary to pay attention to the power development in the Soviet system because it constituted a process that, if it ran its normal course, could produce the conditions from which a military power group might emerge.

Asked if the existence of a great nuclear arsenal had transformed the Soviet military into a new power factor in the Soviet state, the source said that this was not certain. But the coming into being of a nuclear arsenal might have contributed to the process that is now in motion, he added.

Aid for Khrushchev Sought

For this reason, the source said, it is necessary to support Premier Khrushchev at present. The situation in the Soviet political system is such that any weakening of Premier Khrushchev's control could accelerate the emergence of a military group, he declared.

Premier Khrushchev is reported to have been under pressure in the Soviet Communist party and Government since 1958, the year in which he made his first announcement that he intended to sign a German peace treaty. The West interpreted Mr. Khrushchev's announcement at that time as a six-month ultimatum.

When the six months elapsed and nothing happened, Premier Khrushchev became the target of mounting criticism by various factions in the Soviet party.

They are said to have charged him with weakness for not having pressed the Soviet case on Berlin and Germany in the face of Western opposition. The Chinese Communists also have voiced criticism of the Khrushchev doctrine of peaceful coexistence.

The official said that it would be a serious mistake to identify this or that member of the Soviet Communist party's Presidium or Central Committee as Mr. Khrushchev's personal rivals and therefore his critics.

The criticism, he continued, is in the nature of a general climate of party opinion that Mr. Khrushchev has been weak in dealing with the issues of Berlin, Germany and disarmament.

The implications of the remarks were that Premier Khrushchev had been forced to prove to the Soviet party and the military that he did not shun risks when risks were necessary and that he was quite capable of assessing the disputes correctly.

Shift Laid to Foreign Issues

The source cautioned against any assumption that the power process in the Soviet Union had any relationship to purely domestic affairs. The process, he said, was set in motion soley by external issues, in which Mr. Khrushchev's policies and methods had failed to satisfy the Communist party.

In attributing the reported trend against Mr. Khrushchev to the international situation, he said this demonstrated the need for a relaxation of tension.

The official believed that any negotiations on Berlin and Germany in the immediate future would be doomed to failure because tensions were too high. In his view, there would have to be a cooling-off period before negotiations could be started with any hope of success.

Associated Press Radiophoto

CONGOLESE ARRIVE IN BELGRADE: Vice Premier Antoine Gizenga of the Congo being greeted yesterday by Vice President Rodoljub Colakovic of Yugoslavia. Other members of the Congolese delegation to conference of nonaligned powers, flanking Mr. Gizenga, are Premier Cyrille Adoula, left, and Justin Bomboko, the Foreign Minister.

18d 1961

Brandt Urges Action

By J. Emlyn Williams

Central European Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Christian Science Monitor
Jun. 8-20-61
Boston, Mass.

Bonn

West Berlin "expects deeds not words; it expects political action," Lord Mayor Willy Brandt has stated in a letter to President Kennedy.

This Mayor Brandt stated to a cheering crowd estimated at nearly 250,000 assembled before the city hall to protest against Communist sealing off of West Berlin's borders last weekend. Placards and posters carried by crowds also demanded the Western allies should do something—though it is still unclear what it should be.

Military action is ruled out, nobody wants war. So also are economic countermeasures, in view of the serious consequences which Communist retaliation through closing of routes between West Berlin and West Germany could have on the free city's economy.

'There Is Despair'

It is significant that Mayor Brandt spoke of political actions. He told the crowd that "paper protests too little, we must say to our friends in the West, in the hearts of East Germans there is despair."

But his concrete demands should not be so difficult to carry out: no further negotiations on the German-Soviet cultural agreement, no West Berliner or West Germans to participate in cultural, sporting, or other events in East Germany, and no attendance at the Leipzig Trade Fair next month. These are matters primarily for Germans themselves.

A protest to the United Nations is possible, but in view of the complicated situation there, few Germans assume it would amount to much more than a protest.

Guarantee Accented

But Lord Mayor Brandt reminded those who feared allied guarantees for West Berlin could no longer be taken seriously that only because of Western guarantees could they be assembled before the city hall. Otherwise Communist tanks would have rolled farther. West Berlin's freedom is not directly threatened, he added.

Mayor Brandt also invited Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to visit Berlin and see for himself. There is a possibility he will do so next week.

Franz Amrehn, Christian Democratic Party candidate for Mayor of West Berlin, in his speech appealed to the free world and the UN to concern themselves with this scandal in central Europe where a million people are subdued by bayonets, thousands become refugees in their own homeland, and a minority rules.

Incident Avoided

This great rally for which workers in West Berlin factories were granted time off passed off without serious incident and the crowds dispersed quietly afterward.

In Bonn, there will be a special opportunity for West Germans to express their feelings over the Berlin crisis at an extraordinary meeting of the Bundestag on August 18. A unanimous protest declaration against annexation of East Berlin and violation of human rights by the East German Government will be presented.

At Chancellor Adenauer's one-hour meeting with Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Smirnov the latter, according to the official communiqué, informed the Chancellor about the Soviet Union's plans and indicated ways whereby mutual relations between Moscow and Bonn would be possible.

Forbearance Indicated

The Chancellor stated, according to the communiqué, that Bonn would do nothing to make relations with the Soviet Union more difficult and to cause the international situation to deteriorate.

This latter comment — while obvious—has been found somewhat strange at this moment by many commentators and explicable only by the fact that Dr. Adenauer must work closely with his Western allies. Perhaps it is also to be linked with Dr. Adenauer's statement that what has happened in Berlin is only a foretaste of the real crisis ahead.

Dr. Adenauer, addressing election meetings here in Bonn last night, said little new about the international situation. He did, however, repeat his mud-slinging comment made in the Regensburg speech earlier this week on Mayor Brandt. This time there were not only cheers but hostile injections at his remark, "Herr Brandt alias Frahm."

Past Recalled

"What sin have I committed?" asked the Chancellor. "I only desire to show that Herr Brandt should also respect his political opponents, since we do not enter into his political past."

Everybody here knows that this draws attention to the fact that Herr Brandt was born out of wedlock and that when Hitler came to power Herr Brandt changed his name and fled to Scandinavia. But Mayor Brandt actively resisted Nazi brutality at great risk to himself (unlike many members of Dr. Adenauer's own party).

The Chancellor's remarks are embarrassing to many of his own supporters and encouraging to those candidates of all parties not averse to using such tactics if only they can win the election.

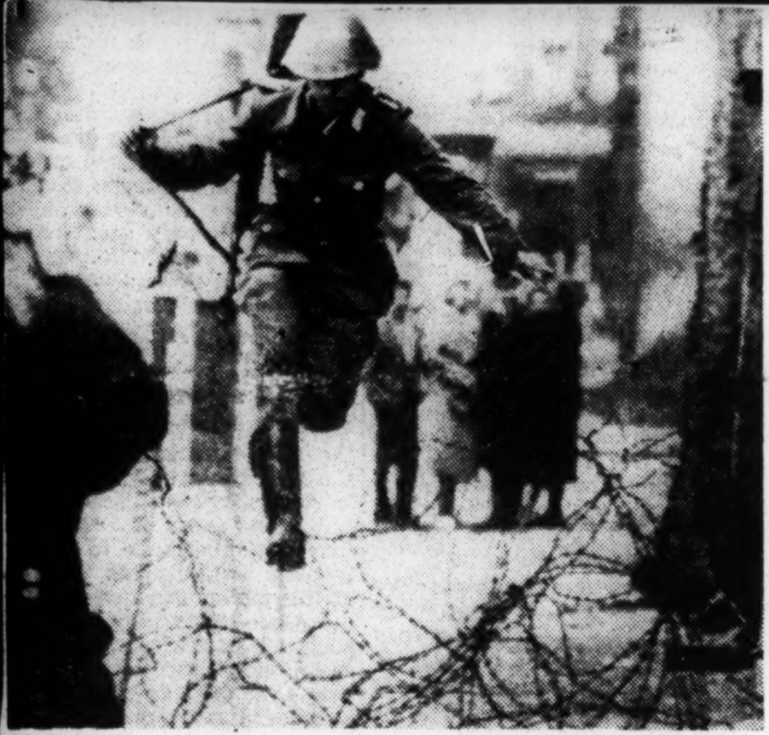
Listening to the Communist East German radio nowadays one hears "special request" programs in praise of armed soldiers and police who have closed off West Berlin for "giving us quiet and peace, and cleansing out the capital city." Such programs are reminiscent of the "requests" Nazi Propaganda Minister Josef Goebbels used to organize in praise of the German Wehrmacht during serious times in World War II.

Moving to West Berlin—Their Home Was on Border

Christian Science Monitor
Jun. 8-20-61
Boston, Mass.

KENNEDY
nach
BERLIN

Mass Meeting—Sign Reads 'Kennedy to Berlin'



All photos above: Associated Press Wirephoto via radio from Berlin

East German Soldier Seen Leaping Wire to Freedom

18d 1961

1500 U. S. Troops, Ready for Combat, Roll Toward Berlin in 100 Trucks

Washington Post D1 Sun 8-20-61

Washington D.C.

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Aug. 19 (UPI) — A 100-truck convoy rolled over German superhighways toward West Berlin today, carrying 1500 combat-ready United States troops to reinforce the garrison of the Communist-encircled city.

Britain and France joined the United States today by reinforcing their garrisons in West Berlin.

An official British announcement said 18 armored personnel carriers and 16 scout cars were being sent to reinforce the British garrison of some 3000 men.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said there were no plans to send additional British troops to West Berlin at this time. "The additional armored vehicles meet the present requirements of the garrison commander," a spokesman said.

France announced it will send military reinforcements to West Berlin soon. The French contribution to the Western lalied garrison in Berlin normally totals about 3500 men.

The 1st battle group of the 18th U. S. Infantry, ordered to Berlin by President Kennedy, lefts its barracks in Mannheim at 6 a. m. It was to travel past Frankfurt and Kassel today and through the Harz mountains to Braunschweig (Brunswick) to camp for the night.

The battle group plans to cross the Iron-Curtain border into East Germany early Sunday and arrive in Berlin later in the day.

Officials said the troops will remain in Berlin "as long as necessary."

The arrival of the reinforcements will increase the strength of the prestn 5000-man Berlin garrison nearly one-third. President Kennedy ordered in the troops "in view of recent developments, including the movement of East German military forces into East Berlin."

The bivouac area in Braunschweig where the troops will sleep tonight lies about 20 miles from the Iron-Curtain border post at Helmstedt, where the convoy is to enter East Germany.

After a routine check by U. S. border guards and West German customs officials, the trucks will cross three miles of "no man's land" to the stretch of road dominated by Russian and Red German guard huts.

The first battle group is commanded by Col. Glover S. Johns Jr., a graduate of Virginia Military Institute and a former commandant of cadets there.

Meanwhile, the West German newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine said that the letter Westt tBerlin Mayor Willy Brandt sent President Kennedy asked for a demonstrative reinforcement of the U. S. Army garrison in Berlin

The newspaper published what it said was the text of the letter Brandt announced he had sent Mr. Kennedy this week.

The letter criticized the "delayed and not very powerful" Western reaction to the East German closing of the East-West Berlin border.

The published letter said the Western reaction to the Communist action aruosed doubt about the determination of the Western alies and their ability to react.

"Inactivity and purely defensive measures could bring about a crises of confidence in the Western powers," the letter said.

Brandt proposed that the Western powers proclaim a three-power statute for West Berlin, guarantee their presence in West Berlin until German reunification, and bring the Berlin dispute before the United Nations.

Johnson's Text Is West Berlin

Washington Post PA2

Sun 8-20-61

BERLIN, Aug. 19—Following is the text of the speech by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson to the West Berlin City Parliament tonight:

I come here at a moment of tension and danger — in your lives, the lives of my countrymen, and the common life of the free world.

Washington D.C.

To the survival and to the creative future of this city we Americans have pledge, in effect, what our ancestors pledged in forming the United States: "Our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

A barrier of barbed wire has been thrown across your city. It has broken for you—and more important—for your brethren to the east—vital human and communal ties—that reach back into the lives of families and friends and into the long life of this great city.

I understand the pain and outrage you feel.

I understand the anger you feel as the Communist authorities and their hirelings congratulate themselves on having throttled the flow of men, women and children who could stand it no longer and have come to the West, even at the cost of abandoning their homes, the familiar places and all they have created.

Communist Failure Cited

What a victory they claim. What a failure they prove.

I tell you the Communists congratulate themselves too soon.

Stop for a moment and consider what this crisis is about.

This crisis has arisen because of a massive fact of history.

The free men of Germany—both here and in West Germany — have succeeded in these years since the end of the war beyond our most optimistic hopes. I am not referring only to their economic success which all the world knows and admires. They succeeded in far more important ways. They have built a vital democratic life. They have accepted with admirable self-discipline restraints on their military establishment. They have played a great constructive role in building a united Europe. They are now coming to play a major role on the world scene—from India to Bolivia.

Meanwhile, in East Germany there has been a terrible and tragic failure. Despite every instrument of force and propaganda, despite every asset of German skill and German resources, the Communists have not been able to create a life to which men can commit their talents, their faith and the future of their children.

Bayonettes Versus History

Make no mistake, this fact of history is well understood in the Kremlin. What they are trying to do now is to interpose barbed wire, bayonets, and tanks against the forces of history.

In the short run, the barbed wire is there: and it will not go away by a wave of the hand. But in the long run, this unwise effort will fail.

Lift your eyes from these barriers and ask yourselves: Who can really believe that history will deny Germany and Berlin their natural unity; who can really beileve that the German people will choose communism after what they have seen on their own soil.

This is a time, then, for confidence, for poise and for faith—for faith in yourselves.

It is also a time for faith in your allies, everywhere in the world. This island does not stand alone. You are a vital part of the whole community of free men. Your lives are linked not merely to those in Hamburg, Bonn and Frankfurt. They are also linked with those who live in every town of Western Europe, Canada and the United States, and with those on every continent who live in freedom and are prepared to fight for it.

I repea: This is a time for confidence, for poise, and for faith—qualities with which you have associated the name of your city—from one end of the world to the other—since 1945.

What President Kennedy said on July 25 to his fellow countrymen I now say to you: "With your help and that of other free men, this crisis can be surmounted. Freedom can prevail—and peace can endure."

Text of U. S. Protest to Soviet on Berlin

N.Y. Times

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 — *Following is the text of a United States note to the Soviet Union today protesting the closing of the East Berlin border (parallel notes were sent by Britain and France):* P 21

The Embassy of the United States presents its compliments to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and upon instructions of its Government has the honor to direct the serious attention of the Government of the U. S. S. R. to the following: 8-18-61

On Aug. 13, East German authorities put into effect several measures regulating movement at the boundary of the Western sectors and the Soviet sector of the city of Berlin. These measures have the effect of limiting, to a degree approaching complete prohibition, passage from the Soviet sector to the Western sectors of the city. These measures were accompanied by the closing of the sector boundary by a sizable deployment of police forces and by military detachments brought into Berlin for this purpose.

All this is a flagrant, and particularly serious, violation of the quadripartite status of Berlin. Freedom of movement with respect to Berlin was reaffirmed by the quadripartite agreement of New York of May 4, 1959, and by the decision taken at Paris on June 20, 1949, by the Council of of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the four powers.

The United States Government has never accepted that limitations can be imposed on freedom of movement within Berlin. The boundary between the Soviet sector and the Western sectors of Berlin is not a state frontier. The United States Government considers that the measures which the East German authorities have taken are illegal. It reiterates that it does not accept the pretension that the Soviet sector of Berlin forms a part of the so-called "German Democratic Republic" and that Berlin is situated on its territory.

Such a pretension is in itself a violation of the solemnly pledged word of the U.S.S.R. in the agreement on the zones of occupation in Germany and the administration of Greater Berlin. Moreover, the United States Government cannot admit the right of the East German authorities to authorize their armed forces to enter the Soviet sector of Berlin.

By the very admission of the East German authorities, the measures which have just been taken are motivated by the fact that an ever increasing number of inhabitants of East Germany wish to leave this territory. The reasons for this exodus are known. They are simply the internal difficulties in East Germany.

To judge by the terms of a declaration of the Warsaw Pact powers published on Aug. 13, the measures in question are supposed to have been recommended to the East German authorities by those powers. The United States Government notes that the powers which associated themselves with the U. S. S. R. by signing the Warsaw Pact are thus intervening in a domain in which they have no competence.

It is to be noted that this declaration states that the measures taken by the East German authorities are "in the interests of the German peoples themselves." It is difficult to see any basis for this statement, or to understand why it should be for the members of the Warsaw Pact to decide what are the interests of the German people.

It is evident that no Germans, particularly those whose freedom of movement is being forcibly restrained, think this is so. This would become abundantly clear if all Germans were allowed a free choice, and the principle of self-determination were also applied in the Soviet sector of Berlin and in East Germany.

The United States Government solemnly protests against the measures referred to above, for which it holds the Soviet Government responsible. The United States Government expects the Soviet Government to put an end to these illegal measures. This unilateral infringement of the quadripartite status of Berlin can only increase existing tension and dangers.

18d 1961

Eichmann Terms Killing Of Jews a 'Hideous Crime'

N.Y. Times

E.N.

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

JERUSALEM (Israeli Sector), July 13—The trial of Adolf Eichmann reached a dramatic climax at noon today when the former Gestapo officer finally spoke the words Israelis wanted to hear from him.

N.Y. 7-14-61

"I saw in the murder of Jews, in the extermination of Jews, one of the most hideous crimes in the history of mankind," Eichmann declared.

N.Y.

The crowd in the courtroom exhaled a great sigh. In the gallery spectators turned to each other and smiled.

A moment later Eichmann insisted he had had no executive power in the wartime slaughter of Jews by the Nazis.

What the audience wanted was not so much an admission of personal guilt from the pallid and broken Eichmann, who is charged with responsibility for the murder of millions of Jews, but the more general confession that was finally torn from him.

The confession was extracted not by the prosecutor but by the presiding judge, Moshe Landau. It came after Eichmann had cried out that he would have shot himself had he been forced to run a death camp as was his friend Rudolf Hoess, commandant of the Auschwitz camp in southern Poland. Hoess was hanged at Auschwitz after the war.

Eichmann said he did not want to shirk responsibility for his own role as director of transport in the annihilation program. He begged his Israeli judges:

N.Y. Time

"After the trial I should be allowed to write a book to explain things, to call a spade a spade."

AJC

He used the German expression, "Das Kind beim Namen Nennen."—To call a child by its right name.

Judge Landau leaned forward and spoke softly to the accused:

"It is your duty to say here all the things you would write in that book. You said you want to call a child by its right name—this you must do here exactly as you would in that book."

Stands at Attention

N.Y. 7-14-61

Eichmann leaped to his feet, stood rigidly at attention and faced the Israeli judges with his customary deference.

"Yes, your honor," he said gravely, "after you call on me to give a clear answer I must declare that I saw in the murder of Jews, in the extermination of Jews, one of the most hideous crimes in the history of mankind."

It had taken ninety-five sittings of the court, spread over more than three months, to reach this critical moment. Judge Benyamin Halevi demanded: "This is what you think now. What did you think then?

"This is a question that lies in the realm of individual feeling," Eichmann replied. "When I saw for the first time dead Jews I was utterly shattered. This ghastly sight has never left me and had a permanent impact on my nerves. It has haunted me all the time.

"But I was compelled—I was in the iron grip of orders to continue my assignment, in spite of what my eyes had seen. Several times I asked to be transferred to other work.

"Up to now I have not expressed myself so clearly because I feared my words would be misinterpreted. I was afraid people would think I was doing it to find an excuse and to influence the final verdict here by means of prevarication.

'Whole Truth' Called Aim

"Whatever my sentence here may be," Eichmann continued with feeling, "I am aiming at telling the truth and the whole truth.

"In conclusion let me point out that already at that time I saw in this violent solution of the Jewish problem something illegal something hideous and heinous. But unfortunately I was compelled to do what I did as a result of my oath of allegiance and loyalty. I had to deal with the transport technicalities, on orders from my superiors."

"But did you regard it as a crime?" Judge Halevi persisted.

Eichmann replied that in his "heart of hearts" he transferred the guilt to his superiors. Thus he found peace of mind.

"I regarded myself as not guilty," he declared, "and I was glad I had no direct share in the physical extermination of Jews. The part that I had to play was quite enough anyway.

Eichmann's confession came on the fifth day of cross-examination. He had confessed—during the opening barrage of Attorney General Gideon Hausner last Friday—to some moral guilt for his personal role, but he had never referred to the slaughter of Jews with anything stronger than slight distaste.

The day started drearily for the prosecution. Mr. Hausner got nowhere trying to prove that Eichmann's Jewish Affairs Section of the Gestapo supplied the gas used to murder Jews at Auschwitz and other death camps.

When Mr. Hausner cited documents showing that Eichmann's chief aide, Maj. Rolf Guenther, dealt with the supplying of cyanide gas, Eichmann insisted that Heinrich Mueller, chief of the Gestapo, must have given the special assignment to Guenther secretly.

Eichmann said he had not learned of this assignment until 1944. He then reproached Guenther for getting the Jewish affairs section mixed up in a matter beyond its scope, Eichmann asserted.

Mr. Hausner rejected the explanation as "senseless."

Eichmann replied in a tired tone:

"Do you want me to invent answers? If so I am prepared to admit prior knowledge about all this. I have admitted so much of my own free will that this cannot make much difference."

After a midmorning recess Mr. Hausner got Eichmann talking about loyalty.

"When did you cease being a National Socialist?" he asked.

"Gradually," Eichmann replied. "After the collapse of Germany I changed my outlook on life. This did not happen overnight. It was a gradual development, with all the ups and downs and vicissitudes. I was hesitating and shilly-shallying until an entirely new world outlook was lined in my mind, until I found gratification."

"Well, then," cried Mr. Hausner, "why had Eichmann signed a photograph 'S.S. obersturmbannfuehrer, retired' in 1957?" This was Eichmann's rank, equivalent to lieutenant colonel in the élite guard.

Response Evokes Laughter

There was a roar of laughter when Eichmann, flustered, responded:

"I do not know whether I signed it or not, but it is my writing."

Eichmann drew himself up to full height and drummed his fingers indignantly on his desk when asked to explain why he had once told his Gestapo chief that 100,000 Germans ought to be lined up against a wall and shot.

He said he had meant that in the early days of the war the Reich was full of traitors and that Germany should clean its Augean stables before dealing with the Jews.

"I was shattered by what I had read about espionage and treason in the files that were piling up on my desk," he declared. "I thought we had no right to judge others before we judged ourselves."

Pursuing the loyalty theme, Attorney General Hausner questioned Eichmann about notes he had written in the margin of a book while living in Argentine. The book, "The Last Days of the Reich Chancellery," by Gerhard Bolt, a former German officer, was critical of Hitler.

Eichmann acknowledged he had written "Lump" (scoundrel) opposite Bolt's name and also such observations as "the author should have been skinned alive" and "because of such filthy scoundrels we lost the war."

Eichman thought it frivolous that he should be questioned on this matter. Anyone who read the book would reach the same conclusion, he said with indignation.

"A man who swears allegiance to the flag and then violates the oath is nothing but a scoundrel in my opinion," Eichmann declared. "A breach of an oth is the worst crime a man can commit."

Mr. Hausner, as if he had awaited this, snapped: "A bigger crime than the murder of 6,000,000 Jews including 1,500,000 Jewish babies?"

"No, of course not," Eichmann replied. "But never dealt with exterminations. If I had been ordered to do so I believe I would have shot myself.

Hoess 'An Unhappy Man'

Mr. Hausner asked Eichmann sharply whether he regarded Hoess, the Auschwitz chief, and others engaged in extermination as criminals. Eichmann responded that Hoess had been "an unhappy man, an unfortunate man."

"That was not my question," Mr. Hausner scolded, flapping his arms. "What did you think of Hoess when you saw him butchering Jews. Did you regard him as a criminal or not?"

"This is a strictly personal question," Eichman protested. "What I did not say before I am not going to say no. I have the answer in my heart, but I shall not reveal it to anyone.

"No, no, you have to reply!" cried Mr. Hausner. "How did you regard Hoess when you saw him murdering Jews?"

Trial Of Adolf Eichmann Ends After 70 Days Of Testimony

News & Courier

6

JERUSALEM (AP)—The trial of Adolf Eichmann adjourned Tuesday after 70 days of testimony to give opposing attorneys time to prepare their final arguments. Eichmann looked wan and worn when the Israeli court ordered the adjournment.

Jul 25-61

The former SS colonel, who has pleaded he was only one of many engaged in the Nazi massacre of the Jews, will wait out the recess under surveillance in his cell in the court building.

Charleston S.C.

Israel's attorney general, Gideon Hausner, and Eichmann's West German defense counsel, Robert Servatius, will start summing up their cases Aug. 3. The verdict is expected in October.

Eichmann sat slumped in his glass dock at the end. He stared at his hands. His mouth was pinched and his face wan after the long hearings in which he has heard himself described as "the great expediter of death" and a man "who did nothing without orders."

The two phrases sum up the essence of the prosecution and defense arguments in the trail.

Eichmann never budged—even during 25 days of blistering cross-examination—from his contention that he consulted his Gestapo superiors even on the smallest details.

The former chief of the Gestapo's Jewish affairs section admitted only ethical responsibility in the Nazi holocaust that struck down six million Jews. He rejected prosecution charges that he was criminally and legally responsible and the man who "organized and spilled this ocean of blood."

"I condemn myself and continue to examine myself," Eichmann said. "I do not consider myself guilty from a legal point of view. But from the human view, I am ethically responsible. I am guilty of carrying out and implementing the orders I received."

18d 1961

A member of England's "little peace corps"—Volunteer Service Overseas—teaches young men in Kenya how to repair bicycles. NEA Photos.

Britain's 'Little Peace Corps' Gives Adventurous Youth an Outlet Abroad

N. Y. World-Telegram and Sun

New York, N.Y.
Jan. 21 61

Organization Already Has Big Waiting Dist

By TOM A. CULLEN,
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

18d

LONDON, Jan. 21.—For British youngsters who want to fell trees in the Borneo jungle, the nation's "little peace corps" provides a necessary outlet.

Surprisingly, there are more than enough youths who want to do this, or wire a village for electricity in Ethiopia; introduce softball in the Northern Rhodesia copper belt; lead an expedition in the mountains of the Southern Cameroons; build bridges in Nigeria or try a million and one other tasks in faraway places with strange sounding names.

Americans, contemplating a peace corps of their own, might take a lesson from the British program behind all this, the Volunteer Service Overseas.

85 Youths Active.

The VSO started two years ago with the support of the British Council of Churches, the Royal Commonwealth Society and the British government.

At present, the organization has 85 British boys and girls in 25 countries and plans to send another 150 abroad later this year.

There is a long waiting list of applicants for VSO. About half are high school graduates seeking a period of adventure before embarking on university careers; the others are industrial apprentices and trainees.

Get Pocket Money.

The only material compensations offered these youths while abroad are room, board and pocket money. These are provided by the government or agency in the territory where they work. Their fares are paid by the VSO or British concerns which employ them.

They must be between 18 and 24, physically fit, with average academic ability and good character. Parents' consent is required for those under 21. All of these volunteers serve a minimum of a year.

Eager to Learn.

Applicants are "invited" into the program by the participating governments. They know from the start why they are wanted and what is expected of them.

Participating governments are told that the boys and girls generally have little experience but a strong sense of service, idealism or eagerness to learn.

Typical of the volunteers is David Howell, 18, an apprentice who went from the work bench of a Manchester engineering program to an industrial training center in the slums of Nairobi, Kenya.

David teaches African trainees how to use tools; he barters with Indian contractors for raw materials. He converted an old fire engine into a truck because his center could not afford to buy one.

Built Own House.

In the evenings David teaches boxing and gymnastics at a boys' club in the slums.

Another youth, Colin Henry, built himself a house 50 miles from the nearest white man in British Guiana before turning his attention to the Amerindians on his reservation.

Before leaving, he constructed a new wharf, laid the basis for a small timber industry, set up a village council, opened a training center for women, started a housing program. In his spare time, he taught.

Volunteers sent to the furthest point in the program, the Falkland Islands 8000 miles from Britain, have traveled on horseback to teach children of shepherds and shear sheep in their spare time.

"Young people must be given the opportunity to prove themselves," says Alec Dickson, 44, the VSO founder and an admitted do-gooder. "At the same time, they can bring the world's peoples closer together."

Prime Ministers' 10th Postwar Meet in London

The Courier

140

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat 3-11-61
p 7

SCENE TO BE REPEATED—Queen Elizabeth and the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, or their representatives, at last year's Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference, held in London on May 4-13, 1960. All are Prime Ministers unless otherwise stated Left to right, back row: Tunku Abdul Rahman of the Federation of Malaya; Sir Roy Welensky of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Harold Macmillan of the United Kingdom; Field Marshal Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan; Dr. (now President) Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana. Front row: Edmund Cooray, Minister of Justice for Ceylon; Walter Nash of New Zealand; Shri Jawaharlal Nehru of India; the Queen; John Diefenbaker of Canada; Robert Menzies of Australia, and Eric Louw, Minister of External Affairs for South Africa. .Nigeria, which became independent on Oct. 1, after last year's conference, will be represented this time.

Co
Sat 3-11-61
P7
Pittsburgh
Pa

LONDON—This week the 10th post-war meeting of the heads of government of the independent countries of the British Commonwealth open in London. It will last about 10 days.

For the first time the new commonwealth members from Asia and Africa (India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya and Nigeria, each of whom has achieved full independence within the last 15 years) outnumber the old. It may not be long before Republics are in the majority.

IT IS THE first Prime Ministerial meeting for Nigeria, which gained independence last October and will be represented by Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balowa; the first for Ghana since she became a republic in July of last year, and the first attended by a woman (Mrs. R. D. Bandanaraike, Prime Minster of Ceylon).

18d 1961

Duchess Of Windsor Tells Of Treatment By British

The News + Courier P. 3-8

Charleston S.C.

Tues. 1-24-61

18d

NEW YORK (AP)—The Dutchess of Windsor said Monday the treatment of her husband by his family and the British government has been "enough to break anybody's spirit."

The former Wallis Simpson, the divorced American for whom Britain's King Edward VIII in 1936 abdicated his throne to marry, denied that she feels any self-pity.

Breaking her long silence on the subject, she said: "I am proud, too, that although the temptation to let go has frequently been very strong, not even my pillow has witnessed my breakdown."

In the new issue of McCall's, the duchess said she agreed to write a series of articles for the magazine because: "It suddenly occurred to me how ridiculous it is to go on behind a family-designed, government - manufactured curtain of asbestos that protects the British Commonwealth from dangerous us."

She said she and the duke discussed his treatment by the British for the first time "in all these years" when she was asked to write the McCall's pieces.

"His hurt has been deep," the duchess said, "and although I would not have our life together one whit different from what it is now, I cannot but know that the hurt he feels has been caused, to some extent, by me."

She accused the crown of trying to "erase every vestige of fondness his countrymen held for him." The duchess charged also that the British press has sometimes been deliberately unfair to her. She recalled that a British woman once termed her name, Wallis Simpson, "unprepossessing."

"Is it, after all, any more unprepossessing than Jones?" the duchess asked.

Princess Margaret's commoner husband is named Antony Armstrong-Jones.

The duchess said she had heard that "some people think we live a playful existence."

"I imagine," she said, "that by some standards it is; but my husband is not allowed to participate in public affairs. As for going into business, his training was not for commerce and anyway, in his position, he could hardly become the manager of an automobile showroom."

She said she and the duke write books and articles and that she designs patterns because "we both happen to enjoy doing these things, and besides, the money is useful."

The duchess said their expenses are "extremely high."

"While I am on the subject of money, I would like to state here once and for all time: The duke and I pay our bills!" she said.

"Oddly enough, the slanderous gossip that we do not has only recently reached my ears, and I was completely bowled over by it."

She emphasized that she was writing without "venom or bitterness, although 24 years of persecution, even in small ways, are more than enough to break anybody's spirit."

She declared that her husband "has been punished, like a small boy who gets a spanking every day of his life for a single transgression."

"The monarchy's lack of dignity toward him then, and occasionally now," she added, "has been resented."

While her husband's abdication was of course a shock to his family, the government and his country, she wrote, "it was done with dignity, the same dignity with which he has since and always conducted his life."

The duchess said many of her memories have become dim and faded by the years.

But "what is not dim or faded is the attitude of Great Britain toward my husband, and it is not dim or faded because it has not diminished in its intensity," she said.

The duchess also said it might have helped if the British government had assigned a public relations director to the duke.

"Much of the criticism which was ours," she declared, "and which, in turn was reflected on the family, might have been minimized."

She said she believed her husband still holds a place in the hearts of many people in Great Britain.

The article also contained an attack on the role assigned her husband in World War II.

This man with "unparalleled knowledge, trained in affairs of state with a lifetime's experience behind him" was given an insignificant military post, she wrote.

She said he eventually was "put out of harm's way with an appointment of little consequence—the governorship of the Bahamas."

Nevertheless, she added, he served the small colony well "'with not one voiced misgiving—even to me."

Roman Students Riot Over Tyrol

The News And Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Sat. 2-4-61

18d

ROME (AP)—Students and police battled in front of the Austrian Embassy Friday while deputies came close to fisticuffs during a parliamentary debate on the bitter Italian- Austrian dispute over the South Tyrol.

At least 25 policemen and an undetermined number of students were treated at hospitals for injuries suffered in the clash, on the edge of the Villa Borghese Park.

It was the third straight day that students surged through the streets of Rome by the thousands, demonstrating against Austrian demands for greater regional autonomy for the Alto Adige (the Italian South Tyrol).

The students hurled rocks at police and the embassy. The barrage brought injuries to many officers but left the building unscratched. Police riding red riot jeeps charged into the student crowd to disperse it.

After the crowd in front of the embassy was broken up, groups of students appeared in other places around the city. One of the biggest rallies — with about 1,000 youths present—came in Piazza Venezia at the tomb of Italy's unknown soldier.

Riot police patrolled whole sections of downtown Rome, particularly around the Montecitorio Palace, where the Chamber of Deputies meets. Thursday the students tried to crash into the building.

Friday the deputies began a debate on the South Tyrol issue. Deputy Karl Mitterdorfer, who represents the South Tyrol Peoples' Party (SVP) stirred an uproar when he said: "It is within our rights to have a different opinion than yours because we belong to another people—our people."

Giovanni Leone, president of the chamber, banged his desk and retorted: "There is only one people represented in this Parliament, and that is the Italian people."

Students riot in Rome, hurl rocks at police

The B'ham News

B'ham, Ala

Fri. 2-3-61

18d

ROME, Feb. 3—(AP)—Thousands of students hurled rocks at police around the Austrian Embassy in the second day of demonstrations stemming from Italy's dispute with Austria over South Tyrol. Three students and 15 police were injured and 40 demonstrators arrested.

The demonstrations are protesting any move to concede regional autonomy to the South Tyrol, ceded to Italy by Austria after World War I. Austria demands autonomy, saying the 250,000 German-speaking people of South Tyrol have not been given full political rights.

Austria maintains self-rule was promised under an agreement signed in Paris in 1946. Talks between the two nations deadlocked last week.

HIGH SCHOOL and university students swarmed to the Austrian Embassy chanting "Viva Italia" and "Don't touch the border."

A police cordon stood between them and the building. The youths threw rocks. Police broke up the demonstration by driving their jeeps into the students.

The police had drawn considerable criticism for using their clubs yesterday.

The new student disturbances came as a parliamentary debate on the Tyrol issue opened.

Premier Amintore Fanfani and Foreign Minister Antonio Segni faced attacks from all sides, especially from Fascist and Monarchists who demanded firm opposition to Austria.

18d 1961

BELGIUM

Belgium Is Victim Of Its Own Offspring

Chicago Defender 1/12

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst

Chicago, Ill.

Belgium Creator of an independent Congo, has become victim of its own offspring.

For the seeds of the violence which today threatens to topple the Belgian government were sown last Jan. 27 when Belgium proposed that its former colony become independent on June 30 and hopefully believed it had prevented another Algeria.

1-(7-13)-61

Somehow, Belgium had hoped that an ill-prepared, savage people could take over their own destinies and, in continued close association with Belgium, develop peacefully the rich resources of a land nearly one-third the size of the United States.

GONE WRONG

Never could hopes or plans have gone more wrong.

Belgian hopes disappeared in the fury of African nationalism fanned to white heat by the rivalries of the cold war and in the flight of Belgian men, women and children.

And with the hopes disappeared also a Belgian stake of more than $7 billion.

From this came a government-decreed austerity program and an answering strike by Socialist-led unions fearful of the effect on social benefits. Joining the strikers were Belgium's numerically small but militant Communists.

Premier Gaston Eyskens, drawing on Belgium's NATO troops in Germany to meet the threat to his government, accused the strikers of acting in "total ignorance" and of attempting to settle political problems by "pressure from the street, agitation and violence."

STRIKE WEAPON

In February, 1959, the Socialist Trade Union Federation backed a strike by 137,000 coal miners against a government plan to close down uneconomic mines.

The government agreed to resettle unemployed workers and in March, 1959, came up with an economic plan to encourage investment and which also promised a more liberal financial policy, increased public works and special development zones.

In January, 1960, Socialist Trade Unions called a 24-hour strike to force the government to carry out its program promise.

The Socialists have been able to form only one Belgian government since the end of the war. Their legislative weapon has been the strike. In 1950, they rioted against the return of King Leopold. Their pressure led to Leopold's abdication.

In 1955, they took to the streets to clash with Roman Catholics protesting a Socialist government's decision to cut subsidies to Catholic schools.

CAUSE OF DISPUTE PUZZLES BELGIANS

New York Times

Proposed Law Too Complex for Most to Understand, Including Legislators

New York, N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Jan. 2—A basic element of the Belgian crisis is that few of the people know the details of the proposed legislation that touched off the nation-wide strikes.

Jan. 1-3-61

Most are not even aware that the controversial measure put before Parliament by Premier Gaston Eyskens is entitled "Proposed Law of Economic Expansion, Social Progress and Financial Redressment."

p3

Premier Eyskens was asked recently: "Don't you think that the proposed law the strikers are opposing should have been better explained to the public?"

He replied: "That is a reasonable idea."

Too Big to Understand

The fact is that the proposal is too big for most people to digest. Even the members of Parliament, who will renew their debate on the measure tomorrow, say that they would have to be experts in many fields of Belgian law to grasp every change that the proposal would bring to present statutes.

In dealing with so big a legislative project, the parliamentarians have tended to rely on committee reports from their own party representatives. The Socialists have objected to some items concerning taxes and a system for checking on unemployment benefits.

The proposed law has seven chapters. The titles are Economic Expansion, Employment and work, Social Aid, Regional and Local Powers, Administrative Reform, War Damages, and Government Finances.

It is complicated, but a basic theory is apparent all through its 28,000 words of "summary" and 14,000 words of text. This theory is that Belgium can create a favorable climate for investments that will benefit all the population if she makes her finances sound enough to satisfy a good auditor.

The loss of the Congo from Belgian economic life figures in the bill, but it is not the major element. The "summary" states that the effect of Congolese events on the Belgian budget for 1961 is a loss calculated at $122,000,000. Budgeted revenue it $2,326,000,000.

National Debt Rises

The Congo loss is equal to 5 per cent of the revenue that this measure seeks to raise and political observers here say that about 5 per cent of the whole big legislative package was influenced by the Congo situation.

The bill deals with the Congo by calling for a tax increase of $122,000,000, just the amount of the loss. Most of it, $114,000,000, would come from an increase in the stamp tax on all sorts of purchases but not on food.

The bill tackles a more important budget item. For many years Belgium has balanced her ordinary budget with revenues and then lumped all other expenses together as "extraordinary." The money to pay for these extras was borrowed.

Under this arrangement, the national debt was increased by $440,000,000 in 1958, by $476,000,000 in 1959 and $480,000,000 in 1960.

The proposed law would require the listing of only capital investments as "extraordinary." Anything additional would have to be put in the ordinary budget and paid for in 1961.

To accomplish this "cleansing" of the budget, the bill proposes savings in Government spending of $220,000,000.

The over-all picture of the bill is to be found in the following budget summary:

BUDGET SUMMARY

	(Plus or Minus)	
Servicing and retirement of public debt	+	$38,000,000
Government pensions	—	6,000,000
Interior Ministry	—	14,000,000
Foreign affairs and commerce	+	4,000,000
Defense	—	28,000,000
State police	—	2,000,000
Agriculture	+	4,000,000
Economic affairs	+	2,000,000
Small business affairs	+	2,000,000
Communications	—	12,000,000
Public functions and cultural affairs	+	6,000,000
Employment and labor	—	6,000,000
Social aid	—	26,000,000
Public schools	+	22,000,000
Public health and families	—	10,000,000
Treasury	—	8,000,000
African affairs	—	28,000,000
Expenses connected with trade tax collections	—	10,000,000

The Socialists say that items connected with social progress have been cut all along the line. M. Eyskens contends that the offices connected with social affairs are being purged and that cheating is to be combatted, but that actual payment to persons who have a right to help will remain unchanged.

BELGIUM ELECTING NEW LEGISLATORS

N.Y. Times

Congo Loses Strength as Issue for Voters Going to Polls Today

New York, N.Y.

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, March 25—Belgium will choose national and provincial Legislatures tomorrow in an election brought on a year ahead of schedule by discontent over events in the Congo.

Mar. 3-26-61

p32

This public mood has become strangely apathetic during the campaigning of the last month.

The election had been foreshadowed since July, when the independence arranged between Congolese leaders and the Belgian Government was swiftly followed by a breakdown of public order and a mass flight of Belgian colonists from the Congo. Then the general comment was that the nation's politicians would be held to account for the disaster.

However, when the 6,000,000 Belgian voters go to the polls tomorrow they will face a choice among three major parties that support the Congolese independence arrangement and among candidates who were serving in the Government or in Parliament at the time. Under these circumstances the Congo has not been an important campaign issue.

Coalition in Power

The Christian Social and the Liberal parties form the coalition Government, which was in power when independence was granted to the Congo and is still in office. The Socialist party, which was in the Opposition in Parliament, participated in drafting the independence plan.

At the last election in 1958, these three parties received 95.44 per cent of the vote. It was generally expected that almost all votes would again go to these three major parties, with the Socialists losing some support and the Liberals gaining.

The return to Belgian politics of Paul-Henry Spaak, former Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, seemed to promise excitement when the campaign began a month ago.

But as head of the Socialist list in Brussels, the former Premier has had to accept the record of his party and his personal popularity has been somewhat obscured.

Socialists Attacked

The Socialists have been attacked by the other parties in the campaign because of the strike of Socialist trade unions in December and January. The strike was against an economic reform program pushed by the Government and M. Spaak was put in the unpopular position of having to defend the strike as a suitable way for the workers to express their feelings.

The Christian Social and Liberal parties have made their campaigns principally a defense of the Government's economic program. The program, enacted by Parliament in February, raised taxes, trimmed the budget and tightened social security rules.

At stake in the election are 212 seats in the House of Representatives, 174 in the Senate and 696 in the councils of the nine provinces. Of the Senators, 106 will be elected directly, forty-six will be designated by the provincial councils and twenty-two will be picked by the Senate.

18d 1961

BERLIN

Reds Shore Up Wall—30 G.I.s Keep Eye on It

New York Herald Tribune

Mon., 12-4-61

P.1 New York, N.Y.

U. S. WARNS RUSSIANS IT'S ILLEGAL

By The Associated Press

18d Berlin

BERLIN.

American troops dug in at a crossing point at the Communist wall last night, and the United States protested to the Russians as East German labor gangs suddenly resumed heavy construction on the Red barrier dividing Berlin.

Thirty United States infantrymen in battle dress wheeled up to the tense Friedrichstrasse crossing point—the only one left for non-Germans—just a few yards opposite hundreds of armed East German soldiers and militiamen toiling to narrow one of the few gaps left in the wall erected Aug. 13.

An American spokesman announced that Maj. Gen. Albert Watson 2d, American commandant in Berlin, protested to the Soviet commandant in East Berlin that new tank barriers along the Communist wall are illegal.

Gen. Watson's message to Soviet Col. Andrei I. Solovyev also demanded "assurances that there would be no interference to Allied and civilian traffic" between the American sector of the divided city and Red-ruled East Berlin.

The message was delivered to Soviet headquarters in East Berlin by a member of the United States mission here.

The Americans erected sandbag pillboxes on both sidewalks of Friedrichstrasse and set up machine guns behind them. A bazooka, also protected by sandbags, was put up behind the United States "Checkpoint Charlie" hut, about eight yards from the border.

Traffic continued to move at Friedrichstrasse, the only gateway remaining for non-Germans to cross between East and West Berlin. But it was diverted sharply to one side at the line, as Red brigades raised a concrete wall across the pavement.

West Berlin police said the Communists apparently planned to leave open a narrow passageway that would funnel all traffic past their Customs House, which is slightly to one side of Friedrichstrasse. They quoted East German police as saying the Friedrichctrasse crossing would remain open.

Show of Strength

The thirty Americans in battle dress apparently were rushed to the border as a show of Allied strength to the hundreds of armed East German troops.

Gateways between East and West Berlin also were being narrowed at six other gaps in the wall allotted to the Communists to West Germans and West Berliners.

When the sudden night construction was well under way, the East German regime announced that its purpose was "to protect our state frontiers and to keep West Berlin politicians from taking any ill-advised action."

Mayor's Speech

The announcement, carried by ADN, the official East German news agency, obviously was referring to Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin, who said in a speech Saturday night, "The wall must fall."

Without explaining its reasoning, ADN said construction of new fortifications provides "another proof that the German Democratic Republic will not interfere in the future affairs of the free city of Berlin."

The Communists demand that West Berlin be turned into a neutralized, demilitarized "free city." The West has repeatedly rejected this.

"Crazy Americans"

An East German policeman told AP cameraman Eddie Worth, "We are constructing an anti-tank wall to stop the crazy Americans."

The Communist statements created the impression in West Berlin, however, that the purpose of the construction was more political than military.

The wall is still far from tight. A high wind early yesterday blew down a twenty-foot section near the elevated station at Wilhelmsruh. Much of the wall is unmortared, with building blocks simply piled on top of each other.

Two Sunday nights ago, the Reds suddenly moved in work brigades and hundreds of troops to wall up the famous Brandenburg Gate and sink tank barriers along several miles of already-sealed border.

Big Cranes Used

During yesterday's feverish activity, at least five large cranes were moved up to the Friedrichstrasse crossing. One crane started dismantling the concrete and steel slalom, or zig-zag, barrier which the Reds have long used to slow traffic at Friedrichstrasse. A tractor with a huge plow in front started digging a trench in the lawn to one side of Friedrichstrasse. About 100 militiamen in coveralls stood by with shovels.

West Berlin police said it appeared the Communists intended to sink tank barriers into the ground right up to the sides of the Friedrichstrasse checkpoint.

Crisis Recalled

Friedrichstrasse was the scene of a tense sixteen-hour face-to-face confrontation of United States and Soviet tanks in late October. That crisis flared over East German demands to inspect the identification of United States officials not in uniform.

Although six other crossings are allotted by the Communists to West German and West Berliners, nearly all West Berliners are kept from visiting relatives in East Berlin by a deadlock over the issuance of passes.

New GIs Roll Into W. Berlin

Atlanta Constitution

61, 18d

Fri 12-8-61

By CARL HARTMAN

BERLIN (AP)—A new American battle group began rolling into West Berlin Thursday. Despite Communist threats, there was no interference with its motor march across Red-ruled East Germany.

Atlanta, Ga

The unit that arrived was Co. E, 1st Battle Group, 19th Infantry. Its 25 jeeps and trucks took 6 hours and 20 minutes to do the 110 miles from Helmstedt, in West Germany, to West Berlin.

Nearly half the time was spent going through Soviet checkpoints at each end of the highway. This is about normal for the meticulous examination given to official papers by Soviet troops.

Capt. John B. Keeley, 32, company commander from West Bend, Wis., said he saw "quite a few" of East Germany's green-uniformed people's police on the four-lane highway. The Americans, as usual, ignored the East Germans—the United States does not recognize their Communist regime.

Wednesday, Otto Winzer of the East German Foreign Ministry asserted that neither his government nor the Soviet Union had ever guaranteed free access to West Berlin for "NATO troops." The 19th is part of the forces in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization while it is in West Germany. But U.S. officials in Paris, NATO headquarters, said American troops automatically stop being NATO troops when they leave Helmstedt. Neither East Germany nor Berlin is NATO territory.

Fri 12-8-61

The group that started into Berlin Thursday will replace the 1st Battle Group, 18th Infantry. President Kennedy called the 1,500 men of that outfit to reinforce the 5,000-men American garrison in Berlin more than three months ago, while the Communists were building their wall through the city.

33-13

The 19th Infantry has history. It was under Japanese fire in the attack on Pearl Harbor, just 20 years ago. It was part of the 24th Division, the first American unit sent to Korea when that war started in 1950.

There was no gloom among the 200 men who arrived at "Checkpoint Bravo" in Berlin's early winter dusk. Only Lt. Col. William J. Herman, the battle group's jovial deputy commander from South Norwalk, Conn., turned serious when reminded of the past.

"Berlin is getting a first-class outfit," was his comment.

One of the members of the unit listed on the official orders was "Private Legs"—a brown-and-white dog of mixed ancestry. Her legs are a good deal whiter than the rest and her most conspicuous feature. All this was explained to a Soviet lieutenant colonel, who smiled and said something that sounded to the Americans like "quite cute."

BERLIN

18d

1961

GERMAN REDS JAIL TWO U.S. STUDENTS

18d

4 Others Also Sentenced for Aiding Escape Efforts

The New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Sept. 26—Six foreigners, including two American students, were sentenced to prison today by a Communist East German court on charges of having tried to smuggle women out of East Berlin.

P.22 M

The two Americans, Victor Searles Pankey, 20 years old, and Gilbert Page Ferrye, 18, both students from California, received two-year sentences.

Only one Western correspondent, a reporter for Reuters, was permitted to attend the proceedings.

Wed. 9-27-61

The trial, which started yesterday morning, was held at the City Court of Greater Berlin in a small, pink room on the fourth floor of a labyrinthian building that houses much of East Germany's court apparatus.

The others on trial for "slave trading" were Henri Pierrot, a Dutch business man, 56; Bernard Joseph Collet, 29, of Droitwich, England; Ali el Meshneb 29, and Reda Azar Salit, 21, both citizens of the United Arab Republic.

New York, N.Y.

Mr. Pierrot was sentenced to three years, Mr. Meshneb to three years and Mr. Salib to one and a half years.

In his summary statement, the State Prosecutor charged:

"The accused actively participated in the slave trade from Democratic [East] Berlin to West Berlin and West Germany in the knowledge of the situation in Berlin and in knowledge of the social damage that their criminal acts caused."

Americans Plead Guilty

The American students pleaded guilty to the charges this morning. Mr. Pankey, who was said to be apparently under great emotional stress during the morning sessions, declined to make a final statement. He dabbed his eyes frequently.

"We came to Berlin not only to sight-see but to learn something about the situation," Mr. Ferrey told the court. "We were both caught up emotionally in the situation and committed an act I am sure we are both sorry we committed.

"The merit of our punishment will be to learn a lesson. I certainly think I learned my lesson one minute after we were caught committing the crime."

Mr. Ferrey smiled and put his hand on Mr. Pankey's shoulders as he sat down.

The students arrived in East Berlin Sept. 8 following a tour of Western Europe, according to the prosecutor's statement. They met a girl in East Berlin whose parents were in the Western sector of the city.

During a meal in a restaurant, according t the testimony, they agreed to take the girl to West Berlin in the trunk of their car. They were apprehenteded at the Friedrichstrasse crossing point by Communist buards.

Mr. Ferrey and Mr. Pankey walked jauntily out of the chilly courtroom between uniformed warders after hearing the verdict at 7:20 P. M.

Asked what sentences they had received, the dark-haired Mr. Pankey said with a grin, "Too much."

"Two years," said Mr. Ferrey, also smiling.

City Border Is Quiet

Elsewhere in this divided city, all was quiet on the East-West city border along Bernauer Strasse this afternoon. But it was an uneasy quiet, pierced by an occasional shrill outcry and the rumbling of police trucks driving by.

"There, somebody is going to jump!" a man shouted, pointing at a window that had been thrown open in one of the drab apartment houses that line the Communist side of the street. Nobody jumped and the tense crowd of West Berliners moved on.

At a street corner a woman perched on top of a stepladder to peer across the wall that has cut the city in two since Aug. 13. She waved a bright red scarf, shouting: "Mother, mother, where is Astrid?" Then she threw up her arms as if in despair, came down slowly with tears rolling down her cheeks and walked away.

On the opposite corner a young father held his little boy high over his head. "Cry out loud," he said to the child, "so grandma can hear you." No answer came from the other side.

Families Separated

On Bernauer Strasse, in the densely populated workers quarters of northern Berlin, families have been cruelly torn apart, friends and neighbors separated.

The street, about a mile long, is on West Berlin territory, part of the city's French sector. But the forty-odd old-fashioned tenement buildings that line its eastern side are part of East Berlin.

When the Communists sealed off the border six weeks ago they bricked up all windows and openings on the ground floors and in the basements to prevent easy escape. In desperation, men, women and children jumped from upper floors, some coming alone, others in family groups. Most were caught unharmed in safety nets, but one woman leaped to her death on Bernauer Strasse.

Today the picture was different from the dramatic scenes of a week ago when scores of East Berliners jumped into West Berlin. Communist policement then began a large-scale evacuation of border houses and the few persons still awaiting eviction are under strict orders not to open windows or to communicate with their Western friends.

"We have heard from many who still wanted to come across," a West Berlin policeman said. "But now the Communists have posted a guard in every flat."

Nine Armed GIs Cross Berlin Line

The Montgomery Advertiser

Escort American Official, Wife Past Border Checkpoint

BERLIN (AP) — A U.S. officer and eight soldiers with fixed bayonets twice marched 200 yards into Communist East Berlin Sunday night to escort an American official and his wife through an East German border checkpoint.

Several U.S. Patton tanks were moved up to within 700 yards of the border dividing East and West Berlin to give support if needed, but there were no clashes.

18d p.1

The American action was taken after East German police had refused to permit E. Allan Lightner Jr., deputy chief of the U.S. mission in Berlin, and his wife to enter East Berlin. They were in a privately owned U.S. registered car.

Mon. 10-23-61

FIRST TIME

An American spokesman said it was the first time that armed U.S. soldiers had entered East Berlin since the Communists threw up their barrier between the two parts of the city last Aug. 13.

Montgomery, Ala.

An East German police captain asserted, "The Americans will hear more about this."

The East German officer claimed that Lightner had tried to force his way through the checkpoint at Friedrichstrasse and deliberately jammed one border guard against another car, injuring him so severely that he had to be hospitalized.

The U.S. mission spokesman said he knew of no one being hurt in the incident.

The U.S. spokesman said Lightner was on his way to the theater in East Berlin and, in accordance with U.S. regulations, refused to show his identification to the East German guards.

ZIG-ZAG PATH

The Western powers do not recognize the right of the East German Communist regime to check anyone traveling in and out of East Berlin in an Allied-registered vehicle.

The spokesman said Lightner had asked for a Soviet officer. When no Soviet officer appeared after 45 minutes, Lightner drove on through a zig-zag path the Communists had put up to slow cars at the border.

On the other side of the barrier he was stopped by an East German military police vehicle. It was at this moment that one of the guards was injured, according to the East German officer in charge.

The scene was only half visible through the darkness from the U.S. checkpont on the other side of the barrier. When Lightner's car was seen stopped a second time, the order was given for the eight U.S. military policemen under the command of Lt. Claude L. Stults Jr. of Livingston, Tenn., to move forward into Communist territory.

The soldiers, with bayonets fixed, marched slowly forward across the white line marking the border.

The East German guards stood aside and allowed them to pass without interference.

They marched through the zigzag barrier of concrete blocks until they reached Lightner's car. There they split into two groups, front and back of the car, and conducted Lightner at walking pace some 200 yards forward on Friedrichstrasse to the corner of Leipzigerstrasse.

They then turned left, marched round the block and back through the East German checkpoint into the American sector.

Shortly afterward Lightner, again escorted by the MP's with fixed bayonets, drove slowly into the Communist sector a second time, again went around the block and out again. The second trip took just five minutes. The East Germans made no effort to interfere.

Thousands in West Berlin Try to Storm Reds' Wall

The New York Times

Tue. 11-21-61

New York, N.Y.

Students Protesting Barrier Are Turned Back by Club-Wielding Policemen—Border Guards Hurl Tear Gas

By DAVID BINDER

Special to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Nov. 21—Thousands of West Berlin university students and other youths tried last night to storm the barriers that cut the city in half but were driven back by truncheon-wielding West Berlin police units.

About 1,000 of the youths reached the wall following a student torchlight rally protesting against the putting up of the barriers.

More than 1,000 East German troops and construction workers extended steel and concrete anti-tank barriers at seven points behind the border in the heart of Berlin throughout yesterday and last evening.

West and East Berlin border guards threw scores of tear-gas grenades across the barriers along the Zimmerstrasse, near the Friedrichstrasse checkpoint, as the impassioned youths tried to reach the concrete wall.

The tear-gas duel lasted thirty-three minutes. Clouds of acrid fumes drifted gradually into the eastern sector forcing workers who were installing steel anti-tank traps to flee the scene.

The sporadic border demonstrations took place over a period of three hours in near-freezing temperatures.

At 11:30 P. M. 500 of the youths who had been driven from the border gathered at the Zoo Station in downtown West Berlin to stage a forty-minute sitdown strike protesting against the measures taken by the West Berlin police.

Afterward more than 100 of the youths returned to within 100 yards of the border to chorus, "Hang Ulbricht!" (Walter Ulbricht is the chief of (Walter Ulbricht is the chief of the East German Communist party.)

The West Berlin police pleaded with th youths to return to their homes. They began to drift away about 1 A. M.

The border incident developed after a student protest rally at Reichskanzler Platz, about five miles away, which drew an estimated total of 40,000 persons. About 3,000 of the students at the rally carried flaming torches.

Shortly after the rally a group of about 6,000 started marching down the broad Kaiserstrasse toward the Brandenburg Gate. They were halted by riot police about a mile inside West Berlin.

However, about 1,000 other youths made their way to the Zimmerstrasse barriers where the demonstration took place.

At one point, the East German border guards used a mobile water cannon to disperse the youths.

The students threw their torches over the barrier and shouted "Down with the Communist wall!" "Concentration camp vassals!" and "You are walling yourself in!"

The Communist guards replied with tear-gas bombs. West Berliners shouted "Pfui!" and tooted the horns of their cars. Then the West Berlin police threw their tear-gas grenades.

The East German Communist Ministry of Interior issued a statement tonight, twenty-six hours after the installation of tank traps began, saying that the obstacles were "purely a measure to increase security" on the city border.

The barriers include a concrete slab wall eight feet high and six feet wide in front of the Brandenburg Gate and steel rail tank traps imbedded in concrete that stretch for hundreds of yards.

Western authorities declined to issue an official statement on the operation. But informed sources said that the consensus in Allied headquarters was that the fortifications had eliminated the possibility of a surprise thrust into East Berlin by Western tanks.

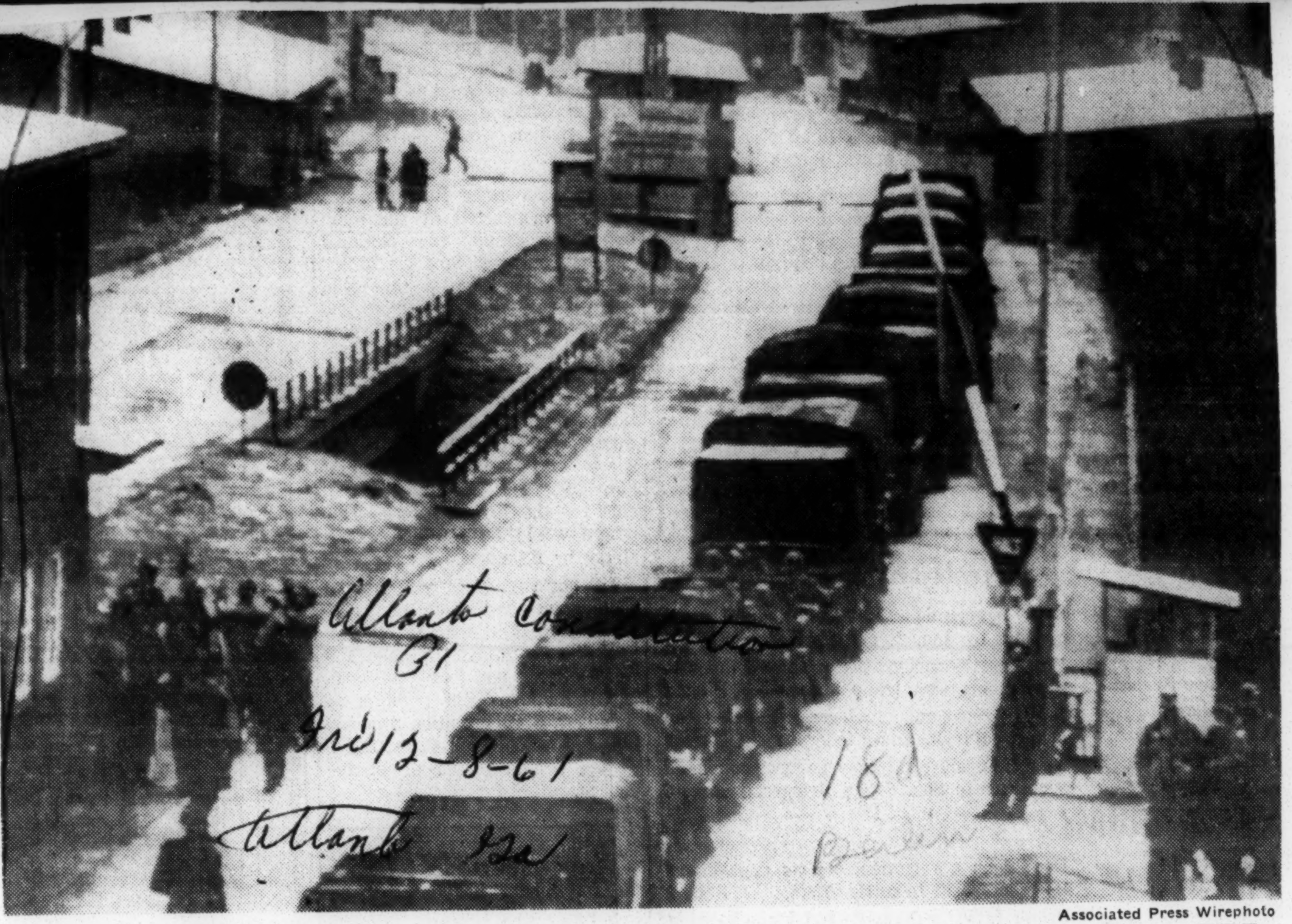
It is understood that such a thrust had been contemplated in the event the Communists tried to close the long East-West crossing point for foreigners on the Friedrichstrasse.

Three weeks ago United States and Soviet tanks confronted each other at a distance of seventy yards on the Friedrichstrasse during a demonstration of the right to access to East Berlin by Allied authorities.

Soviet tanks are still stationed in the courtyards of two buildings near the border and American tanks, heavily concealed behind fences and canvas coverings, are posted three blocks from the checkpoint, off the Friedrichstrasse.

The sources said western authorities had noted that the tank traps have been erected at strategic points around a section of East Berlin that bulges irregularly into Western territory. The bulge contains virtually every essential element of the East German Communist Government apparatus.

Among the Government buildings in the bulge only a few blocks from the Western border are those housing the Communist Central Committee, the Politburo, the Ministry of Interior, which supervises police activities, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Justice. The Soviet Embassy also in the area.



Atlanta Constitution
B1
Ind 12-8-61
Atlanta Ga

18d
Berlin

Associated Press Wirephoto

FIRST CONVOY OF BATTLE GROUP PASSES THROUGH SOVIET CHECKPOINT AT HELMSTEDT

It Took 25 Jeeps and Trucks Six Hours and 20 Minutes to Go the 110 Miles into West Berlin

ADOLF EICHMANN (55) CONVICTED
CHIEF OF THE GESTAPO'S JEWISH AFFAIRS

18d 1961

Eichmann Is Convicted Of 'Unsurpassed Crimes'

Atlanta Constitution P.1
Tues. 12-12-61 Atlanta, Ga.

By GARVEN HUDGINS

JERUSALEM (AP)—Adolf Eichmann's Israeli judges convicted him Monday of "unsurpassed" crimes against the Jewish people and humanity. Their judgment linked the former Gestapo colonel directly to three major phases in the Nazi plot to exterminate six million Jews.

The 55-year-old onetime chief of the Gestapo's Jewish affairs section stood stiff, without a change of expression, as the court pronounced the verdict, which could send him to the gallows.

Eichmann is liable to the death penalty under terms of a 1950 law he has been convicted of violating. The verdict came 18 months after Israeli agents abducted Eichmann from Argentina and flew him here for trial.

Sentence will be pronounced Thursday or Friday.

Eichmann was permitted to resume his seat behind bullet-proof glass as his three judges alternated in reading their judgment. He never took his eyes off the bench as the justices read out a citation of him as a "chief executor" of:

1. Persecution of the Jews in Germany from 1933 to 1939.

2. Persecution of the Jews from the outbreak of World War II to mid-1941.

3. "Final solution" of the Jewish oblem—extermination.

Opening the day's proceedings, presiding Judge Moshe Landau, in a stern and uncompromising tone, ordered Eichmann to stand, then announced: "Accused, the court convicts you of crimes against the Jewish people, crimes against humanity, war crimes and of being a member of a hostile organization."

The brief verdict, read out rapidly, embraces the entire 15-count indictment against Eichmann. But the court will not get around to ruling on each of the 15 counts until the latter phases of its 300-page judgment.

Eichmann's oft-repeated contention that he was only a cog in the Nazi apparatus who carried

out orders but never initiated them was rejected by the court.

WAS PRESENT

Citing evidence showing that Eichmann was present at the 1942 conference which drew up plans for carrying out the "final solution" of the Jewish problem, the court ruled: "It was at this conference that the accused's position as the authorized executor of the final solution was defined in the presence of higher authorities."

The judges cited a handwritten notation by a Nazi official on a memorandum from Belgrade asking what should be done with 8,000 Yugoslav Jews. The notation read: "Eichmann recommends killing by shooting."

In a detailed review of Eichmann's role in the holocaust Hitler unleashed against the Jews, the verdict declared: "The blame for what happened and for the human misery which took place falls squarely on the accused."

The judgment traced Eichmann's persecution of the Jews country by country through all Nazi-occupied Europe.

In the first phase of the pogrom, when Jews were degraded and deprived of citizen rights, Eichmann was depicted in the verdict as a man with life or death power, charged with forcing Jews through an assembly line which expelled them and deprived them of all worldly goods.

Testimony from some of the 112 prosecution witnesses who appeared in the four-month trial, and captured Nazi documents were cited to sustain this part of the judgment.

SECOND PHASE

In the second phase of the anti-Jewish campaign, from 1939 to mid-1941, the court accepted evidence showing that Eichmann had power to bypass his immediate superiors in order to deport Jews in a reign of terror which brought death to thousands.

Associated Press Wirephoto
HEARS VERDICT
Adolf Eichmann

The verdict cited one captured Nazi document which referred to Eichmann at this time as the man in absolute control of the campaign to strip Jews of their property.

"He is very good at this work," one Gestapo personnel record noted.

Eichmann Convicted By Israelis

Montgomery Advertiser
P1 Tues. 12-12-61
Montgomery, Ala.

Former SS Officer Will Be Sentenced Later In Week

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The 55-year-old onetime chief of the Gestapo's Jewish affairs section stood ramrod-straight, without a change of expression, as the court pronounced the verdict, which could send him to the gallows.

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SENTENCE LATER

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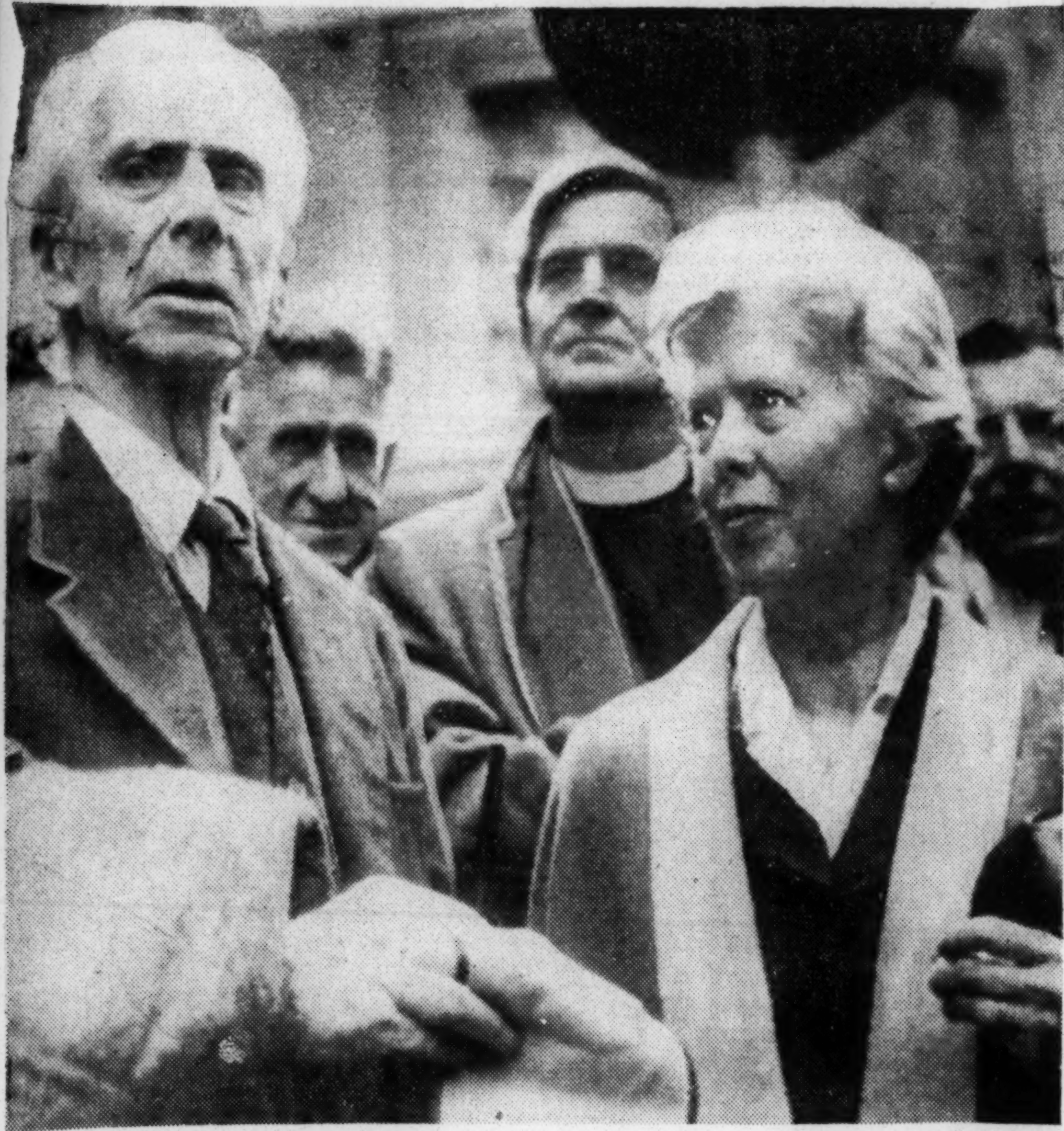
18d 1961

ENGLAND

EARL BERTRAND RUSSELL- SIT-DOWN
DEMONSTRATION

Bertrand Russell, Wife Jailed In A-Protest Sit-Down Plans

The Washington Post



Associated Press

British philosopher Earl Bertrand Russell and Lady Russell are shown in the foreground outside a London courtroom where they were sentenced to jail terms yesterday for refusing to promise to keep the peace in their civil disobedience campaign against nuclear weapons. Thirty others in the protesting group also got jail terms.

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP) Earl Bertrand Russell, 89-year-old philosopher-pacifist, went to jail tonight, starting a seven-day sentence for refusing to keep the peace.

P. 12

Also sentenced to serve a week was his 61-year-old wife Lady Russell—the former Edith Finch, an American writer.

Wed. 9-13-61

She stood beside the slender, white-haired Earl in Bow Street Magistrates Court, and joined him in refusing to abandon support of a public demonstration next Sunday against nuclear bombs.

Police charged that Earl and Lady Russell, and 35 others who appeared in court, incited people by pamphlets and speeches to commit a breach of the peace.

Three of the Earl's followers were sentenced to two months, 27 to one month and five were released on their promise to cease inciting disorderly conduct.

Washington, D.C.

Sit-Down Protest Set

A ban-the-bomb organization known as the Committee of 100, of which Russell is president, has organized a sit-down protest in the Parliament Square. The Committee has predicted that 10,000 persons sitting on the pavement, would tie up traffic and overwhelm the police and courts.

Prosecutor John Mathew told Judge Bertram Reece the action against the antinuclear campaigners was brought "to prevent deliberate breaking of the laws."

"These people," he said, 'are attempting to bring their views forcibly to the notice of the authorities by wholesale obstruction of the highways."

Police obtained details of the plan for next Sunday's mass demonstration by smuggling plainclothes men into a meeting of executives of the Committee of 100 last week.

Sentence Reduced

There was a tense scene in the crowded court as the Magistrate dealt with Russell.

'I am about to order you to enter into a recognizance of 25 pounds ($70) to keep the peace and be of good behavior for 12 months. Are you content to be so bound?"

Russell shook his white head and replied, "No, I am not."

"Then you will go to prison for two months," said the Magistrate.

There was a great stir in the court, and shouts of "Shame," and "Poor old man."

In the confusion a solicitor on behalf of Russell said he had medical evidence that a long sentence would be dangerous to the health of a man so old.

Magistrate Reece studied the documents and reduced the sentence on Russell to seven days.

The decision was greeted by applause from some parts of the court.

The Home Office, which manages prisons, would not say where the Russells were taken. But a spokesman explained that short sentences usually are served in local jails, and that elderly persons in frail physical condition frequently are permitted to serve their time in prison hospitals.

In the court Russell, when called, started what promised to be a lengthy speech. He recalled remarks on nuclear warfare and militarism he had made in the House of Lords. He said the program of civil disobedience sponsored by the ban-the-bomb agitators was necessary to call the public's attention to dangers to the world.

But on hearing ripples of applause the Magistrate cut Russell short.

Race Rioting Hits England

[illegible]

MIDDLESBROUGH, England, (AP) — Race tension gripped this industrial city Monday night after 16 whites were jailed for storming a quarter inhabited by Indians, Pakistanis and a few Arabs.

Magistrates dealt out sentences and fines to 20 other rioters who fought police and ran wild through the streets in 48 hours of violence over the weekend.

The riot ended with five policemen and five rioters injured, but none of the Asian or Arab residents was reported hurt.

Many Indians and Pakistanis fled the town at the height of clashes between rioters and police.

Tues. 8-22-61

The disturbances were Britain's worst racial outburst since whites fought blacks in London's Notting Hill district in 1958.

The [illegible] Ala.

The disorders here were set off Saturday night when an 18-year-old white youth was stabbed to death outside a Pakistani-owned cafe called the Taj Mahal. A nonwhite was charged with murdering him. The cafe was set afire by the mob.

Britain Discloses Plan to Curb Colored Immigration

Chicago Daily Tribune P. 3 Pt. 1

Thurs 10-12-61

BY ROBERT MERRY

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 11 —The British government plans to take sweeping new powers to curb the increasing flow of colored immigrants into the country, Richard A. Butler, home secretary, told delegates to the annual Conservative party convention today.

Butler said 400,000 West Indians, Pakistanis, and Indians are now living in Britain. He estimated the total will increase by another 100,000 by the end of this year. If this figure is reached, there will be one colored person to every 100 white inhabitants.

Chicago Ill.

Butler, who admitted the government is worried by the boom in immigration, foreshadowed a four point plan to check the problem. The proposed laws are the first of their kind ever to be supported by a British government.

Outlines the Program

In future, Butler said, immigrants must have jobs before being admitted to Britain. Immigrants with criminal records will be barred, the minister said.

Colored persons already settled in Britain will face deportation to their own countries if they commit violent or sexual crimes or participate in the vice business. Would-be immigrants will also have to undergo a comprehensive health check before entering the country, Butler said.

The 4,000 Tories at the convention cheered Butler as he announced the government plans. A resolution demanding government action on the problem was passed, with only 100 delegates opposing it.

Denies a Color Bar

The dissenters claimed an immigration curb would impose a color bar in Britain, but Butler denied this. He said the law would be applied to immigrants from all British commonwealth countries, whether they be white or black.

The government's plan was supported by many speakers. Miss Barbara Maddin, a London delegate, asserted that the hostility met by many immigrants in Britain was due to their poor living conditions. "They congregate in particular area, mostly in overcrowded accommodation, and are often forçed to live in appalling conditions," she said. "In these circumstances the immigrants do not stand a reasonable chance and it does not strengthen good commonwealth relations. It has the opposite effect."

Queen Moves to Curb Flow Of Coloreds to Britain

The Pittsburgh Courier P. 2 18d

Sat. 11-25-61

By WILBERT E. HEMMING

Pittsburgh, Pa.

KINGSTON, Jamaica (ANP)—Britain's Queen Elizabeth II, through Prime Minister Harold MacMillan, announced in the Commons early this month, that she will take steps to curb and limit entry into the United Kingdom of colored subjects from the West Indies and elsewhere throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The [illegible] to the heavy flow of colored people into the British Isles came after some 95,000 Jamaicans alone had fled economic misery at home to seek work and fortune in England over the past four years.

As some 4,000 persons each month poured into Southampton docks, since the beginning of the year, Englishmen set up a howl for a plug to the influx.

■

THE JAMAICAN House of Representatives took a very serious view of the motherland's action. Norman W. Manley, prime minister and Rhodes scholar, cabled the British government and warned that such a step would kindle hatred for the British in the Caribbean.

Opposition parliamentary leader and labor warrior, Sir Alexander Bustamante complemented the protest with a swift telegram to MacMillan. Even Englishmen sugar baron, Sir Robert Kirkwood, warned his English colleagues of a new racist fire that would be lit by the closed-door decision.

18d 1961

EUROPE

20-YEAR PROGRAM MAPPED

Hungarian Government to Begin Integration of 200,000 Gypsies

The Florida Times Union

Mon. 11-13-61

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Nov. 12 (UPI) — The Hungarian government will begin a drive to integrate the country's 200,000 gypsies New Year's Day, it was disclosed today.

Laszlo Farkas, organizer of the program, said it would take 20 years to complete through education, technical and financial aid, due to past lack of concern and mishandling.

"The drive marks the first attempt to stamp out the gypsy problem itself since whole tribes fled from an Austrian archduke's attempt to settle them on his estates in the 19th century," Farkas said in an interview.

He estimated that 40 per cent of the country's gypsy population had resisted attempts to resettle them since the end of World War II while 30 per cent were partly settled and 30 per cent fully integrated.

Farkas acknowledged that many Hungarians harbor strong predjudices against gypsies and that this, too, works against their assimilation into Hungarian society.

In addition, 50 per cent of Hungary's gypsies are illiterate, though 78 per cent of their younger children attend compulsory state primary schools.

Work Extended

The new drive, Farkas said, will be an extension of work already carried out, with fair success, by the Ministry of Culture.

Local authorities will be ordered to clear all gypsy hovels, tighten up on school attendance —by the time they reach 14 gypsies attend only sporadically—and create more employment opportunities. Force, however, will not be used, he added.

The government will lend gypsies money at special low interest rates for buying plots of land and building permanent homes, Farkas said.

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73 Polish Women, Nazi Victims, To Get Indemnities From Bonn

The New York Times

Mon. 11-13-61 New York, N.Y.

By ARTHUR J. OLSEN

Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, Nov. 12 — The West German Government will pay up to $10,000 compensation to each of seventy-three Polish women victims of Nazi medical experiments during World War II.

An agreement announced by the Polish Red Cross here is the first instance of West German Government compensation to persons living behind the Iron Curtain. In general Bonn rejects claims from Eastern Europe on the ground that it lacks assurance that the real victims would benefit.

The Bonn Government, which is represented in Polish propaganda as dominated by neo-Nazis, was mentioned only obscurely in the Polish Red Cross announcement.

The compensation agreement for the so-called Ravensbrueck guinea pigs was concluded between the Polish Red Cross and the International Red Cross Committee, acting on behalf of the West German Government.

A key role in the negotiations was played by Norman Cousins, editor of The Saturday Review, who has taken an active interest in the women victims of the Hiroshima bombing and the Nazi medical experiments at the Ravensbrueck and Dachau concentration camps. Through his efforts groups of Japanese and Polish women have gone to the United States for treatment.

Benjamin Ferencz, a New York lawyer representing the Hiroshima Peace Center Associates, which was set up by Mr Cousins to help Japanese girls concluded the compensation negotiations here last week.

The agreement provides for payments of $6,250 to $10,000 to each of the seventy-three survivors of the Ravensbrueck experiments, according to the extent of permanent injury. The sum of $10,000 represents a substantial fortune in Poland.

In addition to this West German Government undertaking, Krupp and the successor firm to I. G. Farben have compensation programs, from which some residents of Eastern Europe will benefit. These programs are directed to persons who were forced to work at Krupp and Farben plants during World War II.

The East German Government, which brought a dozen of the Ravensbrueck women back to the concentration camp in 1959 for an anti-Nazi rally, did not participate in the indemnification agreement. It operates no compensation or restitution programs for victims of Nazism.

Called Themselves Guinea Pigs

The Polish women involved in the compensation negotiations were wartime members of a captive group subjected by the Nazis to such "scientific" experiments as amputations to try transplantation techniques and gasoline injections to test "efficient" methods of killing.

They were prisoners in the concentration camp at Ravensbrueck near Berlin and called themselves the Ravensbrueck Lapins, from the French word for rabbit or guinea pig.

An organization set up by Mr. Cousins brought thirty of the women to the United States in 1958 for extended medical, surgical and rehabilitation services. Pan American World Airways provided their transportation and American physicians, surgeons, dentists, psychiatrists and rehabilitation workers contributed professional skills.

The women have been receiving small pensions from the Polish Government.

Dr. Bruno Weil Is Dead at 78; Lawyer Helped German Jews

The New York Times

P. 31 C

Dr. Bruno Weil, president of the Axis Victims League, Inc., died Saturday in Lenox Hill Hospital after a short illness. He was 78 years old and lived at the Navarro Hotel, 112 Central Park South.

Mon. 11-13-61

Dr. Weil, an international lawyer, worked on behalf of German Jews and other victims of Nazi prosecution, particularly to obtain restitution of their property and rights.

New York N.Y.

As a Berlin lawyer in the pre-World War II years, he was vice president of Centralverein, a national Jewish organization. He was said to have been the only Jewish candidate in the 1932 Reichstag elections and was defeated by Dr. Paul Josef Goebbels, later Naxi propaganda chief.

In 1935, he advised Jews living in his native Saar against fleeing, but by 1937 he was touring Latin America to discuss German Jewish immigration with statesmen there.

Dr. Weil himself fled Germany and was in Paris when the war started. After brief internment as an alien by the French, he came to this country in 1940. Soon after, he began his efforts to aid Jewish refugees and to campaign for postwar indemnification.

He was a member of the Foreign Policy Association, the International Bar Association and an honorary member of the Federal Bar Association.

Dr. Weil leaves his wife, the former Alice Levy, and a stepdaughter, Mrs. Paul Flaum.

Whitestone

Dr. Bruno Weil

LAND-GRANT SCHOOLS HAILED BY KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12— President Kennedy declared tonight that cooperative effort of the Federal and state governments was the best way to insure an independent education system of the highest quality.

He pointed to the development of the nation's sixty-eight land-grant colleges as proof that Federal aid to education did not mean Federal control.

The President's message was contained in a filmed address to the centennial convocation of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities, which opened here tonight.

New York, N.Y.

Mr. Kennedy described the schedule as "one of the finest examples of our Federal system, the fruitful cooperation between national and state governments in the pursuit of a decent education for all of our citizens."

Philip H. Coombs, Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs, pointed to the colleges as "eloquent proof that Federal assistance to education to promote the national interest can be compatible with academic freedom and the maintenance of local control."

Find Orientals Charming Them Out Of Their Jobs

Chicago Defender

LONDON — (UPI) — Five hundred women scorned have complained that Oriental girls are charming them out of a job.

Aug (5-11) 1961

The women, all stewardesses aboard British Overseas Airways corp. (BOAC) planes, said the eastern charmers—also stewardesses—are unfair competition because:

P. 4

—They are allowed to wear colored nail polish.

—They may wear earrings.

Worst—or best—of all, they wear skirts well above the knee on the job.

BOAC has allowed the Oriental stewardesses, hired recently, to wear the more exotic uniforms because it's part of their national costume. But the English girls said the split skirts and all the rest of it give the Asians an unfair advantage.

A delegation of senior stewardesses met for four hours last night with BOAC officials to press the complaints. But the officials — all men — refused to change the rules. Another meeting was set for next week.

18d 1961

FINLAND

Finland's Strong Chief

The New York Times P. 14 C

Urho Kaleva Kekkonen

Wed. 10-18-61.

WHEN Urho Kaleva Kekkonen was in Moscow visiting Premier Khrushchev last November he just did not seem able to get a conversation started. Mr. Khrushchev was too busy talking with another luncheon guest. So the Finn took off a shoe and, grasping it firmly, pounded the table. This emulation of Mr. Khrushchev's United Nation's etiquette cast a sudden frozen silence over the luncheon party. But when the Soviet chief shook and roared with laughter, and Mr. Kekkonen, long adept at getting along with the Russians, had scored again.

Man in the News

Mr. Kekkonen, accompanied by his wife, has just completed a visit to Washington at the invitation of President Kennedy. The first Finnish chief of state ever to see the New World while in office, he represents a country whose 793 miles of common frontier with the Soviet Union dictates a carefully neutral foreign policy. He represents also a nation divided—over himself—for he is so controversial that Finns cannot be neutral about him.

Premier Five Times

N. Y. Herald

Bald, nearly six feet tall and a most vigorous man of 61 years, he is generally recognized as the only powerful figure on Finland's splintered political scene, where eight parties squabble and bicker. Mr. Kekkonen, who is now nearing the end of his first six-year term as President after having been Premier five times, is accustomed to power.

No one could look more a man of command than Mr. Kekkonen as he strides into a Finnish gathering, his heels biting the floor and his trim figure ramrod-straight.

His manner of speech is hard-hitting, and his language, when directed at opponents of his Agrarian party, can be withering. Acidly phrased letters occasionally go out to critics over his small, carefully formed signature, and some associates say he may strike the table with his fist fi a political leader he called in for consultation differs with him.

Charged by th eConstitution with the conduct of Finnish foreign policy, the President is noted as a most flexible practitioner of what he deems possible. But his judgment, and th ethinking behind it, have been matters of sharp controversy.

Although for nearly three years Finland has had Agrarian minority Governments backed by the Communists and extreme Left-wing Socialists, not even his bitterest foes will say he is pro-Soviet or pro-Communist.

Adept at getting along with the Russians.

Mr. Kekkonen is known to believe that the Social Democrats cannot be allowed into the Government until their 80-year-old chairman, Vaino A. Tanner, retires. For more than four decades, the Russians have regarded the granite-like Social Democrats leader as their arch-foe in Finland.

The Social Democrats and members of four other non-Communist parties agree with Mr. Kekkonen that, because of geography, Finland can hope to preserve her independence only through maintaining a relationship of friendship with the neighboring Russians. But they accuse the President of giving way too much to Moscow and of doing so with the ami of keeping his Agrarian party dominant.

So widespread is the hatred of him and so strong the fear that he is playing a dangerous game that an unusual five-party drive is under way to defeat him in January's Presidential elections. The betting here, however, is that he will squeeze into office again with Communist support.

Much of the widespread distrust of Mr. Kekkonen goes back to the twenty years he spent in Parliament, where, his foes say, they learned to know him as a Machiavellian political tactitian.

[illegible] Tues. 10-17 [illegible] P 3 New York [illegible]

Herald Tribune—UPI telephoto

FINNISH PRESIDENT WELCOMED TO U. S.—Mrs. Kennedy shakes hands with President Urho Kekkonen as President Kennedy and Mrs. Kekkonen look on at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., yesterday. In back are Secretary of State Rusk and Capt. Tasewell T. Shepard, Mr. Kennedy's naval aide.

Kennedys Welcome Finn President

By James E. Warner

A Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON.

President Kennedy gave a red-carpet greeting to President Urho Kekkonen of Finland yesterday and praised the traditional Finnish love of freedom.

Back from a week-end at Cape Cod, the President and Mrs. Kennedy greeted President and Mrs. Kekkonen at Andrews Air Force Base near here, then had them as luncheon guests at the White House before a meeting later in the day between the two Presidents and their advisers.

Guns boomed a twenty-one-gun Presidential salute, the national anthems of both countries were played while a military guard of honor stood stiffly at attention, then President Kennedy told his visitor:

"You must realize that Finland and the Finnish people are identified in the minds of the people of the United States with those qualities of courage and fortitude and perseverance which have made the reputation of your country and people second to none here in the United States . . . Throughout the long history of the Finnish people and especially today we have come to recognize in the actions of her people, her determination to maintain her own freedom, her own integrity . . . No visitor could be more welcome . . ."

Mr. Kennedy recalled that President Kekkonen led the Finnish Olympic team to Los Angeles in 1932, and that "much has changed" in both countries since then, but the "same warm ties" still exist between the two countries.

President Kekkonen said in reply:

"This moment when I step on American soil gives me occasion to remember those hundreds of thousands of Finns who have settled in this country and who with their toil and labor have made themselves a place in the American community. They are a living bond between our two peoples. We Finns are keenly aware of the friendship of the people of the United States toward the people of Finland. I hope that my visit to the United States will further develop and strengthen the good and friendly relations which have always existed between our two countries."

Secretary of State and Mrs. Dean Rusk were with the President and Mrs. Kennedy to welcome the Finnish President and his wife. The visiting couple will stay here two days an dthem will go to New York and other parts of the United States, including Michigan, where there is a large group of Finnish descent.

At the White House luncheon, the fifty-three guests included Avery Brundage of Chicago, president of the American Olympic Association: Mrs. R. Sargent Shriver Jr. sister of the President and wife of the director of the U. S Peace Corps.; Herman R. Williams, director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art (Mrs. Kekkonen is an author and art lover); Fowler Hamilton, head of the new Agency of International Development, and William C. Foster, chief of the new United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

18d 1961

FINLAND

Kennedy Applauds Finland

Jacksonville Fla.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI). President Kennedy told Finnish president Urho Kekkonen today that the United States will scrupulously respect the neutrality of Finland, tiny next door neighbor of Russia.

A joint communique issued after the leaders conferred for two hours said Kennedy emphasized "that all nations must avoid interference in the affairs of Finland," which has maintained independence despite its proximity to the Soviet Union.

The two presidents also pledged their support to the United Nations as offering "all men their greatest hope for achievement of the noble causes" envisioned in the world organization's charter.

The communique said Kennedy and Kekkonen discussed the world political situation; economic and cultural relations between the two countries; the trend in European economic development, and the possible enlargement of the European Common Market.

Kekkonen, first Finnish president to visit the United States, arrived here this morning praising America's economy, science and political progress.

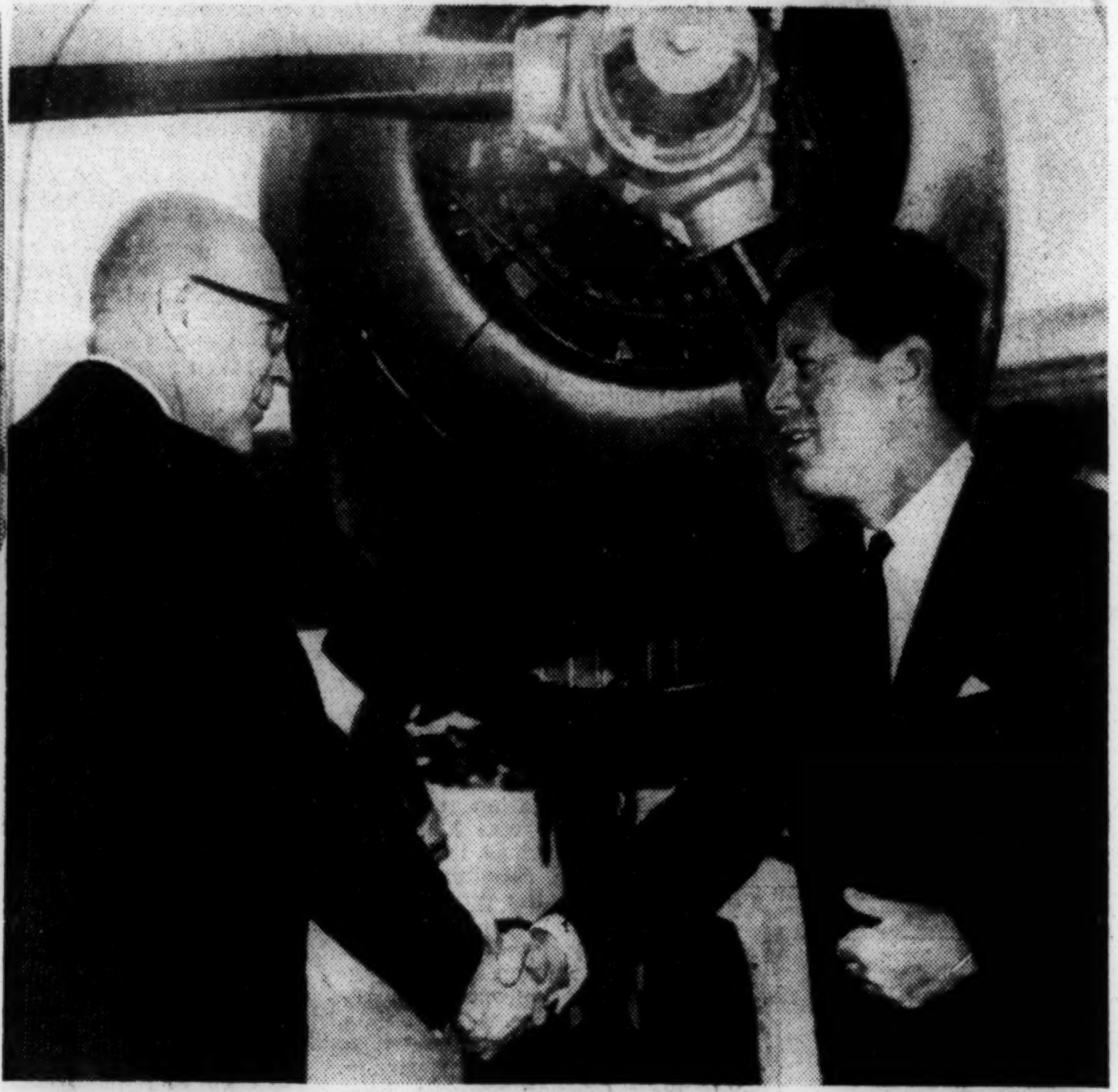
He was greeted at the airport by Kennedy, who lauded Finland for maintaining "her own freedom, her own integrity" in a troubled world. The President said Finland's reputation in the United States is second to none.

The communique said that at today's meeting, the two leaders expressed "their mutual hopes that peace and justice would prevail in the world."

—AP Wirephoto

Finland's President (left) with Kennedy

Kennedy Greets Finnish President on Visit to Capital



Associated Press Wirephoto

President Urho K. Kekkonen is greeted by President Kennedy at Andrews Air Force Base.

The New York Times

By TOM WICKER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 — President Urho K. Kekkonen of Finland assured President Kennedy today that his country's main purpose was "the maintenance of our independence and the safeguarding of our national way of life." Mr. Kennedy, is a toast to the Finnish visitor at a White House luncheon, told him: "We admire your country—we admire its courage in war and we admire its courage in peace." Neither mentioned the Soviet Union, which has a common border with Finland. Mr. Kekkonen's words appeared, however, to show an awareness of the emphasis his host had placed on the maintenance of national sovereignty and independence.

New York, N.Y.

Mr. Kennedy said at his news conference last week that his definition of a nation that "shares our view of world affairs" was one that remained free of domination by a foreign power.

Mr. Kekkonen began a two-day visit to the President this morning. President and Mrs. Kennedy met Mr. and Mrs. Kekkonen at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland and flew with them in helicopters to the White House.

Late this afternoon, the two Presidents conferred for about two hours in the Oval Room of the White House.

Mr. Kennedy then walked with Mr. Kekkonen to his car. He said that they had a "very fine talk and a very fine exchange of views."

Mr. Kekkonen will return to the White House tomorrow for more talks.

He made it clear, in his response to Mr. Kennedy's toast at the luncheon, that Finland sought "security through the policy of neutrality.

"We wish to stay outside conflicts and disputes between the great powers, and to have friendly relations with all countries," he said. He added that Finland hoped to follow that policy and to develop itself "without having to ask for outside help."

This would require peace, Mr. Kekkonen said, and therefore his country would support "every proposal or action designed to promote conciliation between nations."

Freedom Strengthened

Mr. Kennedy had told him, in his toast, that "the strength of this country contributes to the independence of countries thousands of miles away."

The willingness of the people of the United States to shoulder this burden, he continued, "helps the cause of freedom all around the globe—and we hope contributes to the cause of freedom within your own country."

Mr. Kennedy, who is interested in physical fitness and athletic prowess, characteristically called attention to his visitor's accomplishments in ths feld. He pointed out that Mr. Kekkonen had led his country's Olympic team to the games at Los Angeles in 1932, and he attributed to him the ability to ski "over thirty-five mles a day without pausing for breath."

President Kekkonen's visit is unusual in two ways. For one thing, there are no outstanding issues pending between Finland or the United States, and Finland is not seeking any particular form of assistance.

Another unusual thing about Mr. Kekkonen's trip here is that it is not a state visit, although he is a head of state. This is because state visits must follow elaborate customs and international protocol, and neither Finland nor the United States desired that sort of visit.

Thus, there will be no state dinner at the White House for Mr. Kekkonen, and he and Mrs. Kekkonen will not tender one in return to the President and Mrs. Kennedy. Today's luncheon, attended by fifty-seven persons, was the highest social occasion of the visit.

Mr. Kekkonen was not driven to Washington in a motorcade from the airport, as is usually done for a state visit. In addition, he will be here only two days rather than the customary three.

In effect, his visit is a new form of diplomatic courtesy. Its outlines will be followed later this week when President William V. S. Tubman of Libera arrives.

In both cases, host and visitor agreed in advance to avoid many of the usual formalities.

Excerpts From Speech by Finnish President on Soviet Relations

Special to The New York Times.

HELSINKI, Finland, Nov. 19—Following are excerpts from a speech by President Urho K. Kekkonen at a political rally today in Jyvaskyla in south-central Finland: P. 6c

We are now in that situation in which we must give a reply to the Soviet note of Oct. 30, 1961, which referred to the increasing international tension and proposed talks on "safeguarding the borders of both countries" under Article 2 of the friendship and mutual assistance treaty.

11-20-61

When word came that the conversation between Foreign Ministers [Ahti K.] Karjalainen and [Andrei A.] Gromyko [on Nov. 11] had included a hint of the possibility that military negotiations might be avoided if assurance could quickly be given that the present friendly foreign policy would continue, the [Finnish] Government had three alternatives.

Either we could accept the proposal and begin military negotiations or deny the existence of any threat of war and refuse to enter any talks. Or the third choice was to dissolve Parliament so that we could obtain as quickly as possible the answer of the people to the question whether we should continue a friendly policy or not. The Government chose the last alternative.

Fast Action Required

If it was desired to establish a situation in which the Soviet Union could regard the dissolution of Parliament as a sufficient reply to the note, the decision had to be made without delay. It had to be demonstrated that long quarrelsome negotiations [between Finnish political parties] were not necessary in this matter.

An impression had to be given that it was of itself clear to us that specifically the dissolution of Parliament [and the ordering of elections for Feb. 4 and 5] constituted a correct and sufficient answer.

There is no reason to conceal the fact that this also had as its purpose the winning of time inasmuch as all understand this in any case. It was thought that perhaps the international situation would have become so much calmer by March that the worst would already then be past.

This allowable calculation nevertheless does not appear to have brought the hoped for result.

Last Thursday Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister [Vasily V.] Kuznetsov summoned Ambassador [Eero A.] Wuori and said that the Soviet Government had carefully considered the question of whether the negotiations requested in the note of Oct. 30, 1961, should be started. The Soviet Government had come to the conclusion that speedy negotiations were exceedingly unavoidable.

As a basis for this, Kuznetsov declared that tension had increased so much in the Northern European region that an immediate threat to Soviet and Finnish security existed. He mentioned in this connection the visit to Norway of West German Defense Minister [Franz Josef] Strauss as well as Danish and West German plans to establish a joint Baltic command.

Here we are. I have no knowledge of what Minister Strauss has done in Norway—scarcely anything extraordinary. But the mere visit at a time when we live in the shadow of the note is an unbelievable disservice to us.

No Outside Help Asked

We have said that we ourselves will take care of our own affairs and that we are not asking any outside help. But this certainly does not mean that stones should be tossed upon our burden. It is heavy, sufficiently heavy, without them and we are the ones who must carry it.

Having heard Wouri's report, the Government has asked that I go to the Soviet Union for discussions with Premier Khrushchev. In view of all that has happened and especially in view of Kuznetsov's statement, I shall start out on this journey with grave thoughts.

International tension has increased step by step. Its consequences cast an ominous shadow also over Finland.

We do not know what tomorrow will bring. If I am asked what now must be done, I would say: we must preserve our presence of mind and remain calm.

I am strongly confident that we can continue our policy of neutrality. But this requires recognition of the facts, or in other words a national realism and unanimity on this point. Defiance and fanaticism are now a national peril.

I have good reason to believe that the vast majority of the people correctly understand the country's difficult position and will give the nation's leadership that support it needs in working for the country's good. We now need a national realism and a firm confidence in the future of the independent Finnish people.

Associated Press

President Urho K. Kekkonen

18d 1961

FINLAND

Khrushchev Warns Finn of 'Danger'

The Atlanta Constitution P.1

Sat. 11-25 61 P.1

By STANLEY JOHNSON

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev bluntly told Finnish President Urho Kekkonen Friday measures are most necessary "before it is too late to curb the West German militarists" he said are threatening the peace of northern Europe.

That was why he has called for military consultations with Finland, on "fortifying the frontiers of Finland and the Soviet Union," Khrushchev said.

Atlanta Ga.

Khrushchev and Kekkonen conferred in a cottage on the outskirts of the Siberian city of Novosibirsk as the Finnish leader sought the reasons behind the Soviet Union's sudden request of Oct. 30 for military talks.

A joint communique said the conference was held "in a spirit of open-mindedness, mutual understanding and sincere confidence" and in a "hearty and friendly atmosphere."

Despite the lack of detail, diplomats who feared the Soviet Union was preparing to compromise Finnish neutrality by demanding military bases, were heartened for a short time by the tone of the communique.

Then a report by the official Soviet news agency Tass of a later speech by Khrushchev at a luncheon for Kekkonen made clear the Soviet leader is not letting up on the pressure.

The Atlanta Constitution

He contended that the Soviet Union does not want to interfere in Finland's home affairs, but nevertheless charged that right-wing "Tannerites"—associates of the Social Democrat former foreign minister, Vaino Tanner—were trying to restore a "brotherhood-in-arms with the West German revanchists and militarists."

Sat. 11-25-61

"Finnish neutrality is an important guarantee of the preservation of peace" in the Baltic, he said, and the present situation requires "a further strengthening of all-round cooperation between our two countries, requires firm confidence that Finland will abide tomorrow, as it does today, by its chosen foreign policy line"—friendship with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union "can no longer regard the north of Europe an area of peace and tranquility" because of military talks in Norway and Denmark by West German Defense Minister Franz Josef Strauss and plans to set up a Danish-West German military command, Khrushchev said.

RAPS NORWAY, DENMARK

"All this looks very much like a military demonstration of sorts," he declared, adding that Norway and Denmark still looked "through rose-colored spectacles" at their military cooperation with West Germany and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, despite Soviet warnings.

Referring to the joint communique issued after the talks between President John F. Kennedy and West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, Khrushchev said this did not tell the whole truth that West German forces were "subordinating the armed forces of all NATO countries."

DON'T BE DUPED

Many articles in the Western press, he said, stressed the peacefulness of West Germany as if the Soviet Union could be "duped like a foolish baby mouse."

The present West German army, he went on, was "like a small dog barking at an elephant" and was no real military threat to the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, he said, he could not close his eyes to the possibility West German militarists would draw NATO allies into provoking a military conflict.

After "the sorry record of the past," he said, "we cannot trust them, we cannot trust even their most solemn pledges."

Khrushchev asserted that West German moves were bringing threats closer to the shores of Finland and the Soviet Union.

"Therefore we regard it as our most important duty to take all necessary measures before it is too late to curb the West German militarists and revanchists," he said.

The Atlanta Constitution P5 Sat. 11-25-61

Associated Press Wirephoto

SOVIET PREMIER AND FINNISH PRESIDENT AT SIBERIA MEETING

L-R: Nikita Khrushchev, Unidentified Aide and Urho Kekkonen

Finnish President Arrives In Siberia For Conference

The Montgomery Advertiser

P.12A

MOSCOW (AP)—President Urho Kekkonen of Finland arrived at Novosibirsk Thursday for a conference with Premier Khrushchev that may determine his country's fate.

Fri. 11-24-61

From the airport Kekkonen drove immediately to a villa five miles outside the Siberian city where he will stay during the talks.

He is expected to begin his conversations with the Soviet premier Friday and end them by Saturday.

The current crisis, which brought Kekkonen to mid-Siberia fighting for his country's independence, began Oct. 30 when the Soviet Union told Finland it felt itself threatened by West Germany.

A note demanded that Finland open joint defense negotiations with the Soviet Union because of the alleged threat. This could lead to the establishment of Russian bases on Finnish soil, or political moves for the introduction of Communists into the Finnish government.

This is the way Czechoslovakia started toward satellite status.

At the airport Kekkonen was met by local government and Communist party officials, but Khrushchev was not there. Moscow radio said Khrushchev was on his way by train to Novosibirsk.

Children presented flowers to Kekkonen.

Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen was with his chief, as were the Finnish ambassador to Moscow, Euro Wuori, and other officials.

DISSOLVED PARLIAMENT

Also arriving on the special Ilyushin 18 plane from Moscow was the Soviet ambassador to Finland, Aleksei Zakharov.

Shortly after the original Soviet note Karjalainen hurried to Moscow, and when he returned home Kekkonen dissolved Parliament and ordered new elections for February.

It was thought this would at

least ease Russian pressure during the three-month electoral period. But this month the Soviet Foreign Ministry called in Wuori and told him the situation now was "even more alarming" than when the first note was sent.

It was then that Kekkonen decided to come to the Soviet Union. He asked Khrushchev for a meeting. The Soviet premier, on a tour of the interior, agreed to a meeting in Novosibirsk.

18d 1961

FRANCE

FRANCE VACATES MOROCCAN BASES

The N.Y. Times

Troop Evacuation Bolsters Regime of King Hassan—Military Schools Stay

New York

Special to The New York Times.

RABAT, Morocco, March 3—The long-awaited evacuation of French military forces, stationed here for fifty years, was effected without fanfare this week in the wake of the death of King Mohammed V and the accession of his son Hassan II to the Moroccan throne.

3-5-61

However, the French withdrawal yesterday, the fifth anniversary of Moroccan independence, was an important reinforcement to the new regime of the 31-year-old King.

p18

France's termination of all military operations in Morocco removes an issue that had poisoned relations between the two countries ever since the abrogation of the French protectorate in 1956.

After gentle but persistent pressure from King Mohammed V and threats from the Left Wing, the French finally signed an agreement last Sept. 1 for the evacuation of all forces by March, except those connected with six military training schools that are to be closed by the end of 1963.

100,000 Troops in 1956

The French pledged that these military schools could in no manner be used as bases for military operations or as arms and munitions depots.

At the time of their withdrawal, the French forces in Morocco had been reduced from more than 100,000 troops in 1956 to less than 8,000 instructors, students and base personnel. The number of those remaining at the schools will be progressively reduced as the schools are transferred to France.

For Moroccans, real independence will begin only with the end of foreign military occupation. Spain is gradually pulling out her troops and is estimated to have fewer than 2,000 men here. The United States has agreed to total withdrawal by the end of 1963 and has already evacuated the Strategic Air Command base at Ben Slimane and several radar sites.

However, the bitterest thorn in Morocco's flank was the presence of French forces. As the Algerian war dragged out, Moroccans shamefully came to consider themselves as unwilling accomplices of France in the "pacification" of their North African neighbor.

Facilities Go to Morocco

As the French military move out, they turned over to the Moroccans property and installations, valued by the French at $22,000,000 as of Jan. 1.

French sources do not consider the evacuation of the bases a strategic loss. The French civilian population in Morocco seems reconciled to the withdrawal. More than four years of general calm in independent Morocco has served to reassure the civilians that their personal security is not in danger.

Official French circles showed relief rather than bitterness over the evacuation and expressed the hope that a new era of friendly cooperation would follow the solution of the military problem.

It was indicated that France would continue to provide military assistance, upon the request of the Moroccan Government. Since independence, Morocco has purchased $16,000,000 worth of arms and munitions and other military equipment from France, according to French sources.

Paris Police Nab 7,500 During Riot

The Montgomery Advertiser

p 4 A

2 Killed, At Least 4 Hurt In Algerian Protest On Curfew

PARIS (AP)—Police fired Tuesday on crowds of Algerians demonstrating against a new curfew, killing two, wounding at least four, and then arrested 7,500. One policeman was reported shot and wounded.

The demonstrations and clashes resulted from a call by the National Liberation Front to protest the curfew imposed on Algerians in the wake of increasing incidents of violence between Algerians and Europeans.

Across the Mediterranean in the Algerian seaport of Oran, gangs of Europeans estimated to total 1,000 roamed the city, attacking Algerians and sacking and burning shops and cars. Unofficial sources said four Algerians were lynched and 17 injured in the clashes following the funeral of a European slain by Algerians.

Wed. 10-18-61

SCORES FALL

The Paris clashes ranged from the Champs Elysees to the left-bank boulevard St. Michel and into the suburbs. Algerians numbering more than 10,000 poured into the streets—and met tough, club-swinging police riot squads.

Scores of demonstrators fell beneath police charges and some reports put the injured in the hundreds.

Montgomery

The French news agency said police fired submachineguns at the demonstrators at one point.

Unofficial reports said two were killed and six wounded. Police confirmed the fatalities but put the wounded at four.

AIMLESS MILLING

A chill drizzle fell as the Algerians and police fought savage skirmishes in darkened side-streets and under the glare of neon lights.

One report said Europeans attacked Algerian demonstrators in the suburb of Courbevoie, injuring several. In some sections, crowds of Algerians milled aimlessly, shouting revolutionary slogans, then scattered as riot police charged.

As midnight approached, a measure of calm returned to the city.

The Algerians were plainly embittered by the order restraining their nighttime movements.

18d 1961

FRANCE

Moslem Rioting Hits Paris

Washington Post 81

Wed 10-18-61

At Least 2 Killed As Demonstrators Clash With Police

Washington D.C.

PARIS, Oct. 17 (UPI) Police exchanged gunfire tonight with a mob of thousands of Moslems rioting through the boulevards of Paris in protest against police restrictions on their night-time activities.

81

Police said two Moslems were killed, two policemen wounded and several of the demonstrators were "lightly wounded."

The shooting apparently failed to halt the protest of the Moslems, who surged through the streets chanting their protests. They have been warned to keep off the streets of Paris btwen dusk and dawn.

Police said 12,000 Moslems took part. The gunfire broke out at the Rond Point de la Defense, across the Siene from the Neuilly Bridge in western Paris.

Tear gas grenades and chairs were used in a fight at the Palace de la Republique in the heart of the city. The battle wrecked the terrace of the Gymnasium Cafe.

One crowd of 2500 Algerians smashed store windows, tipped over automobiles and smashed tires in the streets leading to the Rond Point de la Defense. Police charged the mob with tear gas and rifle butts, but did not immediately restore order.

Most of the demonstrators were nonviolent. But in the western suburbs, the Moslems marched through the rain in orderly ranks, then wheeled and began attacking Europeans' cars.

In front of the Opera, several truckloads of helmeted riot police roared up and blocked the path of the marchers.

The Moslem residents of Paris were "strongly advised" by the police two weeks ago to keep off the streets between dusk and dawn. The warning was an effort to end a series of violent incidents in the city.

Earlier, the Interior Ministry had ordered police to round up all Algerians in any section of Paris and other cities where Moslems have attacked policemen. Those who could not prove that they were employed were ordered deported to Algeria.

PH

'60 De Gaulle Meeting With Rebels Revealed

Herald Tribune News Service

Algerian Affairs Louis Joxe revealed Tuesday that three Algerian rebel chiefs had been received by President Charles de Gaulle at the Elysec Palace here in June, 1960, in an abortive attempt to engineer a cease-fire in the Algerian war.

Wed 10-18-61

The rebel leaders, who were not identified, said after hearing De Gaulle describe his plans for an independent Algeria that they were ready to rally to the French cause with their men and would try to influence other rebel leaders also. However, they were murdered by rebels when they returned to Algeria.

Reports that the Elysee meeting had taken place have circulated for some time, but were officially confirmed Tuesday for the first time when Joxe replied to a question in the French Senate. The incident was mentioned by former Gen. Maurice Challe during his trial as a leader of last April's military putsch. Challe used the incident to charge that the French Army had been betrayed by political double-dealing, but as soon as he mentioned it, he was told he would have to be heard in secret session.

Rail Workers Defy De Gaulle, Strike

PARIS, Oct. 17 (UPI) French rail workers went out on strike for higher pay and pensions today in defiance of President Charles de Gaulle's wage-freeze policy.

First effects of the walkout, backed by both the Communist and Catholic labor federations, appeared to be spotty. Hardest-hit today were Marseilles and other southern towns.

Labor leaders predicted that most of France's 300,000 railworkers would be involved by Wednesday, bringing traffic on the nationalized railways to a near-standstill.

Gas and electricity workers and city transport employes in Paris were expected to join the strike movement Wednesday.

18d 1961

FRANCE

Moslem Algerians In New Paris Riot

The Miami Herald

P 1

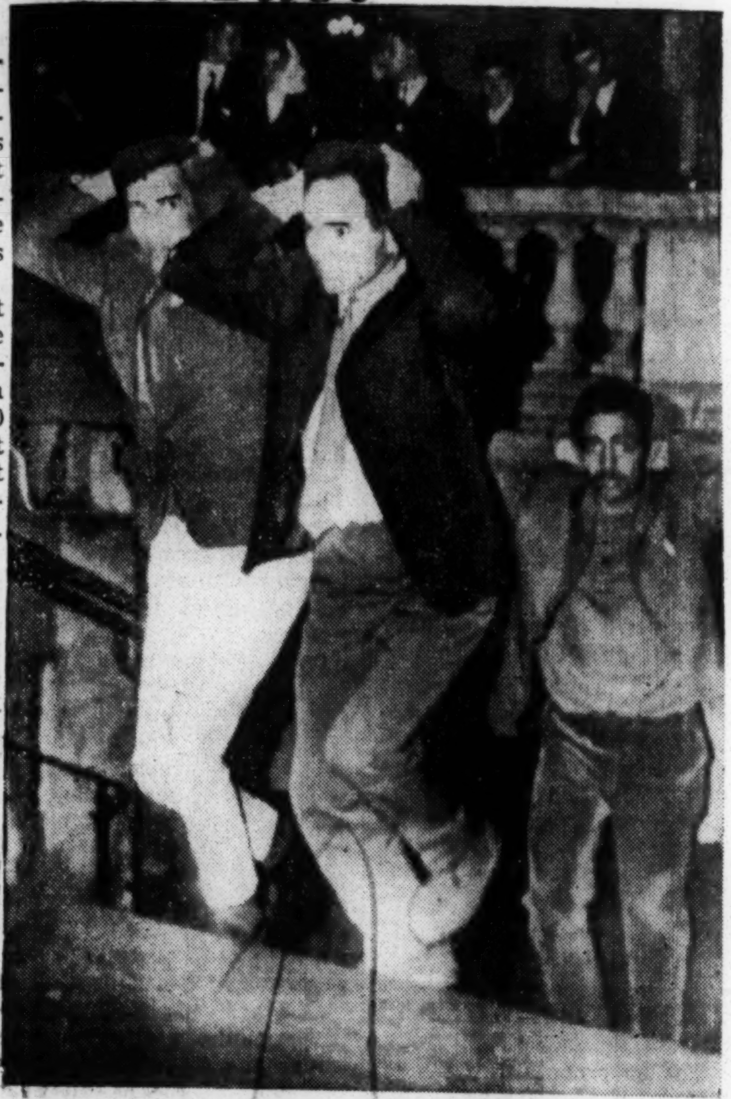
PARIS — (UPI) — Thousands of Moslem Algerians attempted to stage mass demonstrations in the streets of Paris for the second straight night Wednesday, but a huge turnout of reinforced riot police rounded them up as fast as they came out.

Oct. 18-1961

The Algerians turned out again only hours after the French government announced it was deporting to Algeria 1,500 of an estimated 30,000 Algerian Moslems who ran riot through Paris Tuesday night and virtually took over sections of the city for six hours.

The new demonstrations erupted as France was bogged down by a strike of nearly half a million state employes seeking pay raises in defiance of President Charles de Gaulle's wage freeze policy. The strike wave threw French railroads and gas and electric services into chaos.

Wednesday night's police action followed the arrest of 11,538 Moslems who rioted Tuesday night. Five hundred of those arrested were being shipped back to Algeria this morning by plane. Another 1,000 were to be placed aboard ships on Friday.



—AP Wirephoto by Radio From Paris

Algerians Marched from Subway by Police

. . . more arrested as street clashes increase

18d 1961

Berlin Refugee Flood Growing

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

P1 Sun. 8-13-61

2,662 Escape Reds in One Day

Despite All-Out Communist Effort

Atlanta, Ga.

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (AP)—Refugees slipped through the West Berlin escape hatch faster than ever Saturday despite all Communist efforts to hold them back by force and propanganda appeals.

West Berlin authorities said that between 4 p.m. Friday and 6:30 p.m. Saturday, 2,662 new arrivals from Communist East Germany registered at Marienfelde Reception Camp. This was the highest figure recorded for any similar period during the current rush. Additional hundreds came through without registering.

Experts said it looked like the biggest day since May 28, 1953, when Marienfelde registered 3,793 new refugees—about 800 of them left over from the day before. Two weeks later, a brief but widespread uprising began in East Germany against the Communists.

* * *

THE REFUGEES are being flown out to West Germany almost as fast as they arrive.

The police of Communist East Germany, which surrounds West Berlin, were making new efforts to hold back the refugees. Hundreds of Red police at stations surrounding the city pullled persons from trains bound for Berlin. Trains arriving from Potsdam were nearly empty.

Sick persons from Communist-ruled suburbs are being prevented from taking short cuts through West Berlin to East Berlin hospitals unless they can show doctors' certificates, private intelligence reports said.

* * *

APPARENTLY the Reds feared their people were playing sick in an effort to avoid police controls. Some patients had to take the long way around West Berlin, a detour of about 50 miles, the private reports said.

The official East German news agency ADN pumped out a stream of stories about faithful workers who had rejected offers of "Western head hunters" to take jobs in the West. The Communists claim the refugees are being lured to the West by Western intelligence agents.

The Atlanta

ADN also sought to deter refugees with reports of bad housing in West Germany, claiming half a million people there were homeless.

Journal and Constitution

Far from encouraging the East German refugees, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer Saturday appealed to the population in Communist East Germany not to panic over the current tense political situation.

* * *

SPEAKING to 9,000 persons at a Christian Democratic campaign rally, Adenauer declared the West German Government is very much concerned about the flight movement from Communist East Germany. He added that while his government will refrain from encouraging East German citizens to flee to the West, all possible help will be extended to those who feel forced to leave.

The chancellor repeated his conviction expressed earlier that there will be negotiations in the near future between the Western Allies and the Soviet Union over the problems of Germany and Berlin. The flight of refugees has been speeded by Soviet Premier Khrushchev's threat to turn over control of all access routes into isolated Berlin to the East German regime. This would bolt down the escape hatch of West Berlin.

* * *

THE EAST GERMAN Communists had not yet taken the widely predicted step of closing the borders into West Berlin, the main refugee gateway through the Iron Curtain. Nor were they barring people from East Berlin.

Soviet troops as well as East German police guard the approaches to all Berlin, which is legally under the rule of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France.

Some experts think that the Soviets are resisting East German pleas to close the border, which would violate post-World War II agreements between the Soviets and the Western Powers.

* * *

THE SOVIET TROOPS at the city limits of Berlin belong to the 20 divisions whose command has just been taken over by Marshal Ivan S. Konev, one of Moscow's most distinguished soldiers. Neues Deutschland, the official East German Communist daily, published a short biography of Marshal Konev with a small picture.

Neues Deutschland pointed out that the marshal saw Walter Ulbricht, East German Communist leader, on the same day as Ulbricht said in a speech that East Germany's borders would be defended by both Soviet and East German troops if need be.

GERMANY

INCIDENTS SPREAD

Angry West Berliners Doused With Tear Gas

Montgomery Advertiser

P1

BERLIN (AP)—Communist police hurled tear gas grenades and fired water cannon Friday night at thousands of angry West Berligers protesting the Red barricades thrown up in front of East Berlin.

Sat 8-26-61

Incidents between demonstrators and East Berlin People's Police were reported from at least four points along the 25-mile border dividing the city.

At Heinrich Heine Strass, one of two crossing points reserved for West Germans, a crowd of 1,000 West Berliners jeered at the Red guards and shouted "Down with (Walter) Ulbricht!" — the spade-bearded Communist boss of East Germany.

Montgomery Ala

The Communists responded with tear gas and the high pressure water cannons.

A U.S. Army Patton tank and an armored personnel carrier stationed nearby trained their searchlights directly on the water trucks. West Berlin riot police then went into action, pushing back the demonstrators and roping off the border area to prevent further outbursts.

ISSUE WARNING

East Berlin police charged that several hundred West Berliners hurled rocks at Red guards near Wilhelmsruh Cemetery, seriously injuring a policeman.

Communist officials issued a warning against what they called further provocations from the Western side.

In a speech Friday, Ulbricht declared all Western "intervention" in the isolated city must go, and claimed the right to take control of the access routes—land, water and air—after the signing of a German peace treaty.

Demonstrators at Oberbaumbruecke, another crossing point, chanted "Down with the fences!" and "Kick out Ulbricht!" Similar incidents were reported up and down the border in the area.

Crowds in the district had been incensed by what West Berlin police called "Red propaganda slogans of the dirtiest kind" blared from a loudspeaker truck in the red sector.

The Soviet Union, responsible for routes to Berlin since World War II, insists it will sign a separate treaty with East Germany by the year's end unless the Big Three Western powers drop their stand for reunification first and join it in treaties with both Germanys.

Ulbricht told a Communist election rally in East Berlin's sports hall that the East Germans are ready to act if the United States, Britain and France refuse to negotiate a treaty.

PA

In that case, he said, the negotiations will be limited to clearing out "nests of American agents the American radio and branches of the Bonn government from West Berlin" and the "regulation of transit traffic over the (East) German Democratic Republic — GDR—on land, water and in the air under the conditions of control through the state organs of the GDR."

Sat 8-26-61

He said that in the meantime he will not interfere with Western military communications to the city, 110 miles east of the Iron Curtain.

His speech capped a day in which Communist guards fired warning shots to force back a group of about 30 West Berliners watching Red activity at barricades opposite the French sector.

The U.S. garrison, which has posted tanks and infantrymen at the border of the American sector, was disclosed to have a battery of six 105mm howitzers in reserve at McNair Barracks. This battery—the first artillery support for the garrison—arrived Sunday along with 1,500 reinforcements, the 18th Infantry Regiment's 1st Battle Group.

U. S. Army buses carried GIs uneventfully on sightseeing tours of East Berlin in routine orientation. East German guards made no further attempt to pursue their demand of Thursday that the soldiers show their identity cards ministers to consider the Berlin crisis. Informed sources there said Chancellor Konrad Adenauer a few days ago directed Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano to take steps to bring this about.

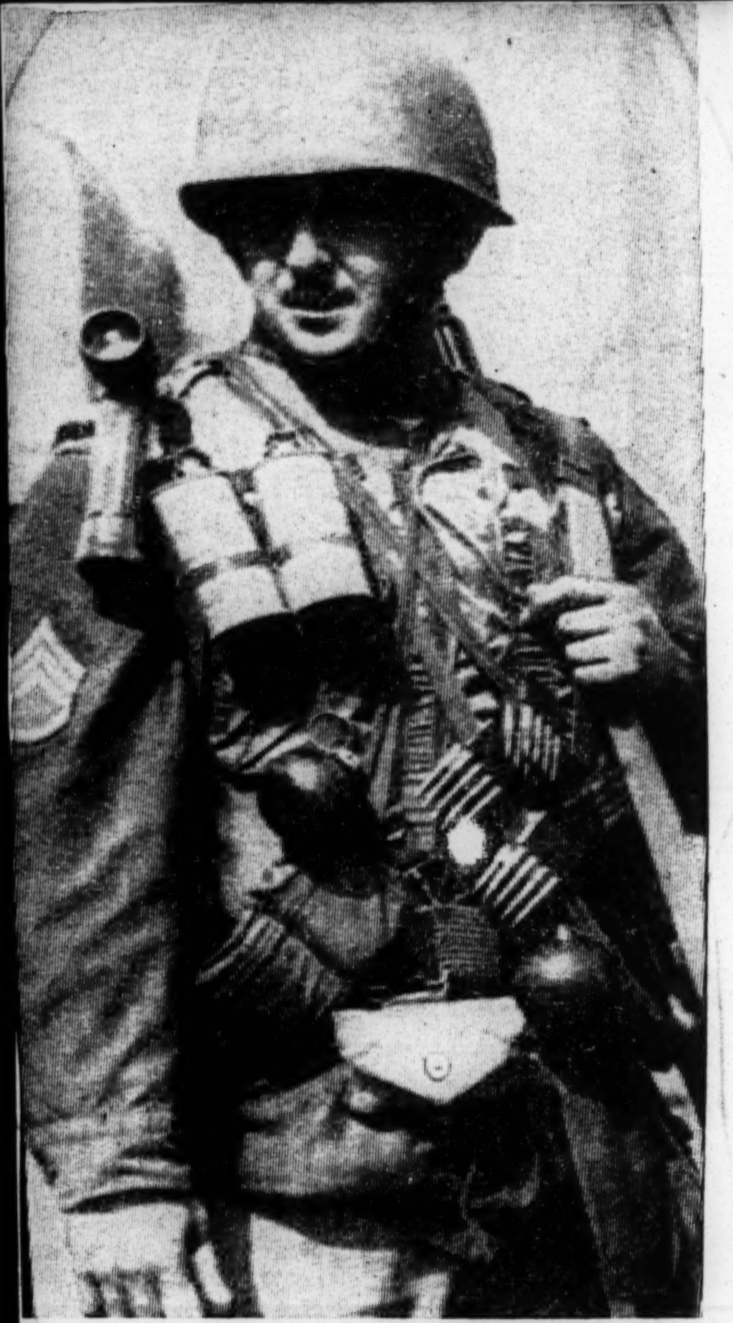
The opposition Social Democratic party came out Friday for such a meeting.

Ulbricht said East Berliners had stood fast since the decision to seal off the East sector, but **he warned that a lot of hard work** lies ahead and added. "He who doesn't work doesn't eat."

A Communist firebrand since World War I, he called West Germany's Adenauer a tool of the West and his thriving regime an American colony. West Berlin he described as a nest of "agents, provocateurs and militarists."

The wire and cement wall the Reds have erected along the 25-mile sector border in Berlin is now a "frontier the same as other states erect for their own security," Ulbricht declared, and it will remain until there is a German peace treaty.

The East Germans lost on the issue Thursday after holding up three buses more than an hour, when an American officer appealed over their heads to Soviet officers.



LOADED FOR BEAR

Sgt. Pedro Cortes of Puerto Rico, on guard at Berlin's Friedrichstrasse border point looks like a one-man army with his rifle, smoke and tear gas grenades and bandoliers of ammunition. Buddies call Sgt. Cortes the best-dressed border GI.—**AP Wirephoto**

18d 1961 ITALY

3 Negroes Elude Rome Crowd Irked by Congo Slaying

P.3

The New York Times Sun 11-19-61

United Press International Radiophoto

Rome policemen escorting American Negro who was besieged yesterday by demonstrators

ROME, Nov. 18 (AP)—Three Negroes, at least one of them American, fled to shelter in a downtown shop here today from an angry crowd. The throng was aroused over the slaying last Saturday of thirteen Italian members of the United Nations force in the Congo.

Policemen took the Negroes—a man and two women—from the shop in an automobile and escorted them to safety. New York Her.

They were not injured, according to the police, who they said they had not obtained the Negroes' names.

A number of American, Europoean and African Negroes are in Rome these days as dancers in the Twentieth Century-Fox film "Cleopatra" and as artists in theatrical performances.

Negroes Elude Rome Crowd Irked By Slaying In Congo

News & Courier P-4-A

Tues. 11-21-61

ROME (AP) — Three Negroes, at least one of them American, fled to shelter in a downtown shop here Saturday from an angry crowd. The throng was aroused over the slaying last week of 13 Italian members of the United Nations force in the Congo.

Charleston S.C.

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NOV.

ROME-3 NEGROES FLED FROM ANGRY CROWD AROUSED OVER THE SLAYING OF 13 ITALIAN AVIATORS

NEGROES IN ROME AS DANCERS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX FILM "CLEOPATRA"

5,000 Riot in London, Decry Lumumba Death

N.Y. Herald-Tribune
New York, N.Y.

By Richard C. Wald
From the Herald Tribune Bureau

Mon. 2-20-61

P1

LONDON, Feb. 19.—An African nationalist rally that began peacefully in Trafalgar Square suddenly flared up this evening during a march on the Belgian Embassy.

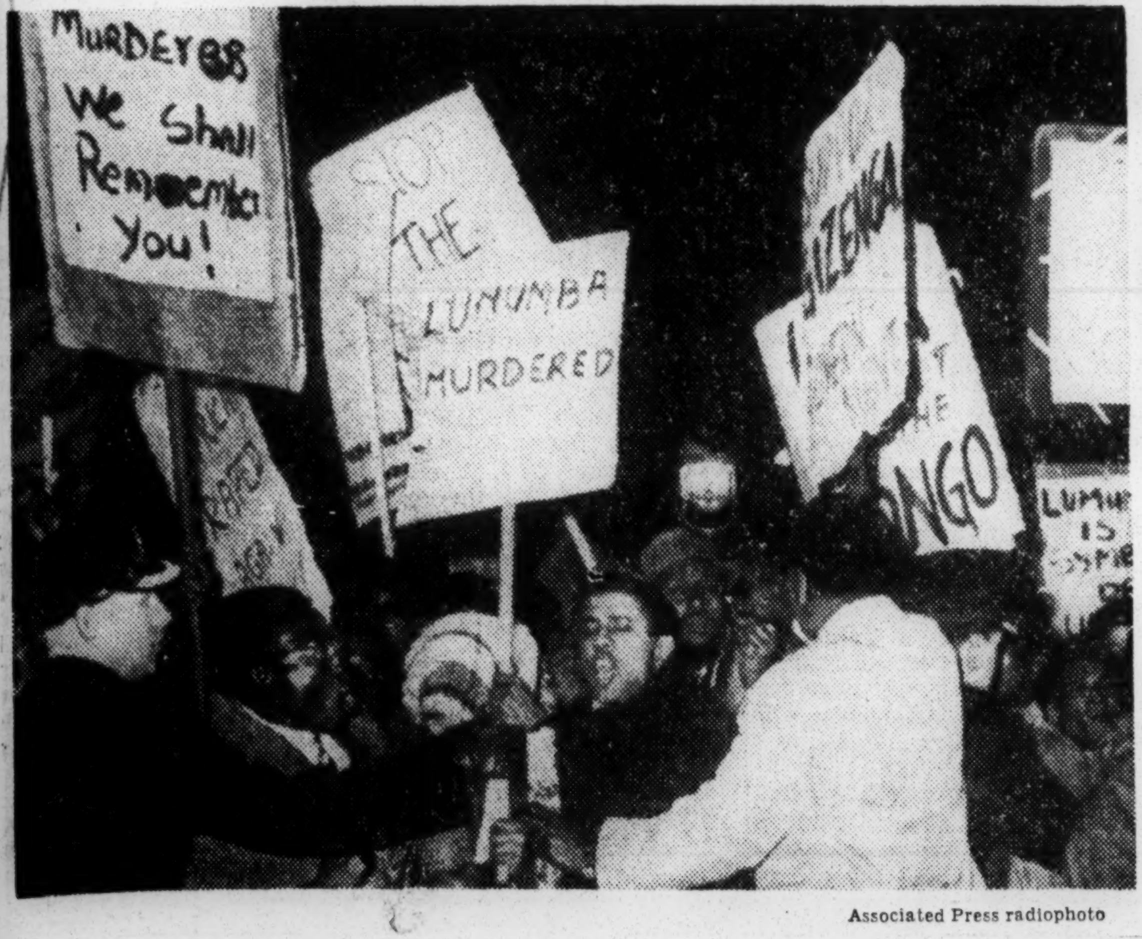
Shouting nationalist slogans, calling for revenge for the slain Congolese ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba, the crowd grew to almost 5,000 persons and tried to smash through a cordon of riot police stationed around the embassy building in Eaton Square.

After a charge by mounted police who had truncheons drawn, and the forcible arrest of nine members of the crowd, the mass of demonstrators, shaking their banners and chanting, were diverted through the streets toward Victoria Station.

In that area, as the wave of emotion was fizzling out in darkness, a crowd of some 200 demonstrators descended on the headquarters of Sir Oswald Mosley's Union Movement and began smashing windows, tearing down posters and trying to break through the locked front door. Five policemen on duty there, guarding the Fascist leader's property, had to be reinforced by a squad of riot police before the mob went off.

A main speaker at the Trafal-

Continued on page 10, column 2



Associated Press radiophoto

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Herald Tribune—UPI

NEW YORK, LONDON—Police at the U. N. yesterday on watch for demonstrators, above, found all quiet while in London, left, police clashed with pickets before the Belgian embassy protesting the death of former Congo Premier Lumumba.

P10

gar Square rally was Kenneth Kaunda, president of the United Independence party of Northern Rhodesia and a moderate in African politics. He had met with Prime Minister Macmillan in the morning to express bitterness at the inconclusive ending Friday of the constitutional review held for the Central African colony.

As many in a crowd of about 2,000 took up African chants, and some shouted, "Down with the white man," he said, "Africans no longer want their destinies shaped in London, Paris, Brussels, Moscow or Peiping. We want Africa to shape her own destiny. If the Belgians think they destroyed Lumumba by burying him six feet down, they are very mistaken. Lumumba lives with us here today."

The plan for the demonstration was to walk a total of three miles, taking letters of protest about Mr. Lumumba to the Belgian Embassy, the American Embassy in Grosvenor Square and the United Nations office off Oxford St.

Police Ready

The police, expecting trouble, stationed uniformed men along the route, and had about 100 riot squad members waiting at Eaton Square, the first stop. The crowd more than doubled its size as other speakers came on, and the march began.

At Eaton Square, they managed to break through a thin cordon clearing the area in front of the Belgian Embassy, but additional police restored the lines. At one point, after a police charge, while the crowd was shouting and catching Sunday strollers in an unexpected imbroglio, the wire railing around the square gardens broke and numbers were slightly injured as they were thrown to the ground.

The marchers were mostly young people. Some were mothers with children. Their protest about the death of Mr. Lumumba, echoing similar and more violent demonstrations in other parts of the world, has found little support in Parliament, where only members of the Left wing of the Labor party have put their names to a motion criticizing the government for not preventing Mr Lumumba's death.

Russell Miffed

Earlier today, Bertrand Russell, who sponsored a non-violent civil disobedience demonstration yesterday in front of the Ministry of Defense, said the police were disappointingly tolerant of the mass sit-down.

"Ours is a movement that has to depend for its success upon an immense mass public opinion, and we do not think that we can create that unless we do arouse in the authorities rather more vigorous action than they took yesterday," he said.

The police did not arrest any of the orderly demonstrators, just made them keep a lane clear for pedestrians. Earl Russell, fighting to get rid of the nuclear submarine base at Holy Loch in Scotland on the River Clyde and also to outlaw all nuclear weapons, said that something a little more annoying, may be attempted next time.

18d 1961

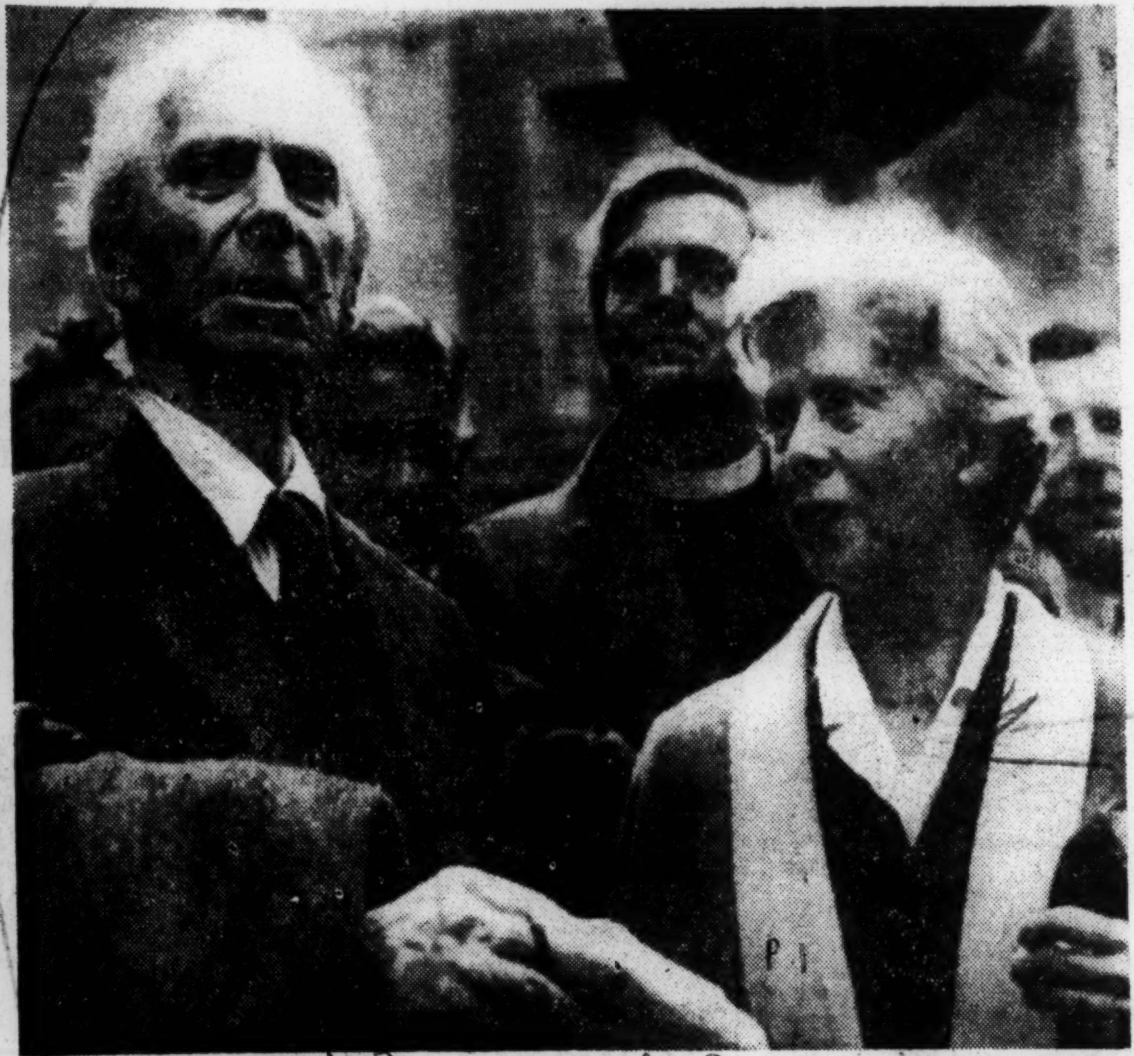
LONDON

SEPTEMBER
LORD BERTRAND RUSSELL
540 PACIFISTS JAILED IN SIT-DOWN

OCTOBER

OCT- 500
PROTEST
EXPLODING
OF 50-
MEGATON
BOMB

Bertrand Russell Jailed Over Atom Protest



Associated Press Radiophoto

The New York Times Wed, 9-13-61

Bertrand Russell, 89-year-old philosopher, and his wife outside Bow Street Magistrates Court in London yesterday. They were each sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for refusing to keep the peace in connection with a demonstration planned for Sunday.

Writer, 89, and Wife Get 7-Day Terms in Planning of Rally

The New York Times

By DREW MIDDLETON

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 12—Bertrand Russell, the 89-year-old philosopher who leads a British campaign against nuclear arms, was sentenced today to seven days' imprisonment for refusing to keep the peace. 9-13-61

Lady Russell also was given a seven-day sentence. This was long enough to prevent the couple's participation in a mass sitdown demonstration against nuclear arms that has been planned for Parliament Square next Sunday.

Three other members of Lord Russell's Committee of 100 were sent to prison for two months and twenty-seven for one month by Magistrate Bertram Reece at Bow Street Magistrate's Court.

The magistrate initially imposed a sentence of two months on Lord Russell. This brought cries of "Fascists!" and "Shame!" from spectators in the court.

London Jails 540 Pacifists In Sit-Down

The Atlanta Constitution

p. 7

LONDON (UPI) — Philosopher Lord Bertrand Russell's anti-nuclear followers defied the weather and 4,000 police Sunday to stage a massive sit-down protest in and around Trafalgar Square. Mon 9-18-61

Police said that 540 persons, many of them teen-agers, had been carter away from the square ~~and arrested.~~

Atlanta, Ga.

But 5½ hours after the demonstrators began their sit-down, a die-hard corps of 300 squatters still remained seated in near-total darkness. Police were gradually carrying them away.

The demonstration was held as the 21st anniversary parade of the Battle of Britain ended. One man was arrested twice, the second time when he returned to the square after being bailed out from the Bow Street station.

Police reported several persons were injured slightly.

Russell received news of the demonstration in his London prison cell, where he is serving a 7-day sentence for inciting a breach of the peace in connection with the planning of the demonstration.

The Jail Deterrent

If Bertrand Russell is right, there is a simple way for the West to confront and nullify the Russian threat to Berlin and other points of the globe—put him and his followers in jail. p 4 B

Russell was being tried for promoting "civil disobedience" among the woozy dreamers whose answer to the nuclear bomb is to squat in the streets and block traffic. Even as the radioactive clouds began to roll in from Russia's atmospheric tests of nuclear weapons, the bomb banners were planning to turn out 10,000 strong to urge the West to renounce the use of nuclear weapons—preferably with Russia, but unilaterally if necessary.

The Montgomery Advertiser

The last would be sure suicide, but Russell and his fanatic pack don't seem to grasp it. Sat 9-16-61

When Russell was given the choice of dropping his breach-of-the-peace demonstrations or of going to jail, he answered with a prepared statement: "We who are here accused are prepared to suffer imprisonment because we believe that this is the most effective way of working for the salvation of our country and the world. If you condemn us you will be helping our cause and therefore helping humanity."

Noble words of martyrdom, nobly spoken, but unfortunately Russell exalts the effectiveness of his "imprisonment." When he and his pals are released after a few days in a comfortable cell, "the salvation of our country and the world" will be about what it was before—dependent on the war-making power of the West and not on the traffic hazards created by Philosopher Russell.

Seven-Day Sentence

British Pacifist, Wife Go To Jail

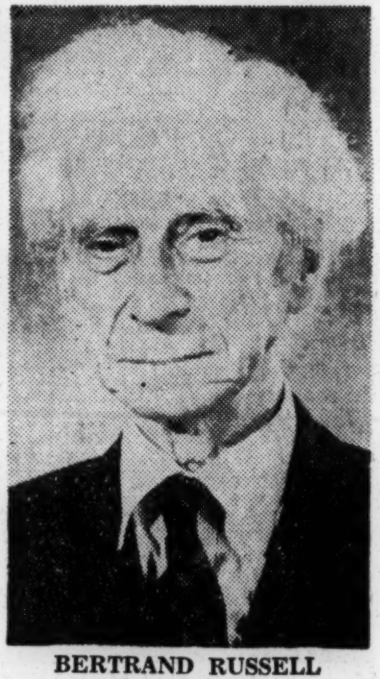
The News and Courier

Wed 9-13-61

LONDON (AP)—Earl Bertrand Russell, 89, philosopher-pacifist, went to jail Tuesday night, starting a seven-day sentence for refusing to keep the peace.

Also sentenced to serve a week was his wife, Lady Russell, 61—the former Miss Edith Finch, an American writer. p 9 B

She stood beside the slender, white-haired earl in Bow Street Magistrates Court, and joined him in refusing to abandon support of a public demonstration next Sunday against nuclear bombs.



BERTRAND RUSSELL
Goes To Jail

Police charged that Earl and Lady Russell, and 35 others who appeared in court, by pamphlets and speeches, incited people to commit a breach of the peace.

Three of the followers were sentenced to two months, 27 to one month and five were released on their promise to cease inciting disorderly conduct.

A ban-the-bomb organization known as the "Committee of 100," of which Russell is president, organized a sit-down protest in the Parliament Square. The committee has predicted that 10,000 persons, sitting on the pavement, would tie up traffic and overwhelm the police and courts.

Prosecutor John Mathew told Judge Bertram Reece the action against the antinuclear campaigners was brought "to prevent deliberate breaking of the laws."

Police obtained details of the plan for next Sunday's mass demonstration by smuggling plainclothes men into a meeting last week.

Charleston S.C.

"I am about to order you to enter into a recognizance of 25 pounds ($70) to keep the peace and be of good behavior for 12 months. Are you content to be so bound?" the judge said.

Russell shook his white head and replied, "No, I am not."

"Then you will go to prison for two months," said the magistrate.

There was a great stir in the court, and shouts of "Shame!" and "Poor old man!"

A solicitor on behalf of Russell said he had medical evidence that a long sentence would be dangerous to the health of a man so old.

Reece reduced the sentence to seven days. The decision was greeted by applause.

The Russells and others accused came prepared for convictions. They carried handbags and blankets.

The Rev. Michael Scott, a leading opponent of South Africa's apartheid policy, and playwrights Arnold Wesker and Robert Bolt, were among the group sentenced to serve one month. George Clark, secretary of the "Committee of 100," was sentenced to two months.

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500 Arrested After London Protest Rally

P. 3A

Sun. 10-22-61

Montgomery, Ala.

The Montgomery Advertiser

LONDON (AP) —Police Saturday arrested more than 500 ban the-bomb demonstrators who staged a sitdown protest near the Soviet Embassy against the announced Soviet intention of exploding a 50-megaton nuclear bomb.

After warning the demonstrators against sitting down on a public highway — the busy Bayswater Road along the north side of Hyde Park — the police began working their way along the 200-yard-long column of seated demonstrators. One by one the protesters were arrested and carried off in trucks.

Leaders of the demonstration handed in a letter to Soviet officials denouncing Premier Khrushchev's proclaimed intention to test a 50-megaton nuclear bomb at the end of this month.

Organizers of the protest march said it was designed to draw public attention to the dangers of all unclear testing.

18d 1961

PORTUGAL

ANGOLA SEIZES 20 IN PRISON ATTACK

The N.Y. Times

Luanda Reports 7 Killed in 3d Shooting Incident in Colony in Week

New York

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 11 (Reuters)—A police net was reported tightened today in Luanda, Angola, around the men who attacked a jail there yesterday in the third outbreak of shooting in the Portuguese West African city in a week.

The Lusitania news agency said unconfirmed reports put the death toll of the attackers at seven and their injured at ten. The agency said there were no casualties among the security forces, who arrested twenty persons.

Sun. 2-12-61

The Portuguese agency said those who escaped arrest were virtually surrounded by the police in the São Paulo quarter of Luanda. The assault was made on the São Paulo jail, where, the agency said many demonstrators involved in earlier incidents are imprisoned.

p. 12

In Lisbon, meanwhile, a carnival week-end helped to ease tensions resulting from the Luanda disturbances and the seizure last month of the Portuguese-owned liner Santa Maria by political enemies of Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

Reappraisal on Holdings

The liner's seizure and the Luanda uprisings jolted Portugal into a reappraisal of her overseas and domestic holdings. Stripped of overseas possessions, the economy would suffer, and few persons doubt that Premier Salazar would hesitate to fight for them.

Observers here feel that the fear of losing the African lands has rallied support for the 71-year-old Premier, who has ruled Portugal for thirty-two years.

In addition to Angola, a producer of coffee, cotton, manganese ores and sugar, Portugal has many possessions scattered in and around Africa, Asia and Oceania. Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea are the other man African possessions.

It was reported about 180 persons took part in the first Luanda attacks—on prisons, a police barracks and a radio station on Feb. 4. The following day shooting broke out at the funeral of seven security force members killed in the attacks.

100 Reported Arrested

About 100 "rioters" have been reported arrested, some of them injured, and twenty-four killed. The only security force deaths reported were those of the seven whose funeral brought more shooting.

Lusitania said the "general impression" in Luanda was that the prison was attacked by "sinister, desperate" men rather than a group with political motives.

The agency reported that some of the assailants were drunk and others were under the influence of narcotics.

It said the authorities had been prepared for the attack because of suspicious movements by men thought to have taken part in the earlier disturbances.

18d 1961

Interview a Big Step To Peace, Kennedy Says

The Atlanta Constitution

By TOM WICKER

(Copyright 1961 by the New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON—President John F. Kennedy said Tuesday the publication in the Soviet Union of his two-hour interview with the editor of Izvestia was "a marked step forward in American-Soviet understanding."

Kennedy said he hoped this "will lead to further intensification of free communication between our two countries at all levels."

P.1

It was evident that the White House was pleased at the outcome of what had been a five-month effort to lay some of the President's views before the Soviet people.

Wed. 11-29-61

White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger said that "Any time an American President can get his views over to the Soviet people as precisely as the President was able to do, I think it's a step forward."

Atlanta, Ga.

White House satisfaction, official sources said, was scarcely marred by the one substantive change Izvestia made in the actual text of the President's interview with Aleksei Adzhubei, its editor.

The newspaper did not alter or delete any of Kennedy's comments, but it made, for what were believed to be internal political reasons. one change in a statement made by Adzhubei.

The Atlanta Constitution

Commenting on the aftermath of Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's visit to the United States in 1959, Adzhubei said, "but unfortunately the results of that trip were not completely satisfactory." The agreed-upon text carried that sentence.

Wed. 11-29-61

RESULTS WRECKED

As Izvestia published it, however, it read: "But the positive results of that trip were wrecked and brought to nothing by the well-known actions of the then American administration."

That was an obvious reference to the celebrated "U2 incident," when an American reconnaisance plane was shot down over the Soviet union. This was several months after Khrushchev's visit here and led to his cancellation of a projected return visit by former Persident Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Khrushchev also used the incident to cut short a "summit" meeting of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France in Paris in 1960.

AMBIGUOUS ENOUGH

Kennedy's view of the single textual change was reported to be that Adzhubei's original sentence was ambiguous enough to have been interpreted by Khrushchev's internal critics as placing the responsibility on him for the unsatisfactory results of his trip to the United States.

White House sources said that since no change had been made in the President's comments, Kennedy believed the one revision did not diminish the overall success of the interview.

When Adzhubei met with the President in the living room of his house at Hyannis Port last Saturday afternoon, it was the climax of a prolonged administration effort that began last June.

RUSSIA

Kennedy's Stand Printed by Russia

The Atlanta Constitution

By PRESTON GROVER

MOSCOW (AP)—President John F. Kennedy, assuring the Russian people that nobody is going to invade the Soviet Union, declared that the basic threat to world peace lies in efforts to communize the world.

Wed. 11-29-61

In an unprecedented interview spread across 10 columns of the Soviet government paper Izvestia Tuesday, the U.S. chief said:

P.1

"If the Soviet Union were merely seeking to protect its own national interests, to protect its own national security, and would permit other countries to live as they wish—to live in peace—then I believe that the problems which now cause so much tension would fade away.

Atlanta.

"The Soviet Union is a mighty military power," he said.

Ga.

"It has great nuclear strength. It has rockets, airplanes, a great number of divisions. Other countries are associated with it. Nobody would ever again invade the Soviet Union. There is no such military force which would be able to do it. The question is to sign an agreement which will insure recognition of our interests as well as yours, and this is undoubtedly within our power."

Those were fresh words to be heard in the Soviet Union, so used to hearing mostly the Soviet side alone. What is more, the words were printed in the official government paper. It has four million circulation, with at least a few copies reaching every town and hamlet in the country.

Kennedy expressed his views in an interview last Saturday with Alexei Adzhubei, the editor of Izvestia and son-in-law of Premier Khrushchev.

Crowds of Russians rushed to buy copies of the paper.

The interview, including comments by Adzhubei as Kennedy went along, was printed virtually intact.

The Atlanta Constitution

NO COMMENT

There was no comment on it in Izvestia, but the Soviet news agency Tass, in a dispatch to be printed in other papers, said Kennedy "tried to take cover behind the old blind of an imaginary 'Communist menace.'" It asserted he gave evasive answers to some of Adzhubei's questions or did not answer at all.

It appeared the President deliberately couched his views in low key with the purpose of getting across the idea that the United States is looking for peaceful solutions of the world's problems and is not the aggressive imperialistic power usually depicted here.

The President made these points:

Wed. 11-29-61

1. Berlin and Germany are the most critical areas of dispute at present and if these problems are solved, "I believe we can find our relations substantialy improved."

DISAPPOINTED BY TESTS

2. He was disappointed at Soviet resumption of nuclear tests "which must have been in preparation for many months, at the very time that the conversations were going on" for a nuclear test-ban treaty at Geneva. An agreement on nuclear tests could lead to other agreements on disarmament.

3. A "basic disagreement" exists over disarmament inspection, but there must be "an effective inspection system" if there is to be the general and complete disarmament which the Russians say they want. This inspection must apply not just to the weapons already destroyed but also to what weapons remain.

To Adzhubei's request for comment on Soviet proposals for withdrawal of troops from foreign countries, the President said: "We cannot now withdraw our troops from Europe, way back across the Atlantic Ocean, when you merely withdraw your troops to the Soviet Union, which is only a few hundred miles away."

Kennedy said the United States recognized that the Soviet Union did not intend to permit reunification of Germany "and that as long as the Soviet Union has that policy Germany will not be reunified."

The President said he hopes "negotiations will take place between our governments quickly (on Berlin and Germany) and will come to a successful conclusion."

As to Adzhubei's comment that Soviet-American trade is in a lamentable state, the President replied that if such problems as Berlin can be solved to "ease the general tension, trade will then increase."

Kennedy said the United States was under the impression that the wartime agreements at Yalta and Potsdam provided for a free choice by the peoples of Eastern Europe of a system of government but "they do not, in our opinion, today, have a free choice. You may argue that they want to live under communism, but if they do not, they are not given the opportunity to change."

TASS COMMENT

Commenting on the interview, Tass said Kennedy advanced no new ideas on Berlin and "tried to belittle the danger of the growing military threat to the Soviet Union and other neighboring countries" by West Germany.

The text showed that Adzhubei, in response to Kennedy's comment that the Soviet Union seeks to communize the world, said: "I cannot agree with you."

He said the recent 22nd Soviet party congress in Moscow adopted a program against the exportation of either revolution or counterrevolution.

Adzhubei flew into Moscow Tuesday from New York, arriving in a snowstorm. He was clearly happy with the affair. To foreign newsmen who talked with him for a brief moment he said: "It was a good interview. Hopeful."

In Washington, the White House said a comparison with the transcript showed the interview was printed in full with only one alteration after each word of the Russian translation had been agreed upon by American and Soviet experts.

The White House translation had Adzhubei saying that "unfortunately" the results of Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's trip to the United States in 1959 "were not completely satisfactory." The Izvestia version quoted Adzhubei: "But the positive results of that trip were wrecked and brought to nothing by the wel-known actions of the then American administration."

Constitution
11-29-61

Associated Press Wirephoto

INTERVIEWED JFK

Alexei Adzhubei

18d 1961

KENNEDY SEES DARK OUTLOOK

Jackson Daily News
Thurs. 10-12-61

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Kennedy has no "immediate hope" of settling the Berlin crisis. He has warned that this is "the most dangerous time in the history of the human race."

Kennedy said Wednesday he hoped there would not be war, but that it would take skill, nerve and sacrifice to move through "a period of maximum hazard."

Such was the President's slow, thoughtful and grave evaluation of East-West tension reflected in Berlin and Southeast Asia as he discussed world affairs at his news conference.

Close to 400 reporters crowded the State Department Auditorium for the Chief Executive's first question-and-answer session in six weeks. The conference was carried "live" to the nation by all major radio and television networks.

Jackson Miss

By subject, the President made these points:

Berlin: No solution is yet in sight. His talk with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko "did not give us immediate hope" that differences with Russia over Berlin would be easily settled.

P.1

Southeast Asia: Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, his special military adviser, leaves Sunday for South Viet Nam to study how the United States can better assist the Vietnamese government in resisting Communist threats.

Fallout Shelters: By mid-November, the government will be ready with plans whereby every homeowner can give his family minimal protection against radioactive fallout in event of enemy attack. Kennedy said such protection was necessary because "we are going to live through a long period of constant tension through a long period of constant with these dangerous (thermonuclear) weapons which will be proliferated."

Jackson Daily News

Taxes: Because of heavy military expenditures, prospects of a tax cut next year have vanished. Kennedy said he still wanted a balanced budget next year but did not promise one. As for possibly higher taxes, this will depend on how "excessive and substantial" military costs become.

Thurs. 10-12-61

Nuclear Tests: The Russians have fired "more than 20" atmospheric explosions in their current test series. Until the President spoke, this government had announced the detection of only 19 Soviet tests. The White House said later it was true that the government had not announced all of the Russian tests it had detected. This was done to protect the security of the U.S. detection system.

Moon Shot: While a major effort already has started, he will continue to be dissatisfied with the U. S. moon shot program until we have a man on the moon.

GOP Criticism: He was unmoved by Republican criticism of his foreign policy except to say constructive suggestions were welcome, but he doubted the wisdom of generalized negation.

Rayburn: He quickly rejected a suggestion that he discuss a possible successor to Speaker Sam Rayburn, critically ill with cancer. Kennedy said the House has a speaker and that when it elected one again, it would be unwise for anyone outside the House to express a preference.

Fallout Iodine Affects Foods; Not Critical

Jackson Daily News
P.1 18d

Jackson Is Named Among Six Cities In Milk Analysis

Thurs. 10-12-61

WASHINGTON (AP) — Fallout from Soviet nuclear tests has introduced radioactive iodine 131 into fresh food supplies in many areas in the southeastern United States and probably throughout the eastern half of the country, the Public Health Service announced today.

Jackson, Miss

"However, present fallout does not warrant undue public concern, nor initiation of public action designed to limit the intake of radioactive substances," Surgeon General Luther L. Terry said.

The service said its announcement was based on analysis of milk in six cities—New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Charleston, S.C.; Jackson, Miss.; Tampa, Fla., and St. Louis, Mo.

The Soviet Union resumed nuclear testing Sept. 1. Since then, according to President Kennedy's disclosure Wednesday at a news conference, the Soviet Union has fired more than 20 nuclear explosions into the atmosphere.

Iodine is a source of potential concern because physicians say extensive overdoses might result in cancer or other injury to the thyroid.

Three weeks ago, the top-level Federal Radiation Council cut sharply its recommended maximum safe limit on the intake of radioactive iodine 131. The cut was recommended particularly for the protection of children.

Under the old standard, a daily intake of up to approximately 1,300 micro-microcuries was considered acceptable. A micro-microcurie is a measure of radioactivity.

Under the council's new recommendations, a range beginning as low as 100 micro-microcuries a day for a year is indicated as a possible danger point that would require the most stringent kinds of control. The council stressed the hazard to small children of concentrations of iodine 131 in their diets, particularly in milk.

In the period Sept. 20-29, the health service said, the highest iodine measurements for each of the six cities were:

New Orleans, 530 micro-microcuries per liter (1.056 quarts) in milk collected on Sept. 25; Atlanta, 320, Sept. 25; Charleston, 270, Sept. 22; Jackson, Miss., 460, Sept. 27; Tampa, 140, Sept. 22, and St. Louis, 500, Sept. 27.

RUSSIA

Radioactive Iodine In Milk Presents No Health Danger

The News and Courier Fri 10-13-61
P.1

The Public Health Service has discovered radioactive iodine 131 in Charleston milk, but local officials say they have been assured there is no cause for public concern.

Charleston S.C.

"We were aware of the tests," said Dr. Malcolm U. Dantzler, county health director, "but we were assured there is no danger."

Charleston was one of six checkpoint cities in the Southeast tested during the period Sept. 20 - 29. Charleston's highest iodine 131 reading was 270 micromicrocuries per liter — 1.056 quarts — recorded on Sept. 22.

The Associated Press, which yesterday reported the Health Service's findings, said that a range beginning as low as 100 micromicrocuries each day for a year is possibly dangerous.

Dr. Dantzler said yesterday that only a continued intake of foods of the present level of radioactivity could be considered dangerous.

This opinion was echoed by C. G. Leonard, head of sanitation for the Health Department here and radiological control officer for the Charleston County Civil Defense Department.

"If a danger should arise," Mr. Leonard said, "we will get word out as soon as we get a first indication."

And unless notified of such danger, Charlestonians need have no fear of their milk or other foods, Mr. Leonard said.

Soviet nuclear tests prompted the food study in question, though regular, but less frequent, food inspections are conducted to determine radioactivity. Mr. Leonard said he sent milk and air samples daily for the Health Services special tests. Ordinarily, he said, samples are collected monthly for tests of milk, air, drinking water, river waters, fruits, vegetables and shellfish.

Other southeast test cities are New Orleans, Atlanta, Tampa, St. Louis and Jackson, Miss. Twelve other testing points, extending to the West Coast, have since been selected, the AP reported, but no analyses are yet available from them.

The USSR has set off more than 20 nuclear blasts since its Sept. 1 resumption of tests.

The high iodine measures for the other five cities, and the dates on which the highs were recorded, were:

New Orleans, 530 micromicrocuries, Sept. 25; Atlanta, 320, Sept. 25; Jackson, 460, Sept. 27; Tampa, 140, Sept. 22; and St. Louis, 500, Sept. 27.

Extensive overdoses of radioactive iodine might cause cancer. It affects the thyroid. Controlled usage, however, administered by physicians, has aided goiters and other thyroid growth.

The Federal Radiation Council three weeks ago drastically cut the recommended maximum safe limit on intake of radioactive iodine 131. Acceptable intake under the old standard was about 1,300 micromicrocuries. Under the new standard, 100 micromicrocuries each day for a year is indicated as a possible danger point.

Surgeon General Luther Terry said iodine 131 was selected for the tests partly because it retains its radioactivity for only a few weeks. The tests were intended to determine the radiation effect of the Soviet blasts.

Readings in the six test cities fluctuated greatly throughout the tests. Some cities had readings well below the 100 mark both before and after the peaks.

NEHRU 'HORRIFIED'

Angry Reaction Is Widespread

Jackson Daily News

By United Press International

Most of the world today condemned in strongest terms the Soviet Union's detonation of history's biggest nuclear explosion.

India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru condemned it as a "horrible thing."

Jan 10-24-61

Australian Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies said the blast was "clearly designed to terrorize the people of the non-Communist world."

P1

The major Japanese newspaper Asahi said in Tokyo it was a "crime against mankind."

Philosopher Lord Bertrand Russell delivered a personal protest to the Soviet embassy in London, but left in disgust over the same "old rigmarole and propaganda" he got in return from Soviet officials.

Jackson, Miss.

Monday's major Soviet explosion probably was in the 30-megaton class exploded just below the tropopause—the area where the main portion of the earth's atmosphere ends and the stratosphere begins. It is about six miles above the earth in the polar region where the Soviet test was conducted on the arctic island of Novaya ZXemlya.

COMING THIS WAY

Even so, experts in Washington prediced that a small portion of the radioactive fallout will reach the western coast of North America by Thursday or Friday, with much of the early fallout backfiring on Russia itself.

But by next spring, much of the nuclear debris blown into the stratosphere will wash down in rains and the United States probably will get more of it than any other country.

Youths hurled a Molotov-cocktail incendiary at a Soviet trade office in Rome. Police in Oslo and Copenhagen broke up "marches on the Soviet Embassy" by angry young men.

Editorial reaction was swift and savage. Newspapers around the world denounced Soviet tactics of terror and accused the Kremlin of poisoning the atmosphere with deadly radioactivity.

The U. N. General Assembly dallied with efforts to lock the stable door despite general belief the horse had been stolen.

ACT OF TERRORISM

The London Daily Herald described the Soviet test as "an act of terrorism which will arouse loathing throughout the earth."

Japanese newspapers accused Khrushchev of "megatomania" and assailed the "frivolity" of his announcement that Russia has a 100-megaton bomb which it will not set off "because it might blow in our windows."

"It is absolutely intolerable that these hellish blasts should be set off with such frivolous thoughts," said the Tokyo Asahi. "Even if the intention is to threaten his opponents, he seems to be completely unconscious of the crime that is being committed against mankind."

PREMIER SPEAK OUT

The Premiers of Sweden and Denmark deplored the explosion, and the Norwegian Parliament adopted a strong protest resolution.

The London Daily Telegraph accused Khrushchev of using "plain, crude terror" against "the world at large."

Paris Jour demanded that Russia "stop this diabolical game that risks the destruction of the planet."

The Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter said the big blast may produce "fatalism and an indignation that will make the world immune to further nuclear blackmail."

An American Abroad Goes To Church . . . Inside Russia

Sunday is just another day in Russia. Religion has been purged. But an American editor touring the Soviet Union crouched through a narrow gateway in Kiev and found inside a startling example of the endurance of Christianity.

New York Herald Tribune

By Eugene Wyatt

Sunday Editor of the Nashville Tennessean
(Distributed by the Associated Press)

The Sunday morning crowd at the Kiev Evangelical-Baptist Church would delight any middle Tennessee pastor.

p. 40

The church building seats about 200. On the morning I attended services there, every seat was occupied. The two aisles were filled with standing worshipers, all the way to the front of the church. Others stood along the walls. Several elderly people sat on the edge of the rostrum. A small room back of the pulpit was filled. The corridor running alongside the auditorium was jammed. Outside in the courtyard, another fifty or so people listened through the windows.

The service lasted more than two hours with three sermons, but no one left. None of those standing showed restlessness, even the very aged. The congregation was segregated by sex, the men filling one section the women two.

12-3-61

No Children There

There were many young people. Several men appeared to be in their early twenties. One blind young man was led in by an older woman.

No children were present. It is still illegal for churches to teach religion to children under eighteen. However, one member told me he taught his children lessons from the Bible daily at home. This is legal.

Not a woman in the crowd wore a hat, although everyone except one young woman in the choir covered her head with a scarf.

New York

The church building itself is of yellow brick. A high wall surrounds it to form a courtyard. A small Russian sign reads "House of Prayer. Kiev Evangelical Baptist Church."

Entrance to the church is through a door in the courtyard wall so small that most persons must stoop to enter.

I arrived a little late because my cab driver could not locate the building. A middle-aged man greeted me at the gate and asked in Ukrainian where I lived. I replied in Russian. He looked surprised, and said all Soviet Protestants know Nashville well — because of the Southern Baptist operations here, and because of the seminary (apparently this was a confusion with Louisville).

He said Americans are always welcome. He led me back of the church, through the anteroom and onto the rostrum, crossing behind the minister who already had begun the first sermon. One of the deacons rose and offered his seat. I protested, but he said he would be offended if I did not sit where I could hear the sermon and choir best.

Around the wall were little signs in ornate Russian lettering, painted on a background of blue sky with wisps of clouds. One said: "For God so loved the world that He gave his only begotten Son that whosoever believes Him should not die but have eternal life."

When the first minister completed, he bowed his head and began a prayer. All of the congregation joined in softly, each with a different prayer. On a signal from the minister, a voice in the congregation would rise above the rest. The minister concluded by raising his voice in a short prayer of his own.

All during the prayer, members of the congregation wept. There were soft sobs from the first rows of seats, occupied entirely by elderly women.

Then the choir sang. The strange mixture of evangelical fervor and the natural sadness of the Slavik folk music was extremely moving.

The old gentleman sitting next to me had an ancient New Testament with Russian and Greek in parallel columns. He carefully followed each Scripture citation by the minister.

18d 1961 RUSSIA

Russian Baptist Church Has Remarkable Following

The News and Observer Raleigh, N.C.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Sunday is just another day in the Soviet Union. Religion has been purged. But an American newspaperman touring the Soviet Union Kiev and found inside a startling example of the endurance of Christianity.

By EUGENE WYATT

The Nashville Tennessean

(Distributed by The Associated Press)

Sun. 12-3-61

P. 2

The Sunday morning crowd at the Kiev Evangelical-Baptist church would delight any middle Tennessee pastor.

The church building seats about 200. On the morning I attended services there, every seat was occupied. The two aisles were filled with standing worshippers, all the way to the front of the church.

Others stood along the walls. Several elderly people sat on the edge of the rostrum. A small room back of the pulpit was filled. The corridor running alongside the auditorium was jammed. Outside in the courtyard, another 50 or so people listened through the windows.

Two Hours of Sermons.

The service lasted more than two hours with three sermons but no one left. None of those standing showed restlessness, even the very aged. The congregation was segregated by sex, the men filling one section, the women two.

There were many young people. Several men appeared to be in their early 20s. One blind young man was led in by an older woman.

No children were present. It is still illegal for churches to teach religion to children under 18. However, one member told me that he taught his children lessons from the Bible daily at home. This is legal.

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Americans Always Welcomed

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Around the wall were little signs in ornate Russian lettering, painted on a background of blue sky with wisps of clouds. One said: "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believse Him should not die but have eternal life." Another said: "One God, one faith, one baptism. He who believes and is baptised will be saved."

When the first minister completed, he bowed his head and began a prayer. All of the congregation joined in softly, each with a different prayer. On a signal from the minister, a voice in the congregation would rise above the rest. The minister concluded by raising his voice in a short prayer of his own.

Congregation Wept.

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The next minister was Anatoli Linov, a well-dressed man apparently in his 30s, with a vigorous black moustache. His sermon described the peace of mind which accompanies absolute faith in God. One homily which seemed particularly Russian: The peace of God is like the waters of a river. Thick ice may form, but the waters continue under the ice. The river can be dammed, but ultimately the water continues its journey to the sea.

After this sermon, there was another congregational prayer.

Third Sermon.

The third sermon, by Presbyter Alexei Andreev, was in Ukrainian. He is an old man with an extraordinarily dignified bearing. His lips trembled as he spoke, and the congregation wept more audibly than before.

After a collection—mostly coins—and announcements of the sick, the service was adjourned.

Later, one of the ministers of the Moscow Baptist church, Ilya Orlov, told me that Baptists are multiplying rapidly in the Soviet Union.

There are more than half a million, he said. Many more than that regularly attend worship services.

There are no restrictions on his sermon material, Orlov said, and the Baptist magainze Brotherly Messenger is free to discuss any religious issue. He proudly gave me a copy.

A translation of one of the articles, however, proves the truth of old saying about discretion and valor.

The article, by N. P. Konoplev, is ntitled "On Peace For All the World." It quotes Mark 9:50: "Have peace among you," and Paul's letter to the Hebrews 12:14: "Try to have peace with all."

It also quotes Nikita Sergeevitch Khrushchev, in his message to the United Nations: "The first step toward peace must be universal disarmament."

Mr. Konoplev writes the name of Jesus, Paul and Mark with only the first letter capitalized. Khrushchev is spelled all capitals.

Sun. 12-3-61 P. 2

The News and Observer, Raleigh, N.C.

Overflow crowd leaves Kiev Evangelical-Baptist Church.

CARD 1

OCTOBER

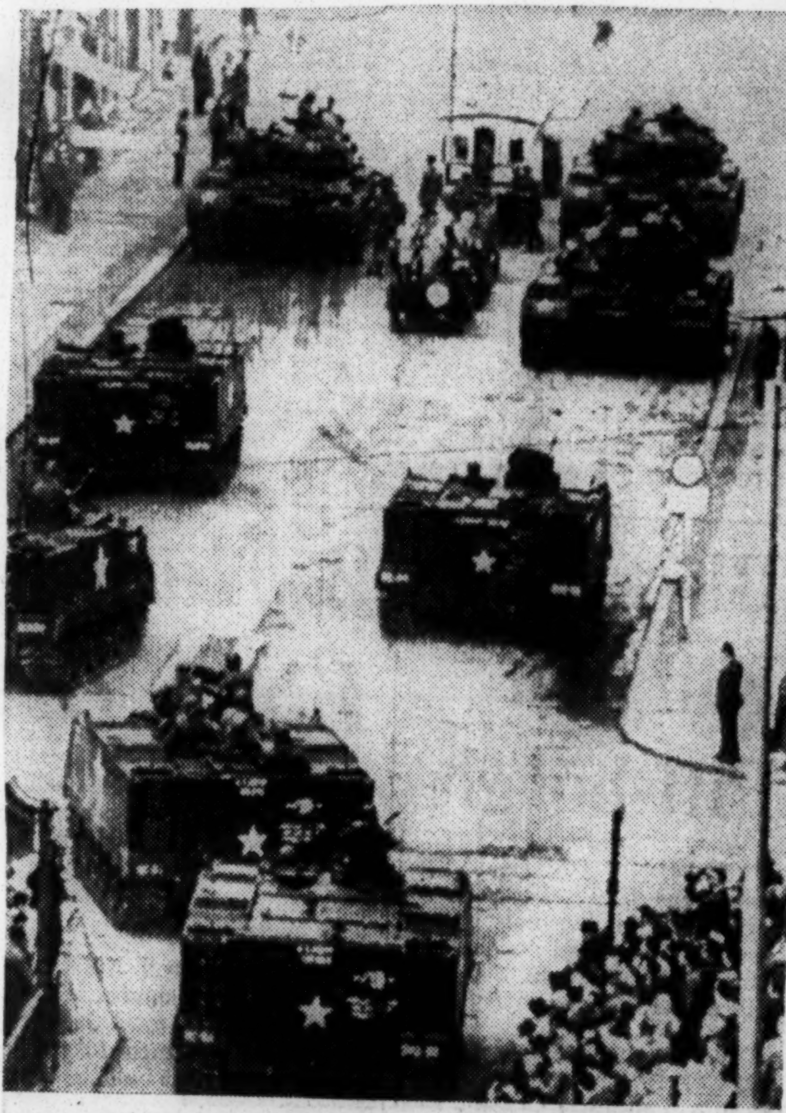
18d 1961

RUSSIA

Russia Rolls 33 Tanks Into E. Berlin as U.S. Asserts Right of Entry

The Atlanta Constitution P.1 Fri 10-27-61

Atlanta, Ga.



Associated Press Wirephoto

U.S. TANKS ON ALERT AT CHECKPOINT

Booth for the Checkpoint Is in Center Background

GIs Enter Red Zone a Third Time

By SYDNEY GRUSON

(Copyright 1961 by The New York Times Co.)

BERLIN — Thirty-three Soviet medium tanks, manned by Red Army troops, moved into the center of East Berlin Thursday night.

It was a display of military power clearly calculated to counter the United States use of force to assert its right of free entry into the Communist sector of the city.

The tanks were manned by black-uniformed Soviet troops believed to be from the 20th Guards Division stationed near Berlin. The tanks were tentatively identified as T54s, the latest model Soviet medium tank which mounts a long-barreled 100-mm. gun.

SPEND THE NIGHT

They parked for the night in an enclosure off Unter Den Linden, the broad tree-lined avenue leading out of the Brandenburg Gate into East Berlin. Western reporters heard the tank crews talking to each other in Russian.

They were about a mile from the Friedrichstrasse border-crossing point between East and West Berlin where the U.S. Army used military force Thursday—the third time in five days—to assert its right of entry into East Berlin.

The tanks were accompanied by jeeps and personnel carriers with Soviet troops. The tanks carried no markings except numbers and their crews wore black unifomms. The crews of the jeeps and personnel carriers wore Red army uniforms and their vehicles cerried Soviet military license plates.

NOT SINCE RIOTS

Russian-manned tanks have not been seen in East Berlin for several years. They put down the East German uprising of June 1953. When the Comunist sealed off East Berlin on Aug. 13, the Red army made shows of force in almost all East German towns and ringed Berlin. It did not enter Berlin, however.

In other developments Thursday, two officials of the U.S. Berlin command were escorted in and out of East Berlin by armed U.S. military police when 10 U.S. 40-ton tanks and five armored personnel carriers stood at the ready on the intra-city border.

The Atlanta

They were clearly prepared to go into the Communist sector if the officials or the military police got into serious trouble. The East Germans made a half-hearted attempt to impose their new identification controls on the officials, but backed off from a test of strength that might have brought the tanks into action.

Constitution

U.S. DETERMINED

Reliable sources indicated that the United States was determined to continue using force, if necessary, until the issue was resolved with the Soviet Union. Col. Andrei I. Solovyev, the Soviet commandant, told the U.S. commandant Wednesday that the East German decrees "are binding on access to East Berlin."

Fri. 10-27-61

The East Germans disclosed Thursday night that they had protested to the U.S. Embassy in Prague against the use of force Sunday night to escort E. Allan Lightner Jr., assistant chief of the U.S. Mission here, in and out of East Berlin.

The protest described the U.S. actions as "provocative" and "clearly aimed at causing an armed conflict." It added that the U.S. government knew it had no rights "on the territory of the German Democratic Republic (East Germany)."

Nevertheless, it went on, East Germany was willing to permit "foreign citizens in civilian clothes" to enter the East German "capital" on the presentation of "valid identification."

Thursday's drama at the rFiedrichstrasse border-crossing point lasted just over an hour before an audience of several hundred Berliners. Spectators were kept well back from the boundary line by the police on both sides.

The Soviet Berlin command was given two hours' notice that an American in civilian clothes would drive into East Berlin in a car bearing the U.S. Army license plates issued to non-military vehicles. The East Germans had announced Monday night that such foreigners would have to "display" their passports or credentials.

The U.S. command, which had informed Col. Solovyev Wednesday that htis East German procedure was "illegal and unacceptable," asked that a Soviet officer be sent to the border in case an identification check was necessary.

DEMAND SOVIET

Irwin Firestone, the Russian-speaking liaison officer in the provost marshal's office, tried to cross the border in civilian clothes to deliver the U.S. message. The East Germans stopped him and he went back to put on his uniform of a major in the reserve.

Just after 3 p.m., the tanks rumbled up to the border, three of them right to the line on the Friedrichstrasse. Their engines were kept running and their guns were pointed straight down the street into East Berlin. A few minutes later, the test of strength began.

AMERICAN STOPPED

An unidentified American at the wheel of a small blue Taunus—the German Ford—started across the border. He went past one policeman in front of the maze-like barriers, but another policeman stopped him at the end of the maze.

The policeman asked for his documents. The American refused and demanded that a Soviet officer be brought to the scene.

There was a stand-off until Col. Robert Sabolyk, the U.S. provost marshal, walked over from the West Berlin checkpoint and, ignoring the policeman, got into the car. "Let's get out of here," he said to the driver, and they started back.

DID NOT REPLY

Near the border, Col. Sabolyk stopped and asked the police to summon a Soviet officer. As they sat waiting for an answer, a young East German policeman pointed to the tanks and said: "I hope they're not going to start shooting." Col. Sabolyk did not reply.

A olice captain told Col. Sabolyk that the decision on whether to summon a Soviet officer was up to his superiors. "That means no," Col. Sabolyk replied. Pointing to the West Berlin checkpoint where the tanks stood, he added: "We are coming over. Tell that to your superiors."

Three jeeploads of soldiers, wearing bullet-proof vests and with bayonets fixed to their rifles, escorted the automobile the second time it headed through the maze. Firestone accompanied the driver of the automobile. One jeep was in front and the convoy sped ahead for a block, where the jeeps swung aside and came back.

The two Americans drove around East Berlin for about five minutes, then tried to return. They were stopped by police just before entering the maze. Firestone made no reply to the demand that they produce their documents.

"This is the worst example of international impudence the world has known," a police captain shouted at him.

"You seem to have forgotten that we do not recognize you," Firestone replied, "and God forbid that we ever should."

Khrushchev Snubs All World on Atom

The Atlanta Constitution

P.I Fri. 10-27-61

By THEODORE SHABAD

(Copyright 1961 by the New York Times Co.)

MOSCOW—Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev has rejected appeals by world leaders to refrain from exploding a 50-megaton superhydrogen bomb. Such a test was expected in a few days.

Associated Press Wirephot

REJECTS PROTESTS

Premier Khrushchev

The Soviet leader told President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana in a letter that the Soviet Union's possession of powerful nuclear weapons constituted "a stern warning to all who resort to threats in connection with the signing of a German peace treaty."

Photo AP

The text of President Nkrumah's appeal and Khrushchev's reply were made public early Friday morning by Tass, the Soviet press agency.

U. N. will consider Friday approval of appeal to Kremlin to cancel test of 50-megaton bomb. *Page 14*

Tass said the Soviet leader had sent similar messages in reply to appeals by Premier Ikeda of Japan, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, Canon John Collins, a leader of the nuclear disarmament campaign in Britain, a group of British Laborites and Dr. Linus Pauling, American scientist.

In the opening speech of the current 22nd Congress of the Soviet Communist party 10 days ago, Khrushchev announced that the Soviet Union planned to end its present nuclear test series at the end of October probably with the explosion of a 50-megaton bomb.

The Atlanta

More than 20 explosions have been detected by foreign agencies, mainly the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission since the Soviet Union resumed testing on Sept. 1.

Constitution

30-MEGATON BLAST

The largest explosion, believed to have been of a force of 30 megatons, equal to 30 million tons of TNT occurred last Monday. It was not known definitely whether an even larger blast was still to come.

In coupling Soviet nuclear tests to the problem of the German peace treaty, Khrushchev charged in his letter to President Nkrumah that the West had met his demands for such a treaty with increased military preparations. The Soviet leader complained that officials of the United States, France, Britain, West Germany and other North Atlantic Allies had threatened to reply "with force" if a German peace treaty was signed.

Fri. 10-27-61

Khrushchev has called for the signing of separate peace treaties with West Germany and East Germany and for the establishment of West Berlin as a demilitarized free city.

REUNIFICATION WANTED

The West opposes a treaty that does not provide for German reunification and insists on maintaining the occupation regime in West Berlin.

In his Congress speech, Khrushchev declared that he would withdraw his deadline for a treaty—generally thought to be next Dec. 31—if the Western powers showed readiness to negotiate on Germany and Berlin.

In his letter Friday he did not repeat the offer of a delay but said:

"We have declared more than once that we would like to sit down at a conference table together with Western powers and to obtain as soon as possible a peaceful solution of the problem of drawing a line under World War II.

"But if the Western powers do not want this, we shall have to sign a peace treaty in the interests of strengthening peace in Europe, and we will sign it."

Asserting that the Soviet Union's own military preparations were a preventive measure, Khrushchev declared:

"The Soviet people and the people of other Socialist countries engaged in peaceful creative labor do not need wars. We have proclaimed it to the whole world from the rostrum of the 22nd Party Congress, a Congress that will approve the great program for the building of communism in our country. For that program we need peace."

Replying to Nkrumah's appeal to show readiness to sign a treaty on a nuclear test ban, Khrushchev repeated the intention of signing such a treaty only as part of an agreement on general disarmament.

Blast in Arctic Is Set in 30 to 50 Megaton Range

The Philadelphia Inquirer

P.I Tues 10-24-61

Philadelphia, Pa.

From Our Wire Services

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. — Russia on Monday exploded a giant nuclear device of 30 to 50 megatons that unleashed the greatest explosive force ever produced by man in the history of his planet. The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission announced two Soviet tests in Russia's Arctic range. The AEC said the first fallout-producing device had a "very high" yield, "possibly as large as 50 megatons" but more probably "on the order of 30 megatons."

The second was detonated under water south of the island of Novaya Zemlya in the Arctic. It was in the low yield range, the AEC said.

50 MILLION TONS OF TNT

The largest previously announced nuclear explosion was a 15-megaton blast set off by the United States on March 1, 1954.

If the Soviets exploded a 50-megaton bomb, a device with the destructive force of 50 million tons of TNT, the weapon was 2500 times stronger than the U. S. atomic bomb that destroyed Hiroshima in the Second World War.

Analysis of Superbomb and Map on Page 3

It could produce one-third as much radioactivity as all the nuclear weapons ever exploded by all the atomic powers since the birth of the nuclear age on July 16, 1945.

The AEC, after studying its detection data for nearly 12 hours, was unable to pin down exactly the strength of the latest Soviet explosions—the 22d and 23d since Russia resumed tests Sept. 1.

'BELOW TROPOPAUSE'

The 30- to 50-megaton shot was set off "in the atmosphere," the AEC said at first. Later, the commission modified this to put it "below the tropopause."

The tropopause is where the main portion of the atmosphere ends and the stratosphere begins. In polar regions, this is about six miles above earth: at the equator, it is about 10 miles high.

One well-informed source outside the AEC said it may be 24 hours or longer before U. S. scientists are able to say definitely whether the larger explosion was as great as 50 megatons.

This source said the seismograph method often used to estimate nuclear blasts might not be effective if the device was set off high above the surface of the earth.

In such a case, he said, a better estimate could be made through analysis of samples taken in the upper atmosphere by U-2 or other high-flying planes—"and we are not flying U-2s over Soviet territory."

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Here is the official AEC announcement:

"The Atomic Energy Commission announced this afternoon that the Soviet Union today has carried out two nuclear test explosions in the Novaya Zemlya area. The first of these was detonated in the atmosphere. The yield of this test was very high, possibly as large as 50 megatons, but preliminary analysis indicates it was more probably on the order of 30 megatons.

"The second was detonated some two hours later under water south of the island of Novaya Zemlya. It was in the low yield range."

Dr. Marcus Baath, of the Uppsala Seismological Institute in Sweden, said he found reason to believe it was equal to 50 megatons. The Japanese Central Meteorological Agency and the French Atomic Energy Commission also said it appeared in that range.

QUAKE IS RECORDED

Several Japanese observation stations reported the biggest abnormal atmospheric pressures on record. An earthquake possibly caused by the Soviet explosion also was recorded on seismographs in Matsushiro, 120 miles northwest of Tokyo.

The Japanese said they based their opinion of the strength of the blast on an analysis of data and a comparison with a score of previous explosions in the Soviet series.

At Palisades, N. Y., however, Columbia University's Lamont Geological Observatory reported the effect recorded on its seismograph seemed only slightly greater.

The Uppsala University observatory in Sweden was the first to report the violent explosion, which it said was twice the force of any previous blast in the current Soviet test series.

Danish seismologists said the impact of the explosion was 4¾ times as strong as the Soviet blast Oct. 6—the strongest one recorded in Copenhagen. Official French sources said the Oct. 6 explosion was about 1½ times as strong as one two days earlier, which the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission had reported as "several megatons."

News of the explosion aroused a storm of protest.

NORWEGIANS ACT

The Norwegian Parliament was debating a resolution protesting against Soviet atmospheric tests. Several legislators immediately demanded a delay in a vote on the resolution so it could be revised in stronger language.

"After this abominable act, our protest is not strong enough," declared Finn Gustaven of the leftist Socialist People's Party.

But the resolution was adopted after other legislators insisted a delay might be considered a sign of weakening.

SPECIAL NEWS EDITIONS

In Sweden, which like Norway has been in the path of radioactive fallout from Soviet tests, the national radio made special broadcasts throughout the day on the explosion. Stockholm's afternoon newspapers rushed out ex-

18d 1961

RUSSIA

NOV.
JEWISH LEADERS

Five Jewish Lay Leaders Deposed In Soviet Union

P1 Mon. 11-27-61
New York Herald Tribune

By Rowland Evans Jr.
A Staff Correspondent

18d

WASHINGTON.

Five more Jewish religious leaders have been removed by the Soviet government from their positions as lay chairmen of religious congregations in the capitals of five republics in the Soviet Union, it may now be disclosed.

In addition, it has now been authoritatively established that the government has closed down synagogues in at least a dozen Soviet cities in its intensified campaign to diminish the influence of Jewish communal life in the Soviet Union.

Information to this effect follows by two weeks disclosures that three prominent Leningrad Jewish leaders, including Gedalia Pechersky, were sentenced in October to long jail terms for alleged anti-state activities. The news of these arrests, first published in the Herald Tribune, was shortly confirmed by the official Soviet news agency, Tass, along with disclosure that three Jewish lay leaders in Moscow also were put on trial and convicted.

It was learned, meanwhile, that the United States Information Agency has been collecting evidence for several months along a broad front indicating that Soviet authorities may be losing their forty-four-year struggle to end organized religion in the Soviet Union. This material is being prepared for dissemination abroad.

One of the striking features of the Soviet campaign is the great difference between anti-religious propaganda at home and the government's pose abroad as a "defender" of religious freedom.

For example, Radio Moscow has been sending out a stream of propaganda to the Arab Middle East that communism has a natural affinity with Islam. At home, the Soviet people are warned that Mohammedanism is alien to the Communist way of life and must be eradicated.

Mr. Bardokh, of Kiev, deposed by Soviet government as Jewish lay leader in Kiev.

Last sprnig, Radio Moscow announced in a broadcast aimed at the Middle East that "Moslems in the Soviet Union express complete solidarity with the Moslems of other countries. . . ." It called on Islamic people everywhere to combine in the war on "imperialism." But at precisely the same time, the party-controlled newspaper, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, in Central Asia where many Moslems live, harangued:

"Islam exists as a vestige of the past, the remnant of an exploiting society, and this vestige does great harm to the Soviet people."

"Poisonous Narcotics"

The Communist party journal Kommunist reported angrily last February that in the last few years many Soviet youths have joined small and often secret religious sects. It singled out Jehovah's Witnesses, the Pentacostals, the Seventh Day Adventists and other "poisonous varieties of religious narcotics."

To Soviet specialists, this simply means that the effort to stamp out organized religion has fallen short of the mark. In 1944, in the middle of World War II, the government lifted its twenty-six-year ban against religious studies. Since then enrollment at eight Christian seminaries and three theological academies has risen to 1,500, but many thousands of applicants are rejected because of "political unreliability." This, of course, belies the official line handed out by the Soviet Communist party—that freedom of religion is guaranteed, but that fewer and fewer citizens wish to exercise it because they regard religion as a sham.

Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, on the other hand, has roots that run deep into Czarist times, when organized pogroms liquidated thousands upon thousands of Jews. The estimated 3,000,000 Jews now in the Soviet Union are the only major nationality group that is permitted virtually no cultural rights of its own.

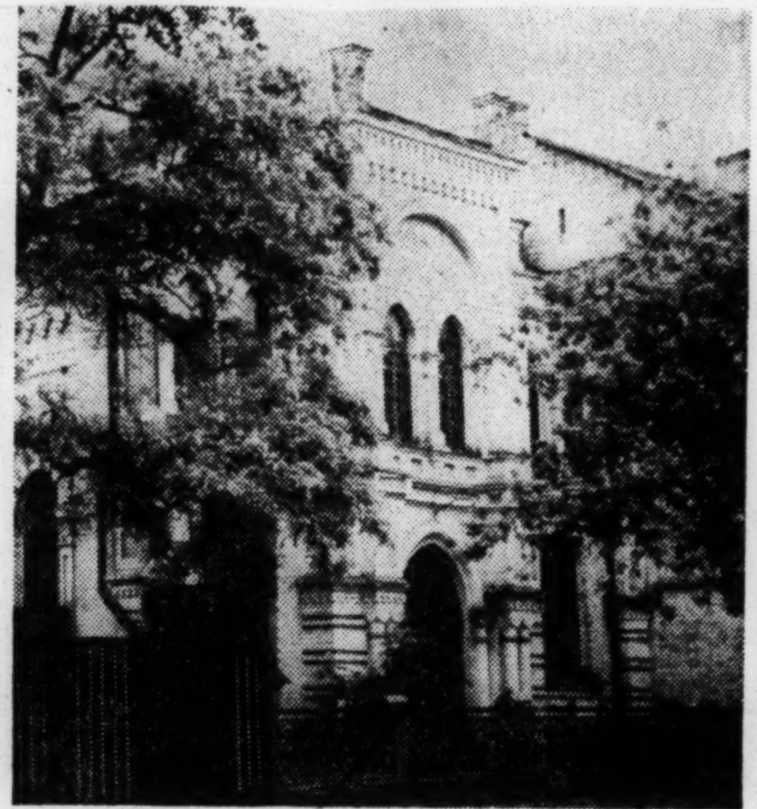
The information that five additional lay leaders have now been deposed is further evidence of what appears to be a calculated move to weaken the influence of the synagogue — the only physical instrument with which Soviet Jews can engage in their religious, cultural and ethnic pursuits.

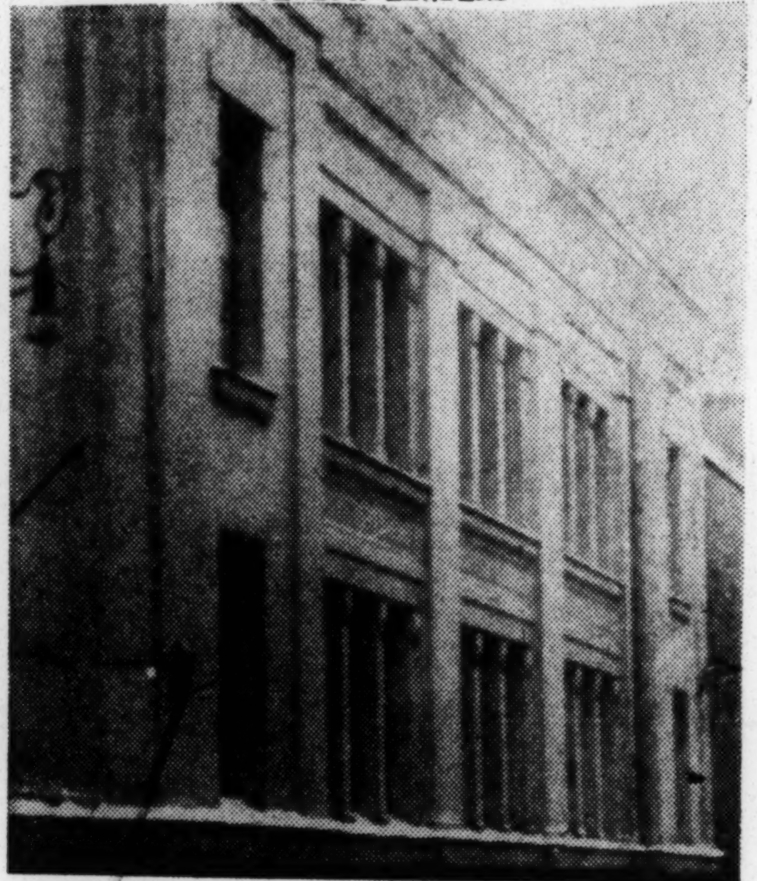
The five lay leaders, whose first names could not be learned, are: Bardokh in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine; Fried in Minsk, capital of White Russia; Kaob in Vilnyus, capital of Lithuania; Yeruzalinsky in Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan, and Zilberman in Riga, capital of the Latvia Socialist Republic.

All five are highly influential Jewish leaders, or were until removed by order of the Department of Religious Cults in each of the five republics.

The Tass confirmation of the arrest of Mr. Pechersky in Leningrad sought to picture him as an isolated case. It now appears, to the contrary, that a far broader assault on Jewish communal life may be under way.

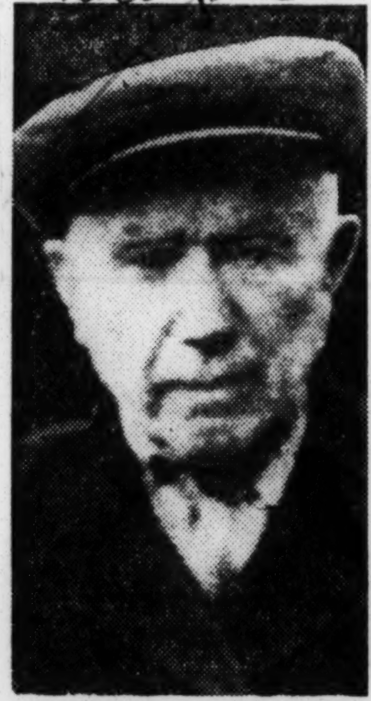
The towns and cities in which it is now understood that synagogues have been closed down are: Stalino, Kasaviurt, Kobuleti Saratov, Rezina, Kremenchuk Poltava, Viliki-Luki, Soroka, Novgorod-Volinski, Kalinovitz, Tukkum (near Riga) and Chernovitz.





The synagogue at Kiev (above) and the synagogue at Riga (right), whose lay leaders have been ousted by the Soviet government.

New York Herald Tribune
Mon. 11-27-61



Mr. Kaob, deposed Jewish lay leader in Vilnius.

Mr. Zilberman, deposed Jewish lay leader in Riga.

18d 1961

RUSSIA

2 GERMAN STUDENTS SENTENCED
SPYING FOR THE UNITED STATES

Soviet Supreme Court Sends Students To Jail For 12 Years

The Montgomery Advertiser

Fri. 11-24-61

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Supreme Court Thursday sentenced two German university students to 12 years confinement on charges of spying for the United States. P. 7A

It was a stiffer sentence than meted out to American U2 pilot Francis Gary Powers, who got 10 years.

Montgomery, Ala.

The two Germans were Heidelberg students Peter Sonntag, 22, and Walter Naumann, 27.

They came here as tourists and were arrested Sept. 27.

They pleaded in court that they were not really spies, had done little or no espionage and were actually victims of an American intelligence agency.

The military collegium of the court ruled that the two youths would spend three years in prison and the other nine in a corrective labor camp. The Soviet prosecutor had demanded 15 years imprisonment.

TRIAL EXPECTED

It took the judges 2 hours, 25 minutes to reach their verdict at the end of the two-day trial.

The other West German tourists are being held on the same charges and are expected to be brought to trial shortly. They are Adolf and Hermina Werner.

Two young Dutchmen and an American, touring the Soviet Union by automobile, already have been jailed on espionage charges.

Sonntag looked downcast when one of the judges asked him if he understood the sentence.

"Yes, I do," he said, his voice trembling.

The bespectacled Naumann made no comment.

18d 1961 RUSSIA OCTOBER NOVEMBER

CARD 2

tra editions featuring news of the explosion in big headlines.

In Japan, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Ohira said if reports of the explosion were true "the Japanese Government will file another strong protest to the Soviet Union."

SAFETY PARLEY CALLED

Takeo Miki, Japan's State Minister in charge of Science and Technology Agency and Atomic Energy Commission, urgently summoned a special meeting of officials concerned with preparing safety measures for possible increases in radioactive fallout.

An abnormal amount of radioactivity caused by the Soviet test will be detected in Japan from rain and dust in four to six days, a Central Meteorological Agency spokesman said.

WEATHER UNFAVORABLE

The Swedish National Weather Bureau said the air currents in the lower and upper atmosphere over Novaya Zemlya came from the north and thus, from the Soviet point of view, the weather was unfavorable for a major nuclear test.

The Weather Bureau said the winds would make radioactive fallout from the testing grounds drift south over the Soviet Union east of the Ural Mountains. Winds from the southwest, it said, would keep the fallout from spreading to Scandinavia.

Inglorious Homecoming

Molotov Faces Party Fight

Mon., 11-13-61

MOSCOW (AP) — V. M. Molotov, looking calm and unafraid, came home to Moscow Sunday to wage an apparently futile fight for his place in the Communist party.

His daughter, Svetlana, and her husband were at the train to meet him. But not Premier Khrushchev, once his subordinate and now his master in the party. Khrushchev was in the virgin lands, inspecting the fruits of his agricultural policies that Molotov opposed.

Nor did Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko turn out to welcome the man who long held the office before him. Not a single Soviet newsman showed up. There was only a government car waiting to take him away.

Informed sources said local party cells had voted to oust Molotov and two others of the anti-party group that lost a 1957 power struggle with Khrushchev and were subsequently denounced as Stalinists.

The others are former Premier Georgi Malenkov and former Deputy Premier Lazar Kaganovich, long relegated to obscurity. The informants said all three appealed their expulsion.

Khrushchev may permit them to carry the appeal through to the party's Central Committee as a kind of democratic window dressing, the infromants said, but the expulsions are expected to stand.

"I have come to Moscow," said Molotov in a voice so amiable it startled foreign correspondents who met him at the station.

"Any comment on exclusion from the party?" asked a Western correspondent.

Molotov asked to change the subject.

He was asked about the congress which labeled him a participant in the semi-legal murder of some of his colleagues, and many officers of the army before and after World War II.

"Nyet," he said. "You Know everything."

There is a rift in the ranks of world communism. Molotov is a major spokesman for continuation of the old policies of Stalin, of isolation of the Communist world and unrelenting war — if necessary — against the capitalist world. These policies brought him into conflict with Khrushchev.

That he might have chosen to stay abroad, as have some other Communist leaders, probably didn't seriously cross his mind. Important Communists rarely do that.

Molotov already has laid the groundwork for his defense before the Central Committee in letters sent to each member before the recent party congress. The letters denounced Khrushchev as a revisionist and anti-Marxist.

But it is doubtful whether there is much, if any sympathy for Molotov in the Central Committee.

In 1957, Khrushchev, out-numbered in the party presidium by the Molotov-led antiparty group, took his fight to the Central Committee and won. There has been a considerable change in the committee's membership since then, presumably even more favorable to Khrushchev.

(AP Wirephoto)

MOLOTOV WALKS WITH DAUGHTER SVETLANA IN MOSCOW
Red Star Hangs Heavy Over Head Of Old Bolshevik

Told for the First Time, the Fate Of a Jewish Leader in the Soviet

New York Herald Tribune

By Rowland Evans Jr.
A Staff Correspondent
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Mon. 11-6-61 WASHINGTON.

One of the most prominent Jewish leaders in Leningrad has been arrested, tried and sentenced to twelve years in jail for consorting with so-called "foreign agents" and other "treasonable" activities, it may now be reported on good authority. New York, N.Y.

The secret trial was held at Leningrad on or about Oct. 9, and lasted four days. So far as could be learned on a recent tour of Russia by this reporter, no word of the trial appeared in the Soviet press.

Sources of the information that Gedalia Rubinovich Pechersky was arrested last June and convicted in October for crimes against the state were of undoubted veracity. They cannont be revealed, for the obvious reason that to do so might expose the sources to political harassment.

Two lesser Jewish leaders in the Leningrad area were arrested with Mr. Pechersky. Information available to this reporter indicates that their last names are Dynkin and Kaganov, but efforts to learn their full names were unavailing.

One of the oddest aspects about the Pechersky case, and one that particularly disturbs Western observers. is that the secret trial took place just before the opening of the twenty-second Communist party congress in Moscow.

One of the chief purposes of the congress, as is now well known, was to continue and intensify the drive against the "crimes" of the Stalin era and to democratize the Communist party apparatus. It was Stalin who in 1948 ended all manifestations of separate cultural life for the Jews.

The 3,000,000 or so Russian Jews comprise the eleventh largest cultural minority in the Soviet Union, out of a total of perhaps 150 cultural and ethnic minorities, many of which are permitted to run their own schools in their own languages, publish their own newspapers and engage in similar cultural enterprises.

Shortly after Stalin took "administrative measures" to end virtualy all Jewish communal activities, except the right to worship in synagogues, an estimated 450 Jewish writers, artists and intellectuals were arrested and eventually executed.

Since Stalin's death in 1953, this policy has been relaxed somewhat. Since 1959, for example, five Jewish classics were published and some Jewish variety shows and amateur theatrical troupes permitted. A bi-monthly literary journal named Soviet Homeland started appearing in September of this year.

Gedalia Rubinovich Pechersky

Mr. Pechersky was the former lay chairman of the Leningrad Jewish religious community. For years he was the outspoken advocate of Jewish religious life. Whether he is an isolated victim of special circumstances or whether the action against him may be part of a new campaign against Jews could not be established. Reliable sources of information are both scarce and understandably reticent. But the history of Soviet discrimination against Russia's Jews offers evidence to support the view that the Pechersky trial, disclosed for the first time in this report, could be a harbinger of a new anti-Jewish campaign.

Last year, according to information from several unconnected sources, authorities closed up to a dozen synagogues in towns and cities off the beaten track of the tourist.

"The Black Years"

The five years following Stalin's repressive measures in 1948 were known by Russian Jews as "the Black Years," culminating in the notorious "Doctors' Plot" which was exposed as a fraud shortly after Stalin died.

With the accession of Nikita S. Khrushchev's "collective leadership" in 1953, and the execution of Beria, the notorious chief of the secret police, restrictions on the Jews eased, but a strong pattern of discrimination remained. The new leaders have consistently sought to blame the "Doctors' Plot" on Beria, but in fact it was Beria who unmasked the plot as a fraud.

The reported closing of up to a dozen synagogues last year and the arrest and twelve-year sentence of Mr. Pechersky hint at the possibility of a new and concerted campaign. On this point, however, one can only speculate.

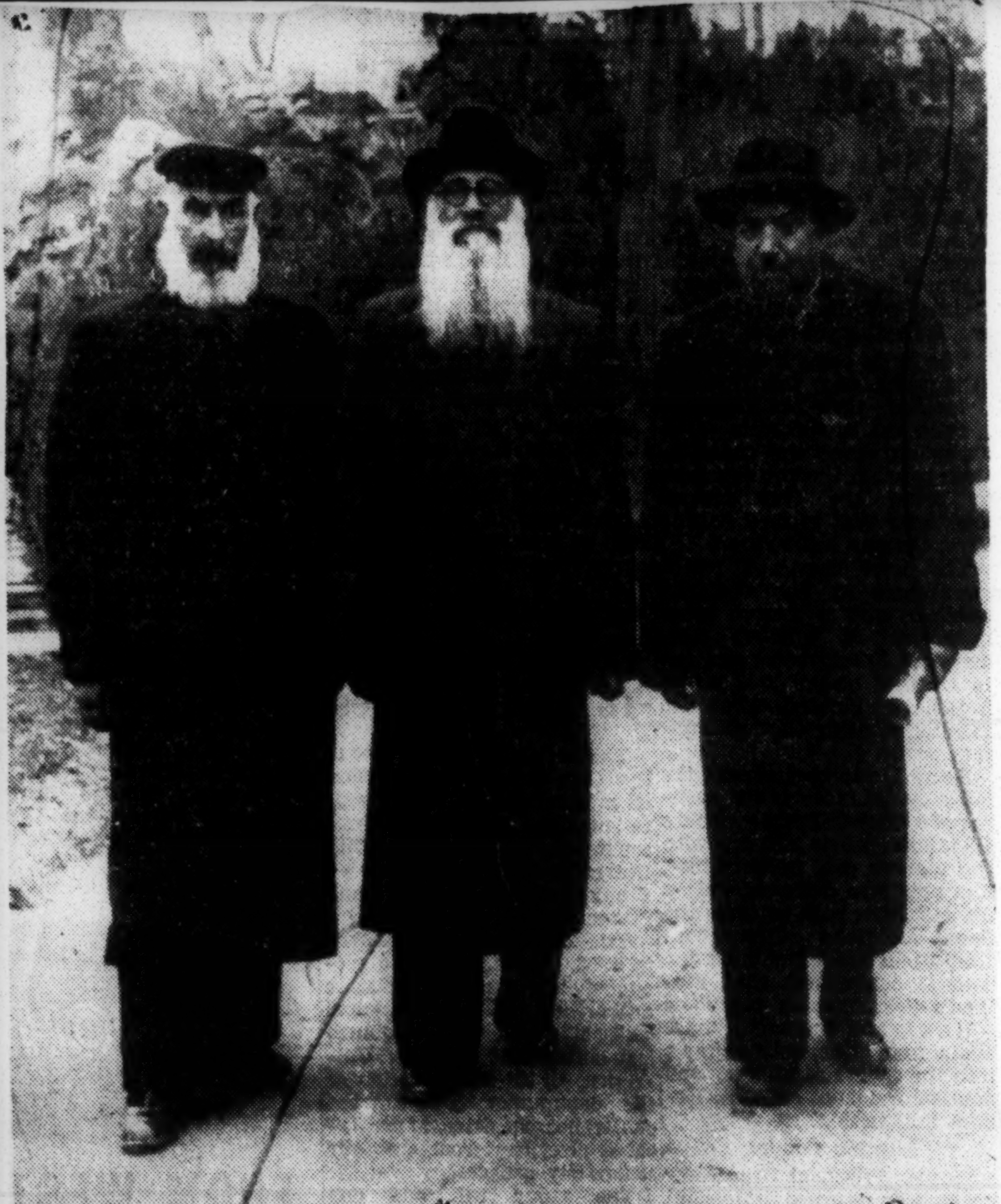
Mr. Pechersky was elected chairman of the Leningrad Jewish community after Stalin's death, with the approval of the Leningrad head of the State Committee for Religious Affairs. His stubborn and public battle for Jewish rights, however, apparently forced his demotion in 1956 to the post of deputy chairman. In those three years he had succeeded in repairing the premises of the Leningrad synagogue, establishing the ritual slaughtering of fowl and gaining official approval for the baking of matzah for the Feast of the Passover.

Stripped of Duties

A year later, Mr. Pechersky was stripped of this lesser title and of all official duties in the Jewish life of Leningrad. He continued his public pressure for reforms and was a prominent figure, not only to Leningrad Jews, but also to important foreign visitors who toured the synagogue, which for years has served as a showplace to tourists.

The Jewish community in Leningrad is known for its aggressive stand and its stubborn struggle to restore and preserve Jewish traditions. All told, there are 250,000 Jews in Leningrad, not all of them practicing or religious Jews. This Jewish population is second only to Moscow's where 500,000 Jews live. In all the Soviet Union, 2,268,000 citizens voluntarily declared themselves as Jews in the 1959 census, out of the estimated total Jewish population of 3 million.

On this reporter's 8,000-mile tour of the Soviet Union, there were indications of efforts to discourage contact between foreign tourists and religious Jews. There also have been recent signs that discrimination against Jews has become a controversial political matter among Soviet citizens.



New York Herald Tribune Mon. 11-6-61 P. 10

PROMINENT SOVIET JEWISH LEADERS — Gedalia Rubinovich Pechersky (right), reportedly jailed by the Russians, with Rabbi Judah Leyb Levin (left), present chief rabbi at the Moscow synagogue, and the late Rabbi Solomon Shliefer (center), then chief rabbi in Moscow.

Stalin's Body Is Removed From Tomb In Red Square

The News and Courier Wed. 11-1-61

Charleston S.C.

MOSCOW (AP) — The body of Joseph Stalin, ruler of the Soviet Union for a quarter century, has been removed from the granite Mausoleum in Moscow's Red Square and placed in the Kremlin wall.

P. 1

Stalin's body had lain beside that of V. I. Lenin for eight years. Now it has joined those of lesser Communists in the Kremlin wall, including some oldtime foes.

Tass news agency said Wednesday the body had been removed in conformity with a decision of the 22nd Soviet Communist party congress. The congress Monday voted to banish the mummified corpse of Stalin from its place of honor in the mausoleum after two weeks of attacks in which he was denounced as a murderer and instigator of mass repression against Communist and Soviet army leaders.

Red Square had been closed most of Tuesday and was still closed early Wednesday. The action apparently was taken to permit workmen either to replace the facing stone over the portal of the tomb or to sandblast away the name of Stalin engraved there. Stalin's name was put on the portal stone when his embalmed body was placed with Lenin's five days after he died March 5, 1953.

Lenin's embalmed body has been enshrined on Red Square since his death in 1924.

K. Unveils Marx Statue

Birmingham

Bust Carved In Granite

Post Herald

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (AP)—A 20-foot high statue of Karl Marx was unveiled in Svardlosk Square in the center of Moscow today by Premier Khrushchev in the presence of major leaders of world Communism.

P. 1

Mon. 10-30-61

Speeches were made by representatives of the three countries most closely associated with Marx—Germany, where he was born; England, where he did his major writing, and Russia, the first Socialist state formed under his doctrines.

Birmingham

The monument, about a quarter of a mile from Red Square, is made of whitish gray ukraine granite, hewn from a solid 224-ton block by sculptor Leo Kerbel. The bust of Marx is carved atop the sloping mound of granite.

"Mankind will never forget the great merits of Karl Marx," Khrushchev said. "His image lives and will live forever in the heart of every Communist and of any honest man."

Khrushchev said the party, by adopting the new 20-year program to surpass the United States as an economic power, was also erecting an immortal monument.

"With the victory of Communist construction," he added, "our homeland will rise to such a cosmic height that the magnificent edifice of Communism will be seen by the peoples of all countries, wherever they may live."

Walter Ulbricht, head of the East German Communist party, called Marx "Germany's greatest scientist."

John Gollan, British Communist leader, said "Marx belongs to the workers of the entire world."

18d •1961 RUSSIA

To Attack Is Self-Destruction, U. S. Tells Soviet

PA 10

By John G. Norris
Staff Reporter

The United States bluntly told Russia last night that this Nation has such a superiority in nuclear weapons that any move on its part which brought them into action would be an "act of self-destruction."

Washington Post

Speaking for the Kennedy Administration, Deputy Defense Secretary Roswell L. Gilpatric said in a speech at Hot Springs, Va., that the United States has "tens of thousands" of nuclear weapons ready for delivery.

This atomic might is so superior, so protected and so dispersed, he asserted, that even if Russia struck first in a surprise blow against the United States, the American "strike second" capability left untouched would be as great — "perhaps greater" — than the Soviet's total "strike first" force.

Sun. 10-22-61

One of Toughest

In many ways, Gilpatric's speech before the Business Council at the Virginia resort was the toughest made to date by a high Kennedy Administration official—at least in warning Russia of the consequences of ts current aggressive course.

Bristling with detailed listings of American military power, it was in sharp contrast with prior official statements since the Berlin crisis arose, which emphasized the buildup in conventional United States arms and soft-pedaled nuclear power.

Several passages made it evident that it was intended not only to warn Russia, but to reassure America's allies and the American people that this Nation still is the most powerful on earth. And that despite a willingness to negotiate the Berlin issues, President Kennedy has no intention of yielding to Communist pressure.

Washington D.C.

Still in Flexible Position

Some of the NATO allies, while aware that Soviet superiority in shorter-range missiles left them open to destruction, have taken a touhter line than that of the United States and have worried about possible American concessions.

Gilpatric's speech appeared to mark a hardening of American purpose in the Communist-incited crisis. It was clear, however, that the fact that Gilpatric, rather than a higher ranking official, was chosen to make it, left the United States still in a flexible position as far as negotiations are concerned.

In fact, the Pentagon official said that while this Nation is confident that it ultimately would "prevail" in any level of conflict intiated by Russia this confidence "does not alter our determination to seek a peaceful solution to the world's problems."

Expect Participation

"The United States does not seek to resolve disputes by violence," the Pentagon official said. "but if violent interference with our rights and obligations should lead to violent conflict—as well it might—the United States does not intend to be defeated."

Defense chiefs, Gilpatric declared, believe that American power and determination "eventually will force the Soviet Union to participate with us in a step-by-step program to guarantee the peace."

Pentagon spokesmen left no doubt that the Deputy Secretary spoke for the Administration. They said his text had been cleared in advance "at the highest levels of the Government."

Gilpatric began by saying that a "restatement" of American defense policy was in order because of possible "misinterpretation" or "misunderstanding" of it. While much of the recent buildup has been in conventional forces in Europe or ready at home, America's "real strength" is more "broadly based" than that, he said.

"Our confidence in our ability to deter Communist action, or resist Communist blackmail," he went on, "is based upon a sober appreciation of the relative military power of the two sides."

He expressed doubt that the "extravagant" claims of superiority, and asserted that the Iron Curtain did not prevent the West from knowing the truth about Russian missile power.

Act of Self-Destruction

"The fact is that this Nation has a nuclear retaliatory force of such lethal power that an enemy move which brought it into play would be an act of self-destruction on his part."

Gilpatric went on to list United States might as follows: 600 B-52s and more medium bombers "capable of reaching Russia;" six Polaris submarines "at sea carrying a total of 96 missiles (here Gilpatric included one sub conducting firing tests in the South Atlantic range); "dozens" of ICBMs; and aircraft carrier and land forces able to deliver "additional hundreds of megatons."

"The total number of our nuclear deliver vehicles, tactical as well as strategic, is in the tens of thousands," he added, "and, of course, we have more than one warhead for each missile."

This is the first time that any responsible official has given such a total of the Nation's weapons — round as it was — that officials could recall.

Gilpatric went on to say that these forces are so deployed and protected that a sneak attack would leave the United States with as great if not greater striking power than the "total undamaged force which the enemy can threaten to launch against the United States in a first strike."

"In short," he added, "we have a second strike capability which is at least as extensive as what the Soviets can deliver by striking first. Therefore, we are confident that the Soviets will not provoke a major nuclear war."

Bluster vs. Hard Facts

The Pentagon official tacitly acknowledged that Russia has superiority in shorter range missiles aimed at Western European nations. But he said the Russian "bluster and threats" of such rocket attack on them "must be evaluated against the hard facts of United States nuclear superiority."

And he said that we in the West should "remind ourselves" that the NATO nations have more people, greater economic resources and further advanced technologies than Russia and its European satellites. Moreover, he said, the Soviets "may well have reason to doubt the military dependability of their European satellites in a showdown."

In discussing the 50-megaton bomb Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev has said Russia will test by Oct. 31, Gilpatric asserted that American experts earlier concluded that such high-yield weapons would have such "questionable" military value that they were not worth developing, even though the United States had the ability to do so.

Such a weapon would have operational disadvantages as well as some military advantages, he declared. But it is "quite clear" that the primary Russian aim is "terror," he added.

As for the conventional U. S. arms expansion, he said, it will enable this Nation to move six or more divisions to Europe on short notice if the Berlin crisis deepens between now and winter. He also served notice again, that while the conventional buildup will give the aNtion greater flexibility, "it does not rule out the use of tactical nuclear weapons in a limited war if our interest should be required."

Seek Halt To Plan for Big A-Test

The Washington Post

Committee Takes No Action Despite Japanese Appeal

Sat. 10-21-61

By Warren Unna
Staff Reporter

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 20—Six nations asked today that the entire United Nations appeal to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to "refrain from carrying out (his) intention . . . to explode in the atmosphere a 50-megaton bomb before the end of this month."

Washington D.C.

The resolution was introduced by Denmark and joined in by Canada, Japan, Norway, Sweden and Iceland. All are nations whose location in the Northern Hemisphere has exposed them to a maximum amount of radioactive fallout from the current Soviet nuclear tests.

Basic U. S.-German conflict of views remains.
Page A9.
Nonaligned nations at U. N. appear to be as neutral as they dare be without offending the Soviet Union.
Page A9.

But despite a poignant appeal from Japanese U. N. Ambassador Katsuo Okazaki that radioactivity around Tokyo had increased "800 times normal" int he period from Oct. 7 to 9, and "10 times higher" by yesterday, the General Assembly's First (Political) Committee recessed until Monday afternoon without taking any action on a U. N. plea to Khrushchev.

Fallout Spread Cited

The concern of the Japanese people has now reached the point of outrage," Okazaki declared in a blunt statement for his normally silent delegation. "We have now learned that this abnormal increase in radioactivity is just a beginning."

He pointed out that fallout from the Soviet tests in southwest Siberia usually take one to two weeks to reach Japan by jet stream, but that from the Soviet's nuclear proving grounds in the arctic it takes only several days.

The Washington Post

"The radioactivity from these Soviet tests affects our people and our land with undiminished strength," Okazaki declared. "All the people of the world and indeed even their descendants will be affected."

Japan's spokesman, who recalled that his own country had lost upward of 200,000 people to the two United States bombs exploded at the end of World War II, then made a request to the Soviet Union to reconsider its decision to explode a 50-megaton bomb.

Sat. 10-21-61

India Protests Action

"The U. N. would miserably fail in its entrusted mission if the General Assembly should now sit silently," he concluded.

But the First Committee, whose members represent all 101 delegations in the U. N., did sit silently. Or almost. India protested vigorously—but at the six-power appeal, not at the Soviet's plans for a 50-megaton test.

B. N. Chakravarty, Indian high commissioner to Canada, said the committee should not yield priority to the six-nation resolution, but instead should give its promised first attention to India's own resolution for a voluntary test-ban moratorium which would be sought of all nuclear powers.

Chakravarty said the six-nation "demand" could have been made at least two days earlier, when Khrushchev first announced his intention to test a 50-megaton weapon by the end of this month.

India's delegation chairman and defense minister, V. K. Krishna Menon, was even blunter when he addressed the same committee before the six-nation plea was introduced.

The United States and the Soviet Union, Menon declared, saw testing in the same "power" terms. Khrushchev, he noted, had said the Soviets were resuming tests in the interests of their security and to preserve the security of others. U. S. Ambassador to the U. N. Adlai E. Stevenson, Menon continued," said the same thing" when he addressed the committee yesterday.

"Both sides say they are resuming tests to protect us. All I can say is, God save us from our protectors," the Indian spokesman declared.

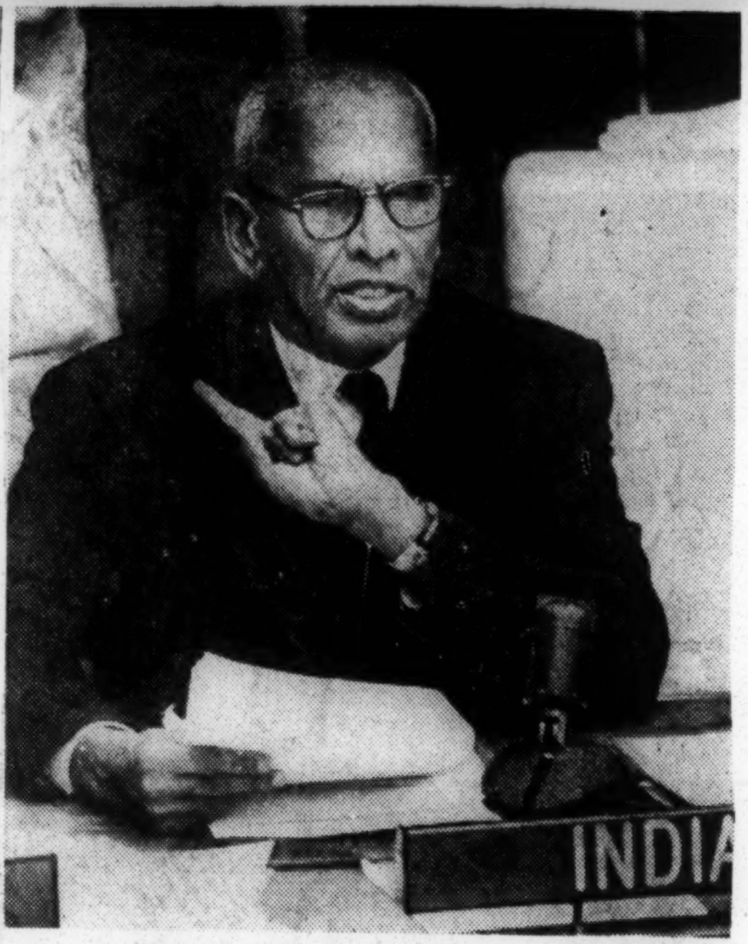
U. S., Soviet Accused

Menon accused both the Soviet Union and the United States of making plans to resume testing even while they presumably were concluding a test ban treaty in Geneva these past few years. But he had slightly different ways of referring to their integrity.

Menon said he would not comment on the Soviet test preparations because "they have been at great pains recently to publicize them" themselves.

As for the United States, Menon noted that U. S. delegate to the U. N., Arthur H. Dean, "had said there had been no preparations by the United States to test." Then, asked Menon, how could the United States be testing today, even underground, when statements "by U. S. authorities had been made to the effect that it took one to two years to prepare a test?" Matter of fact, he added, the United States Sentae had received testimony that it took two to four years to dig through salt in order to build underground testing tunnels.

And then, voluntarily anticipating attacks on his impartiality, Menon said that he did not abuse the Soviet Union because he does not use "abusive language."



Associated Pres

V. K. KRISHNA MENON
. . . asks voluntary nuclear test moratorium

He also noted that while the United States and Britain indicated they wanted a test ban, France, "one of the West's partners," was "outside" the negotiations and went her own way conducting nuclear tests in the Sahara.

West's Move Belittled

Menon also belittled attempts by the United States and Britain to have the U. N. endorse a resolution for a test ban treaty with effective controls, rather than his own resolution for an "immediate" voluntary test ban halt.

Under the U. S.-British proposal, he noted, a report wouldn't be made to the Disarmament Committee until next March. During that time there would be neither controls nor a test ban, Menon declared, and this would provide "five months for the children to play."

Britain's Sir Michael Wright countered that practicaly all the differences between the Soviets and the West in effecting a test ban treaty, which Menon contended were so insurmountable, actually had been worked out at the Geneva negotiations by this spring.

"Eighteen out of the 24 articles and two out of the three annexes had been agreed between the negotiating parties. The remaining third consists of compromise proposals offered by the United States and the United Kingdom to meet Soviet difficulties," Wright declared.

He said he intensely regretted the Soviet decision to break off the treaty negotiations last month by resuming their tests and that "what we, the United Kingdom, want is to go back to the conference table to finish the job, and to finish it quickly."

And then, discarding British politeness for a direct slam at the Soviets, Wright declared: "If they would only cease trying to live in the 19th century, trying to pursue old-fashioned great power politics in an atomic world, we could begin to lift the cloud of horror which hangs over us."

18d 1961 RUSSIA

The Atlanta Constitution
P.1 Mon. 11-13-61

Associated Press Wirephoto

MOLOTOV, DENOUNCED BY KHRUSHCHEV, RETURNS TO MOSCOW

Russian Diplomat Walks With Daughter in Moscow Station on Return From Vienna

Banished Molotov Keeps His Aplomb

The Atlanta Constitution
Mon. 11-13-61 P.1

By THEODORE SHABAD

(Copyright 1961 by the New York Times Co.)

MOSCOW — A discredited Vyacheslav M. Molotov, reported to have been ousted from the Communist Party and his Soviet diplomatic post, returned Sunday in quiet obscurity to the nation he once helped rule.

The former Soviet premier and foreign minister, accompanied by his wife, was met only by family members on their arrival by train from Vienna. No Soviet official was in sight as Molotov stepped down from a sleeping car in Moscow's Byelorussian Station.

Atlanta, Ga.

Answering newsmen's questions, the 71-year-old Molotov said he had a "good trip" and was "going home."

When asked for comment on his reported expulsion from the party, he replied: "Let's change the subject."

In addition to ouster from party membership, Molotov is also reported to have been relieved of his diplomatic post as the Soviet permanent representative at the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

While Moscow is expected ultimately to announce the change in the Vienna post, Soviet newspapers probably will not make a formal announcement of the party's expulsion of Molotov as well as of Lazar M. Kaganovich and Georgi M. Malenkov.

All three were publicly accused at the recent Communist Party Congress of having refused to go along with Premier Nikita Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin in 1956 and of having organized a so-called "antiparty group" to seize control of the Soviet regime in 1957.

Congress speakers also charged them with having played an active part in Stalin's terrorism and bloody purges and called for their expulsion.

Molotov was singled out at the Congress for clinging to the Stalinist foreign policy, advocating war with the West and opposing Khrushchev's "peaceful coexistence" line.

Against the background of his alleged crimes, the former foreign minister made an oddly mild and inoffensive impression as he returned on this brisk wintry day to Moscow.

In contrast to his departure from Vienna, he was easily approached on arrival here.

The Atlanta

After having been greeted by his daughter, Svetlana, and her husband, who is believed to be a journalist, Molotov was at once surrounded by two dozen foreign newsmen. No one else had come to meet him.

Mon. 11-13-61

Flanked by his daughter and by his wife, who looked worn and strained, Molotov was amiable but for the most part uncommunicative as he proceeded at a rapid pace along the station platform.

COMMENTS ON SNOW

Commenting on the snow flurries and cold winter air that have descended on Moscow in the last few days after an unseasonably mild fall, Molotov said he preferred that weather to the rain he had left behind in Vienna.

At the station entrance he and his family entered a waiting black limousine and were driven off.

Ironically the automobile was a "Zim," whose name stands for the initials of Zavoid Imeni Molotovza, an automobile plant named for Molotov. The plant, situated in the Volga river city of Gorky, was renamed after Molotov's ouster from Soviet leadership in 1957.

Since then he has served a term as Soviet ambassador in Mongolia before being appointed to the Vienna job in September, 1960.

384 1961

RUSSIA

NIKITA SAID PREPARING MORE WEST 'SHOCKS'

BELGRADE, Sept. 9 (UPI)—Qualified Communist sources said here Saturday that Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev has more and more "shock surprises" in store for the West.

Khrushchev, the sources said in private conversation, is determined to force a showdown with the West now at almost all costs short of war.

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

They represented the Soviet leader as having made up his mind to go to the very edge of the

ANALYSIS P 4B

"brink," apparently confident that he will win at least part of the Cold War battle over Berlin and Germany.

The picture of Khrushchev projected by these sources made Stalin appear almost an appeaser by comparison. Sun. 9-10-61

Among Khrushchev's shock moves, the sources said, would be the reinforcement before long of the 22 Soviet divisions already in East Germany by fresh troops now at the Russian-East German border. Atlanta Ga.

(A similar warning of new Communist "shocks" came from West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt Wednesday. He told a meeting of the "Indivisible Germany Committee" that: "The battle for Berlin is not over. We must expect new unilateral measures by the Communists in the next two weeks." He did not elaborate and a spokesman said the reason was that Brandt "did not want to give the Communists new notions.")

THE BELGRADE SOURCES said Khrushchev was supremely confident that this was the right moment for the showdown over Germany and that in negotiations he would wrest some, if not major, concessions from the West.

The Kremlin chief considers the West too much in disarray, and restricted in its decisions by reluctance among the Allies—notably Britain and the smaller European nations—to risk war for Berlin, the sources said.

Berlin, the sources said, is merely a "peg" for the Kremlin's latest policy pressure. Khrushchev was understood to hold the view that it was a question of "now or never" to force an arrangement of sorts with the West.

Khrushchev believes that if he waits until West Germany is fully rearmed, according to the sources who are in a good position to judge, there will be no possibility for any settlement to the Soviet liking.

THE SOURCES CLAIMED he will go to near breaking point in the next few weeks because he believes the West will yield. But he will pull back a little if he becomes convinced he has reached the absolute ultimate Western fall-back line.

Encouraged apparently by his past experience, he is said to be confident he can safely judge this "point of no return." When he thinks that point has been reached he will pull back without regard for so-called public opinion at home or elsewhere, the sources said.

Khrushchev showed complete disregard of world opinion last week when he resumed nuclear testing. Whether this or other recent harsh moves was prompted by pressures from within or without remains a matter of speculation among best informed sources in both Communist and Western circles here.

A highly informed Iron Curtain source said there was no known organized pressure on Khrushchev at home to toughen his foreign policy toward the United States.

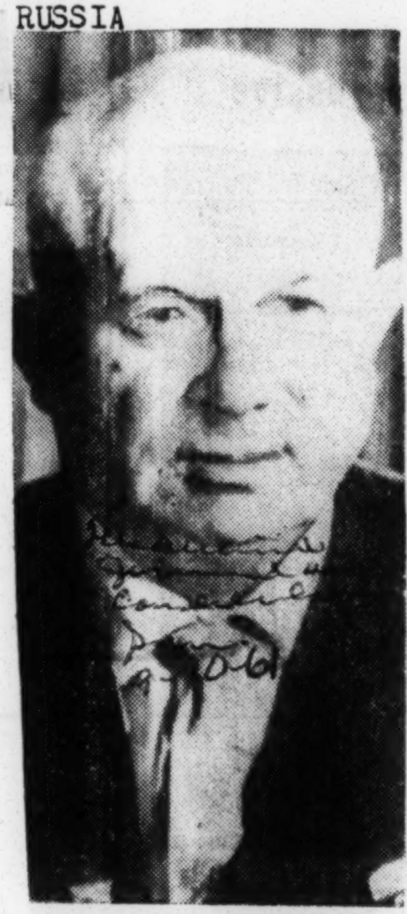
No single personality has emerged in the Kremlin who appears in a position to exert such pressure, nor are there any discernible pressure groups in Moscow, this source said.

NOR DO COMMUNIST sources here support suggestions of an emergency of a military junta. The army has been reported to have been urging a tightening of military preparedness, but no more.

In contrast to this view, highly qualified Western experts on Soviet affairs hold that the apparent lack of coherence in recent Soviet policy may be due to the existence of pressure groups, with Khrushchev caught between two contradictory tendencies in Moscow.

The pressure, the Western experts suggest has been building up since Khrushchev's prestige was hit by the U2 incident last year. The Soviet leader, they say, has since been anxious to protect his flanks at home, leaving him far short of Stalin-type dictatorial powers and eager to get tough.

Both assessments agree in their appraisal of Khrushchev's personality and its public demonstrations lately. They term him a contradictory personality, torn between impulses of goodwill and a dizzy sense of power, who has worried lately that he might not have been making the most of his power.



NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV
More Surprises in Store

NIKITA LETTER PROVES PUZZLE

The Times Picayune

Diplomats' Hint Crisis May Be Called Off

Sat. 9-23-61

By STANLEY JOHNSON

MOSCOW (AP) — Has Premier Khrushchev decided to call off his crisis? P.1

The question was reported keeping cables humming Friday night between the major embassies in Moscow and their home governments.

New Orleans, La.

Khrushchev, in a letter to Prime Minister Nehru, appeared to lump the major aspects of the current East-West crisis together: the question of a German peace treaty, the question of disarmament and the question of nuclear tests.

His letter, replying to the 24-nation Belgrade conference of nonaligned nations which had pleaded for a Khrushchev meeting with President Kennedy, failed also to mention his demand that a German peace treaty be signed this year. That could be significant. He has repeatedly threatened to sign a peace treaty with East Germany recognizing the Communist regime's control over all Berlin, if the West refused to go along with his peace treaty idea. That would threaten Western rights in the city stemming from agreements on the occupation after World War II.

PASSAGE GIVEN

This is the passage in Khrushchev's letter which is stirring speculation in the embassies:

"Our greatest and most sacred desire is to live in friendship with all states, to live in a world without araments, in a world without war. It is for this reason that we do persistently demand that statesmen so responsible for the destinies of the world take the only correct decision: to put an end to the remnants of the second war (a Soviet way of saying that a peace treaty with both Germanys should be signed), to smash completely the war machinery of states, destroy all armaments including nuclear weapons, which would finally remove the question of nuclear weapons tests.

"Both of these questions are bound up organically, inseparably, and can be solved only simultaneously. It is this that I tried to stress in my recent meeting with Kennedy in Vienna."

"How extraordinary," said one of the most experienced Western representatives in Moscow. "He's either changed his entire position or else he's worded it in such a way that the world would be thrown into confusion."

The Times-Picayune

FACE-SAVING WAY?

The passage could mean Khrushchev was lumping all the major crises into one big one. But it also can be interpreted to mean what Khrushchev has said all along, that the two questions: nuclear weapons esting and his total disarmament proposal, must be discussed at the same time and not separately. 9-23-61

If he had really linked the German question with disamament and nuclear test prohibition, it is possible he was seeking a face-saving way out of the Berlin crisis.

As diplomats here pointed out, once those major questions were linked with Berlin, the time element would disappear and the negotiations could go on for years. There would be no year-end deadline then.

But on the other hand, the passage can be ready to say little or nothing different from what Khrushchev has said before. If he had linked the German question with disarmament and nuclear testing at Vienna in his talks with Kennedy, there has been no published word of it.

Fall-out Birds on the Fly

New York Herald Tribune

By a Staff Correspondent

Mon 10-?-61

LONDON.

Britons were advised yesterday that thousands of birds contaminated with fallout from Russia's nuclear tests are on their way to this country.

But the public was advised not to worry because the birds will not endanger other forms of life.

New York, N.Y.

The forcast of the contaminated birds came from Dr. James Harrison, an ornithologist and expert on radioactivity among fowl, who will examine some of the Russian flocks that come here to winter in Britain's rivers and marshes.

The birds are expected to include hundreds and perhaps thousands of waders (long-legged birds that wade in water in search of food) from the near-Arctic areas of the Soviet Union. Birds in that area have been subjected to fallout from the recent Russian nuclear weapons tests on Novaya Zmelya, one of the U. S. S. R.'s Artic islands.

Dr. Harrison said "there is little doubt the Russian atomic tests will produce radiation in birds migrating here. If we see birds which are not breeding or which develop breeding plumage at unusual times, we will suspect radiation poisoning."

He said he and his son, Dr. Geoffrey Harrison, would examine any such birds and would make Geiger counter tests of the bones of any which died.

Dr. Harrison and his son previously have studied and prepared reports on the radioactive contamination of redshank waders afflicted by fallout from earlier Russian nuclear weapons tests.

Red Atom Blast to Equa
2500 Hiroshima Bombs

Washington Post

Wed 10-18-61

By Howard Simons
Staff Reporter

Washington D.C.

The Soviet Union's scheduled detonation of a 50-megaton bomb will be the biggest explosion of a nuclear weapon ever produced. And the blast of this one device could add twice as much fallout to the atmosphere as that already injected by all hte Soviet tests since Sept. 1.

A 50-megaton weapon is equal to 50 million tons of TNT and is 2500 times as powerful as the first atomic bomb set off at Hiroshima.

Premier Nikita S. Khruschev told the opening session of the 22d Communist Party congress yesterday that the Soviet Union will detonate a 50-megaton device on Oct. 30 or 31. He said this would end the current Soviet test series. There have been some 20 announced Soviet tests to date, but none larger than 10 megatons.

Departing from his prepared text, Khrushchev announced that "we have a 100-million-ton bomb, but we do not intend to explode it."

'Might Break Own Windows'

"If we happen to explode it in the wrong place," Khrushchev explained, "we might break our own windows. May God grant that we never have to explode such a bomb."

Scientists roughly calculate that a 50-megaton bomb would produce a crater almost 400 feet deep and nearly a mile in diameter if exploded on the ground.

Ralph Lapp, nuclear scientist and author, calculates that the detonation of such a bomb would kill almost everyone within seven miles, and that only those in well-built underground shelters three and one-half miles from the blast would be protected.

Lapp estimates that the bomb would level heavily reinforced buildings three to four miles from the impact point, brick homes 10 miles away, and wooden structures 16 miles away.

Other scientists calculate that persons as far as 45 miles from ground zero would suffer second-degree burns.

More Studies Urged

Khrushchev's announcement comes at a time when the United Nations is debating the dangers from the recent Soviet atomospheric tests. Last weekend 24 nations joined Canada to urge the U. N. to undertake more scientific studies of fallout.

Unless the Soviets take extraordinary precautions when they detonate their 50-megaton weapon, the nations of the world can expect sharp rises in radioactivity levels. If the end-of-the-month test should follow the pattern of other tests in the curren Soviet series, fallout levels will double those being recorded.

Possible precautions include using a "clean" bomb or detonating it at a very high altitude, or both. If the Soviets fail to do either, for the first time in the atomic age ordinary citizens with geiger counters will be able to pick up gamma radiation counts over natural background as a result of a weapons test. Heretofore, only experts with more sensitive instruments have been able to make these observations.

The Soviet announcement chev first rattled a 100-megaton bomb, U. S. officials have said that such a bomb would be too costly for the limited advantage they ascribe to it.

U. S. Civil Defense officials have also assured questioners that neither a 50-nor a 100-megaton bomb alters their plans, which are based upon the desctructive force of a 20-megaton weapon.

Some experts are skeptical of both the military and civil-defense arguments. They argue that a 100-megaton bomb, delivered with the accuracy claimed by the Soviets for their rockets, could make U.S. missile and airplane bases obsolete.

Wed 10-18-61

Recent information from the Atomic Energy Commission indicates that a 100-megaton weapon could act as a monster incendiary, setting fires over an area larger than Vermont and turning fallout shelters into traps under flaming wreakage.

Just where and at what height the Soviets will detonate their 50-megaton bomb was not metntioned in Khrushchev's unprecedented pre-announcement of a Soviet nuclear blast.

Lapp estimates that the blast will take place 100 miles up. "Even at this height," he said, "all persons in the Soviet Union living in a one-million-square-mile area would have to be warned against looking at the seven-mile diameter fireball to protect themselves against burns to the eye's retina."

It is possible that the detonation will cause a communications blackout in some areas and, if set of at night, cause a fluorescent spectacular visible for thousands of miles.

18d 1961

RUSSIA

SPACE

Soviet Sets Off Bomb With History's Biggest Man-Made Explosion

Atlanta Constitution B1

Tues 10-24-61 Atlanta Ga

30 Million TNT Tons Jolt Arctic

By JOHN W. FINNEY

(Copyright 1961 by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union conducted the largest man-made explosion in history early Monday by detonating a termonuclear bomb with a force equal to 30,000,000 tons or more of TNT.

This huge atmospheric explosion was followed two hours later by the detonation of a small atomic device beneath the water—the first underwater Soviet explosion to be announced.

Both explosions — the 22nd and 23rd to be announced by the United States since the Soviet Union resumed testing on Sept. 1—were conducted in the vicinity of the island of Novaya Zemlya, the Soviet Arctic testing ground between the Barents and Kara seas.

CONFIRMED BY AEC

The Atomic Energy Commission announced the two explosions shortly after 3 p.m. (Atlanta time), almost exactly 12 hours after the "superbomb" was believed to have lighted the Arctic skies with its huge incandescent fireball.

The announcement followed the anxious day of speculation around the world that the Soviet Union may have gone ahead with its vaunted plan to detonate a 50-megaton explosion.

The speculation began early in the day when the Uppsala University Seismological Institution in Sweden reported picking up seismic and acoustic shock waves from what seemed to be a 50-megaton explosion in the Novaya Zemlya area. This was followed by similar reports from the French Atomic Energy Commission and the Japanese Meteorological Agency.

U.S. WAS SKEPTICAL

From early morning, when word of the Soviet explosion began flashing around the world, U.S. officials were cautioning against speculating that the Soviet had actually conducted its planned 50-megaton explosion. The official U.S. announcement was withheld for hours while detection experts checked and rechecked their microbarographic readings of the pressure wave generated by the explosion in an attempt to determine its size.

B2

The official announcement did not rule out the possibility that it was, in fact, a 50-megaton explosion, but indicated that its yield was probably smaller.

Tues 10-24-61

The announcement said that the yield of the explosion was "very high, possibly as large as 50 megatons, but preliminary analysis indicates it was more probably on the order of 30 megatons."

TWICE AS LARGE

Even at that, the Soviet explosion was twice as large as any previously conducted by man since he unleashed the power of the atom nearly two decades ago. The largest previously announced explosion was a 15-megaton blast set off by the United States at the Eniwetak Proving Grounds on March 1, 1954.

President John F. Kennedy was informed of the Soviet explosion shortly after arising Monday morning at Newport, R.I., where he spent the weekend.

The White House had no immediate comment. Last week, when Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev announced that the Soviet test series would be climaxed by the detonation of a 50-megaton device, the White House said such a test would "serve no legitimate purpose" and would only add to the radioactive fallout unleashed by the intensive Soviet tests in the atmosphere.

The huge Soviet explosion can be expected to result in a perceptible rise in fallout levels on the ground and in food, particularly next spring.

While declining to fix its exact altitude, an AEC spokesman said the explosion took place between the tropopause, the boundry between the troposphere or lower atmosphere and the stratosphere. In the Arctic regions, the tropopause is usually around 30,000 feet.

In terms of fallout, the altitude of the explosion was of particular significance since it meant that most of the radioactive debris will return to earth in a relatively brief period—measured in months.

Some of the radioactive debris, carried by the prevailing westerly winds around the earth, will fall out on the north hemisphere in the coming weeks. Most of the debris, however, was blown by the force of the explosion into the stratosphere, where it will remain for several months.

TO FALL NEXT SPRING

From past experience with large Soviet explosions in the Arctic region, it can be expected that most of the radioactive debris from the latest explosion, as well as others in the test series, will wall to earth next spring and tent to concentrate in a band in the north temperate zone around 40 degrees latitude.

Combined with the earlier Soviet explosions in September and October, the latest Soviet test will add nearly 30 per cent to all of the radioactive debris created since the start of atomic testing.

As U.S. fallout experts were pointing out privately, the Soviet Union could have avoided this quick fallout next spring if it had only used one of its powerful rockets to send the device up to 20 or more miles in altitude before being triggered. Then the debris would probably have remained in the atmosphere for five years or more before falling to earth.

One theory being voiced in Washington was that the Soviet Union had attempted Monday to explode its vaunted 50-megaton bomb but had fallen short.

Khrushchev had said last week that the 50-megaton explosion would not come until Oct. 30 or 31 as a climax to the Soviet test series. Some government officials, however, were speculating that the Soviet advanced the date of the test in an attempt to conclude it before the United Nations and individual countries could pass resolutions of condemnation over such an explosion.

While U.S. officials have tended to dismiss such multi-megaton weapons as primarily "terror weapons," there was speculation that the 30-megaton explosion may have been connected with the Moscow announcement Monday by Marshal Dodion Y. Malinovsky, Soviet defense minister, that "the problem of destroying rockets in flight had been successfully solved."

LOW YIELD RANGE

Monday's underwater explosion was described by the AEC as taking place south of the island of Novaya Zemlya. Its force was said to be in "the low yield range," meaning its power was measured in kilotons or thousands of tons of TNT.

The underwater tests, the first so far as known, ever conducted by the Soviet Union, prompted speculation that its purpose was development of an atomic depth charge.

The United States conducted an underwater explosion far off the coast of California in May, 1955, and now has atomic depth charges in operational use by the Navy.

TELLS OF NEW MISSILE

Rodion Malinovsky

18d 1961 RUSSIA DEC. ✓

Won't Budge Inch at Berlin, Russian Says

Atlanta Constitution 27, 2
Tues 12-12-61 Atlanta, Ga.

By E. W. KENWORTHY

(Copyright 1961 by the New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON—Mikhail A. Menshikov, the Soviet ambassador here, reasserted in blunt language Monday all of Moscow's original demands for a Berlin settlement. He indicated that negotiations would be useless unless the Western powers were prepared to meet these demands.

In an address before the National Press Club, Menshikov said, "If the purpose of the Western powers in the negotiations is to get confirmation of their occupation rights (in West Berlin) then, I think, there will not be a basis for negotiations since there will be nothing to talk about."

HITS AUTOBAHN PLAN

The Soviet ambassador brushed aside as something that "can hardly be considered seriously" the suggestion which President John F. Kennedy made for placing under international control the Autobahn from West Germany to West Berlin. The President had put forward this idea in a recent interview with Aleksei I. Adzhubai, editor of the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia and Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's son-in-law.

Menshikov spoke here as the Western Big Four foreign ministers were meeting in Paris on possible negotiations with the Soviet Union. Over the weekend Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany apparently was unable to soften French President Charles de Gaulle's opposition to negotiations on Berlin at this time. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Lord Home, the British foreign secretary, are expected to find Couve de Murville, French foreign minister, equally unyielding.

DE GAULLE RIGHT?

French diplomats here regarded the Menshikov speech as fully justifying De Gaulle's contention that if the West were to engage in negotiations now, it would mean that they were ready to make concessions.

A spokesman for the French embassy said: "Everything that Menshikov said supports what De Gaulle has dreaded—that the Russians would not move an inch on anything."

Menshikov did not mention a time limit for concluding a German peace treaty. In all substantive respects, however, he restated the demands made by Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, in his memorandum to President John F. Kennedy last June 4.

DIVIDED GERMANY

The West Berlin problem, he declared, should be settled on the basis of a German peace treaty. He thus indicated that Moscow was unwilling to negotiate on the narrower ground of West Berlin as the United States, Britain and West Germany would prefer.

Further, he said that the peace treaty must confirm the division of Germany and the borders of both East and West Germany. This is totally unacceptable to the Western powers.

If the Western powers will not join the Soviet Union in such a treaty, Menshikov said, Moscow will sign a treaty with East Germany.

In his June 4 memorandum Khrushchev said that, following a treaty, the Western powers would have to settle questions of access "through appropriate agreements" with East Germany. Following a conversation early this fall between Khrushchev and Belgian Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak and the talks in October between Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, the administration believed that the Russians were ready to drop this demand and agree on 4-power negotiations of Western rights in Berlin.

However, Menshikov said Monday that while the Soviet Union did not object to "access to Berlin," this access "should be exercised with the consent" of East Germany.

As for Kennedy's suggestion of an international authority on the Autobahn, the ambassador said:

"One cannot impose a foreign authority on roads running, for instance, from Mexico to Canada through the territory of the United States of America how is it possible then to propose establishment of an 'international authority' on the roads of the German Democratic Republic, a sovereign state."

✓

Nikita Brags Of Bomb Over 100 Megatons

N.Y. Tribune

246

Dec 10-11-61

'Sword of Damocles Hanging Over West'

By Walter Lister Jr.

A Staff Correspondent

MOSCOW.

Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev asserted yesterday the Soviet Union has nuclear bombs "even larger" than 100 megatons and that they could be delivered anywhere on earth by the same rockets that launched Soviet cosmonauts into orbit.

The Soviet leader admitted that his super-bombs were perfected at the risk of human health, but he insisted it was solely to preserve peace.

He said the Soviet bombs are hanging over the West "like the sword of Damocles."

Advocates Parleys

He ridiculed as unrealistic President Kennedy's suggestion for international control of the autobahn access route to West Berlin, but again advocated negotiations as the way of the Berlin impasse.

In an hour-long speech to the fifth congress of the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions at the Kremlin, Mr. Khrushchev said:

"I am not threatening anyone. But I warn that imperialists will not be able to see the realization of their plot any more than they can see their own ears.

Even Larger Bombs

"We carried out a series of nuclear - weapon tests. Unfortunately, not all people understand correctly that this was vitally significant to preserving peace.

"As a result of the tests, we have 50 to 100-megaton bombs and even larger ones."

Declaring the Western powers have no such weapons, he warned the West, which he accused of acting "from a position of strength," that it should "go slowly." The Soviets will not "fall on our knees" before "imperialists," he said.

Associated Press radiophoto

RATTLING ROCKETS—Premier Khrushchev speaking to the congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Moscow yesterday. He warned that Russia has nuclear bombs bigger than 100 megaton which hang over the Western powers "like a sword of Damocles."

Terror Weapon

[The United States has said it could make a 100-megaton bomb—equivalent to 100 million tons of TNT—but that it already has bombs capable of desroying any military objective. It considers the superbomb a terror weapon against civilizations.]

The Soviet Premier insisted the superbombs would never be used to "impose our conditions," but only as a rebuff to "imperialist agression."

He did not want to frighten anyone, he said, but he warned that if war is "unleashed" no place on earth will be out of reach of Soviet missiles.

"Other Loads"

He said Soviet cosmonauts Maj. Yuri Gagarin and Maj. Gherman Titov could have been replaced with "other loads" which he asserted could have been "landed wherever we wanted."

When a question of the feasibility of this was put to Maj. Titov four months ago, the cosmonaut professed to be insulted, saying his Vostock II spaceship was not outfitted to carry bombs.

In connection with nuclear testing, Mr. Khrushchev stressed his personal responsibility as head of both the Communist party and the Soviet government. "A great deal depends on me," he said, reversing a recent trend toward stressing collective leadership.

Why Have Pure Air?

"We understand the anxiety of people over radioactive fallout and we would like to stop the tests," he said. "But in the atmosphere of the arms race we would have been nincompoops if we had not created our own bombs. Why should the Soviet people have pure air if they are threatened with death?"

He said the West's decision to continue testing while talking about a test-ban at Geneva entitles the Soviet Union to conduct what further tests it may consider necessary.

War is not inevitable, Mr. Khrushchev said, but he insisted that the Soviet Union cannot be intimidated. He said the Soviet budget for next year with more than 16 per cent of all investments and expenditures earmarked for military purposes, shows that the Soviet government can afford to increase defense spending while expanding its economy.

Mr. Khrushchev said Western statesmen who suggest internationalizing a corridor from West Germany to West Berlin seem to be "in a lethargic dream." He did not mention President Kennedy by name, but he said the "authors" of this proposal fail to realize that "we have changed our shorts for our fathers' trousers."

He doubted that the "surprising people" who would offer the Soviet Union a role as "traffic controller" were being serious. In any case, he said, it was not realistic.

A realistic solution, he said again, would be to conclude a peace treaty with the two German states and to "normalize" the situation in West Berlin on that basis.

Addressing himself directly to his audience in the Kremlin Congress Hall, Mr. Khrushchev said the Soviet Union has always been "inseparably linked" with the international workers' movement and he urged the Communist-led trade union federation to exert its strength on behalf of world peace.

He warned that it would be an "irreparable mistake" if this trade union movement were to split along national lines. Italian delegates to the congress have pleaded for some flexibility in dealing with situations in non-Communist countries, but none of the delegates or observers from ninety-three other countries has so far suggested any deviation from the principle of monolithic unity.

Invasion By Fallout

The Montgomery Advertiser P4A

Again, the implications of The Bomb are brought home by the discovery of a substance called radioactive iodine 131 in some fresh foods in the South.

The iodine was found in milk samples taken in six Southeastern cities. It apparently was introduced by the wave of radioactivity which was measured in the South last month after Russia had set off several nuclear blasts in the atmosphere.

Fri 10-13-61

Dr. Luther L. Terry, the surgeon general, says the concentration of iodine still "does not warrant undue public concern." But that does not mean that a certain amount of "due" concern is inappropriate.

Montgomery Ala-

The consequences of nuclear explosions are still not fully known. For that reason, it may become necessary one day to deal as sternly with Russia about the effects of nuclear testing as we are prepared to do about Berlin. A wave of fallout which could conceivably cause injury to Americans is as much an enemy invasion as the landing of armed forces.

Khrushchev Eases Reds Demands For Berlin But Tells Of Big Bomb Plan

Atlanta World D1 Wed 10-18-61

Atlanta Ga

Gov't Cautious On Reacting To Nikita's Words

By DONALD MAY
United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Kennedy administration decided Tuesday not to "jump too fast" in reacting to Nikita Khrushchev's Berlin proposals.

The first unofficials response was that the Soviet premier may have made a significant conciliatory statement by relaxing his deadline to sign a peace treaty with East Germany by the end of the year.

However, officials noted that many hurdles remain before there can be progress on negotiations for a Berlin settlement that is accepable to the West. Despite his statement indicating a lifting of the deadline, Khrushchev did not ease his demands on Berlin itself.

Both the State Department and the White House withheld immediate official comment. Instead, it was announced that Secretary of State Dean Rusk will hold a news conference at 4 p.m. EDT Wednesday. He is expected to comment then on the Russian leader's speech.

One reason for the delayed reaction is that the full text had not been received here.

Officials who read the early reports of Khrushohev's speech were cautious in their remarks. They did note that for the past several months he has not talked about the year-end deadline, which he originally set during his Vienna conference with Kennedy.

In addition, some officials had received the impression from Somyko that the deadline was tentatively off. This hint had come to Gromyko's conferences with Rusk and Kennedy.

President Kennedy, meanwhile, was reported to be "seriously concerned" that Allied differences on Berlin strategy had been blown out of proporttion. Aides said the President believed the recent cancellation of allied strategy talks in London was a mere tempest in a teapot and that too much dire significance had been read into it.

That meeting was cancelled at the insistence of the French. But U. S. officials said that the actual situation adds up to neither total agreement nor total disorganization among the Allies on what to do next.

Says Western Leaders Seem Ready To Talk

Atlanta World D1

Wed 10-18-61

By HENRY SHAPIRO
United Press International

MOSCOW (UPI) —Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev offered Tuesday to withdraw his year-end deadline for a peace treaty with East Germany on condition the Allies showed "readiness' to negotiate. Then he said Russia would explode a 50-megaton bomb the biggest in history on Oct. 30 or 31.

Khrushchev told 4,799 delegates to the 22nd Communist Party Congress in a six hour and 20 minute Kremlin speech that President Kennedy and other Western leaders in preliminary talks appeared ready to settle the Berlin crisis on a "mutually acceptable basis."

"If the Western powers show readiness to settle the German problem," he said, ". . . then we shall not insist on signing of the peace treaty before Dec. 31, 1961." But he repeated his demands for a "free demilitarized West Berlin."

Khrushchev said the Soviet Union would end its nuclear test series at the end of the month by exploding a 50-megaton bomb—equal to 50 million tons of TNT and 2,500 times bigger than the one that incinerated Hiroshima.

He said Russia had perfected a 100-megaton bomb but "God grant that we never have to explode it because [redacted] in our window Khrus passing reference to Soviet space achievements but said Russia had an arsenal of intercontinental misiles, anti-aircraft rockets for the land, sea and air forces, and a fleet of nuclear submarines armed with ballistic and homing rockets.

He repeated his demand for a three-man "troika" secretariat to run the United Nations, insisted that Communist China be admitted with two Germanies—East and West-to repair the U. N. machinery he said had grown rusty in the cold war years and was operating fitfully.

He denounced the Albanian Communist party, bringing the Soviet feud with Albania into the open for the first time, and said it was trying to draw back into the Stalin era. He dismissed Yugoslavia as having been led into a bog of revisionism by its leaders. Neither country was represented at this congress.

He denounced the "antiparty" group of Vyacheslav Molotov, Lazar Kaganovich and Georgi Malenkov whom he ousted in 1956 and said war hero and former Defense Minister Marshal Georgi Zhukov tried to turn the Red Army against the Communist party leadership before he was ousted in 1957.

66

WARNS OF "ANNIHILATION"

Khrushchev prefaced his Berlin remarks by warning the United States and its allies that war would mean "annihilation" of the capitalist system.

All Western calculations have been based on statements by the Soviet Union that a German treaty had to be signed before the end of this year. Tuesday Khrushchev said:

"We shall not insist on the signing of the treaty before Dec. 31, 1961. The main thing is to settle the question, to do away with the vestiges of World War II, to sign a German peace treaty. That is the basic thing, this is the crux of the matter."

Wed. 10-18-61

He reaffirmed his doctrine—which he set forth in 1956—that was is not inevitable for the ultimate victory of communism and said the continuous decay of capitalism has operated ruthlessly, inflicting two "critical recessions" in the United States.

He praised Cuban Premier Fidel Castro for "routing the American mercenaries" and leading Cuba toward socialism and said only communism can end the backwardness of some underdeveloped nations. Colonialism is doomed and a stake will be driven through its grave, he said.

Khrushchev proposed these measures to solve "pressing regional political problems" atom-free zones in Europe and the Far East, a non-aggression pact between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, a disengagement zone between the armed forces of both blocs and reduction of armed forces on foreign soil.

Western World Condemns Soviet Explosion As A "Crime Against Humanity," Reds Kept In Dark

Nations Watch Food As Fear Of Fallout Grows

Atlanta Daily

By RICHARD C. LONGWORTH
United Press International

World

LONDON—(UPI)—The Western world Tuesday condemned Russia's explosion of its gigantic super bomb as a crime against humanity. But much of the Communist world still was kept in the dark about the blast.

P. 1

Members of the Western diplomatic corps in Moscow planned to import their own milk and meat rather than risk radioactive contamination. But the average Russian himself had no idea of the extent of the Soviet test series and none knew of the explosion of the 30 to 50 megaton bomb Monday.

Atlanta Ga

Japan reacted with jitters to announcements the Russians had exploded a bomb 2,500 times more powerful than the ones that obliterated Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Scientists predicted "considerable fallout" over Japan within a week.

CONTAMINATE MINDS

India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru condemned the Soviet blast as a "horrible thing" which would contaminate not only the atmosphere but the minds of men. Many other neutral leaders remained silent.

Wed. 10-25-61

Sir David Ormsby Gore, new British ambassador to the United States, arrived in New York and said the bomb explosion may have been a Soviet "attempt to frighten the world and gain more concessions in negotiations."

One of the strongest protests came from Rome where the Socialist International, representing 70 million persons in 43 nations, called the super bomb a "monstrous crime against humanity, a brutal and cynical action which threatens mankind as a whole."

British Defense Minister Harold Watkinson called the Soviet explosion a "callous and cruel" poisoning of the air and announced government plans for an alternate milk supply if fallout should rise beyond the danger point.

The indignation spread to the Southern hemispheres. Tiny Honduras protested against the "utilization of the power of destructive weapons as a political utensil."

CRITICIZE RUSSIANS

Reaction from other cities included:

—Helsinki: Newspapers said the fallout would reach Finland in a week and criticized the Russians "dangerous playing with life, health and values." Officials reported a fall indemand for reindeer meat from Lapland which has been hit hard by radioactivity.

In Bonn, the West German government formally condemned the explosion as creating a "substantial danger to human health and human life." A statement said Bonn "deeply regrets" that Russia ignored world protests."

The Norwegian conservative youth movement asked foreign Minister Halvard Lange to call off his planned visit to Russia next month. Lange, in a speech later Tuesday night, said he had hoped world opinion would make Khrushchev call off the explosion, "but we know he does not heed protests."

Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander cabled an appeal to Khrushchev to cancel further "horror" tests.

Blast Backfires Against Russia

Heaviest Fallout Blown Into USSR

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Soviet Union is getting a backfire of radioactive fallout today from its mammoth nuclear explosion, U.S. Weather Bureau scientists reported.

They said the fallout was carried on winds blowing south to southeast over the U.S.S.R.

The massive blast, triggered Monday in the atmosphere over the Novaya Zemlya region in the arctic, may have been the 50-megaton explosion that Soviet Premier Khrushchev had announced. But the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission said it doubts the detonation was that big.

The AEC said the blast's yield "was very high, possibly as high as 50 megatons." But it added that preliminary analysis "indicates it was more probably on the border of 30 megatons."

There has been no word from the Soviet Union on the explosion.

BIGGEST BLAST EVER

But either size, it was biggest man-made explosion in historv. A 30-megaton bomb releases energy equivalent to 30 million tons of TNT. It would carry more punch than all the previously announced 21 tests in the current Soviet series. The largest previous Soviet test was estimated at about 10 megatons. The biggest U.S. nuclear test has been reported at 15 to 20 megatons.

Robert List, chief of the Weather Bureau's atmospheric radioactivity project, said the Soviet Union "would get more of the immediate fallout" from the explosion than other areas.

Since it was likely the bomb was fired high in the atmosphere, List said only a small fraction of the fallout would sift down immediately, that the greater portion of it would be sucked into the stratosphere and would come down perhaps next spring.

But considering the size of the blast, said List, the amount of radioactive debris blowing over Soviet farms, villages and towns would be appreciable.

U.S. ULTIMATE TARGET

Two U.S. scientists said, however, that in the long run the United States will get most of the fallout.

In Rochester, N.Y., physicist Ralph Lapp said "because of the latitude at which they test, we get most of the fallout from the Russian bombs."

Lapp, who worked on the project that produced the first atomic bomb, was asked if fallout increased directly with the size of the bomb. He replied: "I can only answer that with a qualified yes. It depends on the construction of the bomb."

In New York, Nobel prize-winning chemist Dr. Harold C. Urey said the fallout from the Soviet bomb "will mostly come to the United States."

However, Urey added in a television interview that the fallout will be "unpleasant but not critical—not at all." He did not elaborate.

Some U.S. officials have said a 50-megaton explosion would cause a large increase of fallout in this country but would not raise radioactivity to the danger point.

James Terrill, assistant chief of the radiological health division of the Public Health Service, said: "We do expect that the levels will be substantially higher than they have been in some portions of the U.S., and that we must be ready to understand the actual exposure of people that occurs so that corrective measures, if necessary, can be taken."

Jackson Daily

OTHER SHOTS FIRED

It was an awesome day generally in the records of bombs and missiles:

News

1. The Soviet Union also fired an underwater nuclear blast of yield about two hours after the big explosion in the atmosphere. Washington officials said it obviously was a trial of an anti-submarine warfare weapon.
2. The U.S. Navy shot an advanced A2 Polaris from a submarine for the first time. The missile zoomed 1,000 miles down range from 90 feet beneath the Atlantic's surface and about 50 miles southeast of Cape Canaveral, Fla.
3. The Soviet Union claimed it had developed a defense against rockets—but did not specify what type of rockets.

Tues 10-24-61

4. The Soviet news agency Tass said the U.S.S.R. fired a multistage rocket 7,500 miles into the central Pacific Sunday with what Tass called "a high degree of accuracy." It was the sixth shot announced in the series.

The big Soviet explosion set off repercussions all over the world.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, D-N.M., said the blast may force U.S. resumption of atmospheric tests.

After the Soviet Union broke the test moratorium with its blasts, the United States resumed testing but has limited its shots to fallout - free underground explosions.

New of the big Soviet explosion raised a storm of protest from nations in the path of fallout from the tests. The Norwegian Parliament passed a resolution of protest. The Swedish national radio made special broadcasts throughout the day. In Japan the chief Cabinet secretary, Masayoshi Ohira, said if the reports of the explosion are true "the Japanese government will file another strong protest to the Soviet Union."

Monday night the Soviet bloc opposition killed a move by Norway for an immediate vote on a U.N. resolution urging the Soviet Union to cancel the 50-migaton test.

Khrushchev Offers To Bury Hatchet

The Commercial Appeal

Would Close Book On U-2 Spy Plane Incident

Memphis, Tenn.

Jan 1-1-61

MOSCOW, Jan. 1 (Sunday.)—(AP) — Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev Sunday offered to bury the hatchet with the United States over last summer's U-2 spy plane incident.

P.1

"We would like this unfortunate incident to become a thing of the past with the departure of the old President (Eisenhower)," Khrushchev said in a speech at a mammoth New Year's party in the Kremlin.

The premier did not indicate, however, Russia would release the U-2 pilot, Francis Gary Powers.

18d

The Tass news agency said Khrushchev brought up the U-2 incident when he "recalled a statement made by Mr. Kennedy (President-elect John Kennedy) during the United States election campaign that if he were president, he would express his regret to the Soviet government over the U-2 plane flight."

Khrushchev said in a toast he hoped "a fresh wind will begin to blow with the coming of the new president, that the unhealthy atmosphere in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States will begin to clear.

"We would like our bad relations with the United States to slip into the past with the old year," the Soviet leader said.

Powers, an American pilot, was captured by the Russians last May 1 when his U-2 plane was downed over Soviet territory. He subsequently was convicted of espionage and was sentenced to serve three years in prison and seven years at a government work camp.

Nikita Khrushchev Gets Kennedy Peace Message

The News + Observer P.1

Raleigh, N.C.

WASHINGTON (AP — President Kennedy Saturday night told Soviet Premier Khrushchev "we are ready and anxious to cooperate with all who genuinely seek a peaceful world.

Jan 1-22-61

"Speaking on behalf of the government and the people of the United States of America," Kennedy added, "I can assure you that the efforts of the United States government will be directed toward this imperative goal."

P.1

Kennedy wired his message to Khrushchev in reply to an equally cordially worded cable of congratulations received from Khrushchev on the occasion of Kennedy's inauguration Friday. The White House announcement came after Khrushchev called in U. S. Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson for a two-hour conference at the Kremlin in Moscow.

Presumably, Khrushchev outlined to Thompson his ideas for a meeting with Kennedy. The Soviet premier has urged a summit conference in the spring.

Khrushchev, who was repeatedly castigated former President Eisenhower since last May's U2 incident and summit blow-up, has been holding forth the idea of negoitating with Eisenhower's successor on outstanding East-West issues.

Consults Rusk.

Kennedy replied after consulting with his new secretary of state, Dean Rusk. Presidential press secretary Pierre Salinger made public the Kennedy response as it was dispatched to the U. S. Embassy in Moscow for delivery to Khrushchev.

Kennedy talked with Rusk, and also with United Nations Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson and Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon, immediately after their swearing-in ceremony at the White House late Saturday afternoon.

18e(1) 1961

PANAMA

PANAMA CLEARING SLUMS IN CAPITAL

The New York Times

P. 35

Erecting Modern Housing Projects for Inhabitants

Nov. 5 1961

A slum clearance and rebuilding program is being carried on here in the city of Panama. The most impressive project is under way at Maranon, which is in the center of the capital and which, according to Panamanians, is a strong contender for the unwanted distinction of being the worst slum in the Western Hemisphere. Maranon consists of five square blocks of warren-like buildings erected by the French when they were attempting to build a canal across Panama in the late nineteenth century. There are about 2,700 families in the area, or an estimated total of 25,000 people. This averages out to 1.4 inhabitants a square yard. There is one shower and toilet for each 350 residents. Up to fourteen people live in one room.

1961

Norberto Navarro, a middle-aged engineer in charge of the slum eradication and housing program, gave some indication recently of the Government's concern about urban blights.

'If I can move these people into decent living quarters," he declared, "I predict they will nevermore be political problems."

New York N.Y.

He was appointed director of the Institute of Urban Housing early this year and given sweeping authority by President Roberto F. Chiari.

He is wielding that authority in what his enemies contend is a ruthless fashion. His men move into slums such as the swamp settlement with the unlikely name of Hollywood and advise a certain number of families to be prepared to move before nightfall.

The families are transferred to one of the new housing projects and the shanties, called "casas brujas [witches' houses], are destroyed. An inspector is assigned to the slum and anyone attempting to rebuild in the night, as is usually done, is arrested.

Before resettlement began, there were 1,200 families in Hollywood. The shanties in whch they lived were built on stilts because most of the year a near-by river overflows into the draw in which Hollywood is situated. There are no sanitary facilities.

The families of Hollywood and other shanty towns are being moved to San Miguelito, a 726-acre development on which 3,000 dwelling units are being constructed. Both cottages and multi-family houses are being erected. This development is about three and one-half miles from the center of the capital. There are three more developments to absorb the transplanted slum and shanty town populations.

In the Maranon area, modern apartment houses are being built and families transferred to them as the old barracks-like buildings are torn down.

The over-all slum clearance and rebuilding program, as outlined by Señor Navarro, calls for 7,00 dwelling units at a cost of $20,000,000. Señor Navarro raised about $6,500,000 within Panama to get the program started and virtually sopped up all the excess funds in the country, to the accompaniment of many complaints.

He has also made perliminary arrangements with the Development Loan Fund and the Inter - American Development Bank for $10,000,000. The Panama program will be the first housing and slum-eradication loan the bank has made and it is using the program here as a pilot project for other such possible loans.

The 7,000 units programmed will not solve the slum problem. It is estimated that 45,000 units are needed now and that the need is increasing at the rate of 800 units a year.

With the 7,000 planned units bringing in revenue through rents, however, Señor Navarro believes he can make the entire program self-liquidating.

The highlights of the whole program, he believes, is the establishment of an eight and one-half acre park and playground in the heart of the city for the dwellers in the new Maranon. Residents of the old Maranon, the slum, now pay up to $14 a month for one room. They will pay $18 to $22 monthly for a new apartment and will be given an ownership title to the apartment after twenty to twenty-five years.

All dwelling units in Señor Navarro's projects, whether cottages or apartments, are designed for eventual ownership by the occupant.

18e(3) 1961

Hunger, Misery Work for Reds in Northeast Brazil

William L. Ryan, on a tour of Latin America, points out that the hunger and misery of the Brazilian farmer could be exploited by the left to create new crises south of the border.

By WILLIAM L. RYAN

Associated Press News Analyst

RECIFE, Brazil — (AP)— Here in this corner of the Americas, misery and smoldering resentment are challenging Brazil's government and threatening the solidarity of hemispheric unity against Communist encroachments.

There are millions of hungry peasants in Northeast Brazil. A fiery admirer of Fidel Castro has risen among them. He warns Janio Quadros, who took office Tuesday as Brazil's president, that time is running out.

And on the hot soil of this cruelly depressed area, revolutionary action under Francisco Juliao already has had a few trial runs.

Juliao, 45, is often called the Communist leader in Brazil's northeast. He denies being a Communist. But as a politician and demagogue he takes the Communist line and expresses his admiration for what Fidel Castro has done in Cuba.

Here in the state of Pernambuco, Juliao's threat is regarded so seriously that the state government is taking hasty measures to counteract it. This simply adds to the rapidly growing strength of Juliao.

18e(3)

—Associated Press Wirephoto

Plight of Children — Stomachs Swollen by Malnutrition

. . . barren Pernambuco land is fertile ground for communism

★ ★ ★

SECURITY FORCES move with extreme care, wary of making a martyr of Juliao and possibly provoking uncontrollable violence.

Juliao, slightly built, bushy-haired son of a wealthy land-owning family, is a Socialist Party member of the Pernambuco State Legislature. He has been building his organization carefully for six years. Thus it antedates Castroism, but there is no question the movement has been stimulated by the Cuban revolution.

Juliao moved in on the weak and ineffective Ligas Componeses (Farmers Leagues) and organized them for action. About a year ago he was ready for a trial run — Ligas invasion of a privately owned farm.

The state, powerless to do anything else, subsequently bought the farm with the intention of trying orderly allotment of land. But there were too many peasants for it, and the state bought two other farms nearby to take care of the excess.

Juliao convinced his followers his pressure had forced the state's hand. At any rate, the illiterate peasants saw results. The Ligas grew in strength and numbers, spreading to other states. In some, like Maranhao to the northwest of Pernambuco, the Juliao movement was regarded as an imminent threat to the existing order.

★ ★ ★

OFFICIALS in Recife say Juliao had no intention of letting any credit reflect on the state government, and was intent on keeping the situation in a state of confusion.

Early this month he massed about 400 barefoot, poverty-stricken peasants — men, women and children — with the aid of a few left-wing, extremist Castro and Communist admirers from Recife's university. He armed the peasants with ancient rifles and sugar-cane knives and marched them to two farms where the state was preparing to receive an orderly influx of families.

This time the action challenged the state itself. Security forces moved in, but carefully. Not a peasant was hurt, and one by one the police sent them back to their homes.

But Juliao's pressure had a decided impact, both in the country and in the misery-laden slums of Recife, half of whose 800,000 people live at bare subsistence level.

The city's left-wing mayor was building a formidable political machine with the apparent intention of running for governor in 1962. Mayor Miguel Arraes' "Movement of Popular Culture" has been so cleverly organized that he has obliged people of all political complexions — even including church dignitaries—to participate in its varied activities in the name of charity and public welfare.

★ ★ ★

BRAZIL'S PEASANTS always have been poor, and an almost feudal system of land ownership by absentee owners has kept them that way. Today, however, the situation is aggravated by conditions of crisis or near-crisis in much of the nation's agriculture, from north to south.

The northeast undergoes a major drought at least once every seven years, and many lesser droughts in between.

Peasants can work only a few months a year in the dry and semi-dry areas, where the land, in the best of conditions, already is harsh and ungenerous.

For eight months they live a hand-to-mouth existence, under-nourished, under - clothed and housed in incredible conditions of disease-bearing filth. Some peasants eke out their existence by migrating to the sugar-cane areas for work during the harvesting season.

Governor Cid Sampaio of the state of Pernambuco told me: "These people are becoming conscious of the idea that they must rise to their own defense. They are banding together to defend themselves.

NEXT: A talk with Juliao.

BRITISH GUIANA GOING RED?

Atlanta Constitution

Political Zealot Once Dentist, Holding Reins

6/2/6

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Aug. 26 (AP)—Cheddi Jagan, a slight, handsome man with flashing brown eyes, can quote the U.S. Constitution and rattle off the battles of the American Revolution like a quiz kid. In the next breath he is just as likely to say:

"Marxist philosophy will one day be the philosophy of the world."

SPECIAL REPORT

Sun 8-27-61

At 43 Jagan is the new—and first—nominee for prime minister of this British South American colony as it nears internal self-rule. A dentist by profession and a political zealot by conviction, he is an open admirer of Fidel Castro and a keen student of international communism.

Atlanta Ga.

He will lead British Guiana for the next four years. And where he will lead it worries the West.

AS HE WON popular support for the Guiana leadership this week Jagan was again denouncing his old professed enemy—"our imperalist masters"—serving notice that he will press for full independence within the Commonwealth.

VENEZUELA
BR. GUIANA
SURINAM
FR. GUIANA
MANAOS
AMAZON R.
BELEM
BRAZIL

BRITISH GUIANA
Beside Venezuela

The British make no secret of their uneasiness over Jagan and his decided friendliness toward the Communist bloc. They tossed him out of the government once. And they may do it again.

But Jagan is a formidable opponent. The son of an East Indian foreman on a sugar plantation, Jagan draws his support from the descendants of East Indians brought to the colony to work the cane fields and rice paddies. They make up more than half the colony's 560,000 population.

Jagan calls them "comrade" and they cheer when he declares:

"We believe in only one race, the working class race of the world."

JAGAN NEVER experienced real poverty. But as the son of a foreman, he was surrounded by it.

He attended high school in Georgetown, but instead of following tradition and going to Britain for advanced education, he went to the United States.

He attended Howard University in Washington, then went to Northwestern University near Chicago for a degree in dental surgery. Dentistry was his compromise with economics. To satisfy other urgings, he went to YMCA college at nights and won a degree in sociology.

HE MET AND married Chicago-born Janet Rosenberg, a sudent nurse two years his junior and a member of the Young Communist League. She is no less a militant politician than Jagan.

It has been claimed that Jagan also became a Communist in Chicago. He has never denied it.

Jagan and his bride returned to British Guiana in 1943 and plunged into politics. In 1945, Janet Jagan formed the women's political and economic organization and soon won the British tag as "the firebrand of communism in British Guiana."

IN 1947, Jagan was elected to the colony's legislative council.

In 1953, Jagan and his wife founded the People's Progressive Party (PPP)—he as party leader and she as executive secretary. The same year Jagan carried himself, his wife and 16 colleagues into the 24-seat council.

Under the old constitution, Jagan, as minister of agriculture, forest and mines, headed the government, subject to the veto of the British.

After he was in office 133 days, the British exercised the veto. Jagan was ousted and the British labeled his reform program at attempt to establish a Communist beachhead in the Americas.

JAGAN CONTINUED his dental practice and continued to stump for independence. He came back stronger than ever in 1957 as the PPP captured nine of 14 legislative seats at stake.

He again was in effect chief of government—under the British—as minister of industry and later negotiated trade agreements with Castro's regime.

In last Monday's election the PPP captured less than 50 per cent of the vote, but took 20 of the 35 seats in the new legislative council. British governor Sir Ralph Grey asked Jagan to form a government.

JAGAN PROFESSES what he calls a foreign policy of active neutralism along the lines of India and Ghana. He disclaims intentions to nationalize industry, but this week he has called for unity of the colony's many races "against the exploiters of the working masses."

Despite its leftist leanings, Jagan's PPP is first of all a nationalist party and Jagan himsel a nationalist.

The British, while granting internal self-rule, conceded the eventuality of independence. But they only promised to talk about it in the next year or two. Jagan wants to talk about it now.

British officials indicate privately they will wait and see how Jagan runs his government. Actually, they have little choice. Jagan's opposition is split between the Negro-dominated People's National Congress, a socialist oriented party with 11 seats in the assembly, and the Conservative United Front, with four seats. Even together they can't match Jagan's 20 seats.

CHEDDI JAGAN
Eyes Key Post

18e(3) 1961 BRITISH GUIANA DR. CHEDDI JAGAN, PRIME MINISTER

Profile

Jagan: Mild Marxist

The Philadelphia Inquirer

AMERICAN-educated Dr. Cheddi Jagan, new Prime Minister of British Guiana, arrived in Washington Saturday seeking U. S. economic aid. He plans a round of talks that American officials hope will keep the soon-to-be independent Caribbean country from settling into a Communist or a Castroite orbit.

P. 6

Because of the background of the fiery, 43-year-old Jagan (pronounced Jay-gan), observers are keeping their fingers crossed over the outcome of his conference with Secretary of State Dean Rusk on Monday and his visit with President Kennedy at the White House on Wednesday.

10-22-61

Official Washington is placing no bets, either. There appears to be a willingness, however, to give Jagan a full audience, and perhaps some foreign aid, in the hope of averting another Cuba.

Philadelphia Inq.

Jagan calls himself a Marxist. When he became Prime Minister after the British colony's first try at limited self-government in 1953, there followed a series of violent strikes by sugar workers that Jagan was accused of fomenting. The British tolerated his regime for 199 days. Then Her Majesty's Royal Marines took over, the Government was ousted, and Jagan was jailed for five months on charges of plotting to set up a Communist state.

He was back in power in 1957 as Minister of Trade and Industry and head of the People's Progressive Party. It was the PPP's victory in the parliamentary elections two months ago that again elevated him to the Premiership.

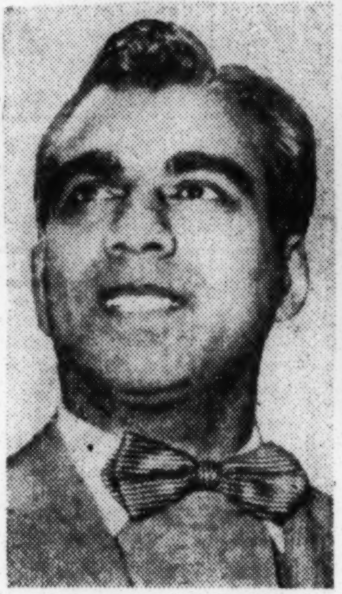
During the campaign, the PPP echoed the Moscow line of unity of all "socialist" countries, and Jagan had strong words of praise for Fidel Castro.

These are the debits. On the credit side of the ledger, there is the British view that Jagan has been fairly well-behaved since 1957, and the tone of modernation he has adopted in recent weeks He has been quoted as saying he is aware of his poor reputation in Washington and that his desire is to be judged, not by the past, but by his present and future acts.

Jagan also is on record in full support of Guiana's parliamentary and democratic forms of government, and continuation of the country's traditional trade pattern with Commonwealth Nations after Guiana becomes independent. That event, incidentally, can come at any time within two years. Until then, Britain will continue to control the country's defense and foreign policies.

The son of a plantation foreman who emigrated to Guiana from India, Jagan is a practicing Hindu. He studied at Howard University, in Washington, and at Northwestern University, in Evanston, Ill., winning a degree in dentistry and an American bride, the former Janet Rosenberg, of Chicago and Detroit. The couple established itself in British Guiana in 1942. A few years later, Jagan and his wife, whose views are as controversial as his own, were in politics.

Mrs. Jagan was Minister of Health, Labor and Housing in 1957 when her husband headed the Trade and Industry Ministry. She is regarded as an able administrator, perhaps the best in the land. Among her other responsibilities are two children, Cheddi, Jr., 11, and Nadira, 4.



CHEDDI JAGAN

British Guiana Leader Meets Rusk

The New York Times — Associated Press Wirephoto

Secretary of State Rusk confers with Dr. Cheddi B. Jagan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Dr. Cheddi B. Jagan, British Guiana's controversial Prime Minister, met for almost an hour today with Secretary of State Dean Rusk. After ward Dr. Jagan called the meeting "very useful and fruitful."

10-24-61

Dr. Jagan said Mr. Rusk had expressed concern with economic under-development in general, particularly in British Guiana.

The Prime Minister said he had not asked for any specific amount of United States assistance. When he arrived Saturday, Dr. Jagan said he needed about $25,000,000 for his $65,000,000 five-year plan.

Dr. Jagan said British Guiana would join the inter-American system when independence from Britain had beeen attained. He said he did not think participation in the inter-American system would interfere with membership in the British Commonwealth.

P. 14C

18e(4) 1961

The Cuban Invasion—I

New York Times

White House Decisions Cited in Study Of Why Landing in April Was a Failure

Mon 7 31-61

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

This is the first of two articles on the unsuccessfu attempt by anti-Castro forces to invade Cuba last April

The celebrations in Cuba last week deliberately emphasized the increasing strentgh of Premier Fidel Castro's pro-Communist state.

N.Y.

Part of the emphasis represents propaganda, but there is some truth behind the embroidered claims.

News Analysis

About three months after the United States-sponsored abortive invasion of Cuba, Dr. Castro's regime is stronger than it has ever been, physically and in prestige.

In April, when 1,500 to 1,600 anti-Castro Cubans, with United States support, attempted to overthrow the Cuban Government, Havana had only nine operational military aircraft, all propeller-driven, except three jet-powered T-33 trainers that had been armed. The Cuban militia, then equipped with Czechoslovak and Russian small arms, about fifty Russian tanks and self-propelled guns and small amounts of field artillery, was impressive in quantity but not in quality.

About 200,000 men and women had been armed, but most of these were ill-disciplined and sparsely trained, undependable against a good military force. About 15,000 to 20,000 regular Army and militiamen had received more training and could be termed a "hard core," although their combat effectiveness and dependability were open to question. There was, in April, a Cuban anti-Castro underground, and about 2,000 guerrillas scattered in the mountains all over Cuba.

Today, with the victory at the Bay of Pigs behind them, the Cuban armed forces are far more confident, less likely to defect, better armed and trained. Between twenty and thirty Soviet MIG-17 jet fighters have been delivered to Cuba and are now in operation. Heavy crates, which may contain additional disassembled planes, have been seen. Some Cuban pilots have returned from jet training in Czechoslovakia. More arms and equipment for ground troops have arrived in Cuba from Communist countries.

Guerrillas Are Inactive

The underground has been virtually quiescent; the guerrillas have been inactive; Dr. Castro's opposition is disorganized and downcast. The overthrow of Dr. Castro's Government would be far more difficult today, even if United States forces were sent into the island, than it would have been three months ago. And the United States Government apparently has no plan for eliminating what many observers have called the "cancer of communism in Cuba."

The April invasion has been widely ridiculed since its failure, and the Central Intelligence Agency and the Joint Chiefs of Staff have been made the principal whipping boys. The impossibility of overthrowing Dr. Castro with 1,500 to 1,600 men appears self-evident; the rhetorical question, "How could anyone be so stupid?" has been a popular one around Washington in the last three months. Yet the operation in its original concepts was not as stupid as it has been made to appear and the responsibility for the mistakes appears to be widely distributed.

The story of the Cuban venture, pieced together from talks with many Government officials and from other sources, postulates many lessons of major importance in the Berlin crisis.

Planning Started in 1960

Planning for the Cuban assault started in the late spring of 1960, when former President Dwight D. Eisenhower authorized the Central Intelligence Agency to organize, train and equip anti-Castro Cuban refugees. Allen W. Dulles, Director of the C. I. A., and his deputy for operations, Richard M. Bissell, initiated the secret operation. The Joint Chiefs of Staff and the military were not initially given any details of the plans for employment of the Cuban refugees, but as their training progressed the Pentagon was asked to assign officers, training cadres, weapons and equipment to the C. I. A.

The plan, as it developed under the Eisenhower and later the Kennedy Administration, did not, contrary to published reports, commit United States armed forces to support of the Cuban refugees in actual military operations. Such a commitment was considered but never, as far as can be learned, officially approved, although it was not publicly and finally disapproved until a few days before the landing.

The original Eisenhower planning contemplated one or more series of relatively small landings to re-enforce the anti-Castro guerrillas in the hills. Last Nov. 30 had been, tentatively, one of the target dates for the invasion, but the impending change in Administration as a result of the November elections forced its postponement.

About December, the character of the operation appears to have changed from dispersed guerrilla landings to the establishment of one beachhead. If the beachhead appeared to be firmly establised, a Cuban government in exile could be flown in, and all Cubans would then be called upon to join in the revolt against Dr. Castro. Whether the United States would recognize this government and the kind and degree of support it might give it were apparently left open.

Invasion Site Shifted

After the Kennedy Administration took office other changes were made.

The Bay of Pigs, closer to Havana but seventy-five miles from the nearest concentration of guerrillas in the Escambre Mountains, was substituted for another suggested beach, less than 100 miles to the east.

Perhaps more important, the preparations for the operation became so big and so obvious that it was no longer secret. Published stories about the refugee training camps in Guatemala and preparations in Florida plus the expectation that Soviet MIG-17's, now in Cuba, would soon arrive increased pressure on the Administration for quick action and also rallied, within the Administration, the opposition to any United States-sponsored intervention.

On April 12, five days before the invasion at the Bay of Pigs, Cuba, President Kennedy announced at a press conference that United States armed forces would "in no circumstances" be used to overthrow Dr. Castro.

The Invasion Force

The Kennedy announcement meant that about 1,600 Cuban refugees, supported by sixteen American-built B-26 propeller-driven light bombers based in Central America, transported by old United States merchant ships procured with United States funds, armed with American equipment and trained by American cadres but without the help of United States armed forces, would attempt to establish a beachhead in Cuba.

A second decision of major importance was made by the White House just a short time before the invaders actually landed at the Bay of Pigs on April 17. Two days before the invasion, preliminary air strikes were flown by a few B-26's, piloted by Cuban refugee fliers, against some of Dr. Castro's airfields. The planes were based on Central America and landed in Florida after their mission.

The United States asserted these planes were flown from Cuban airfields by defecting pilots. A storm arose in the United Nations, and Adlai E. Stevenson, the United States delegate, who had not been informed fully of our Cuban plans, declared publicly with great emphasis that the planes came from Cuba.

He was hastily informed by Washington of his mistake.

The invasion force left as scheduled from Central America, and was escorted at sea by United States Navy destroyers, with an aircraft carrier in the background. The naval vessels had orders to stay outside the Cuban three-mile limit, but to be prepared for anything.

On the night and early morning of the invasion a key air strike, flown by Cuban refugee pilots in B-26's, was scheduled to bomb the nine Cuban planes spotted in known positions on Cuban airfields. A few hours before the invasion was scheduled, while the ships were nearing the Bay of Pigs beaches, the air strike was canceled by the White House.

The cancellation was apparently the result of representations by Secretary of State Dean Rusk, and through him by Mr. Stevenson. Both of them were worried by the effect of a second air strike from Central America upon opinion in the United Nations and Latin America. The President ordered the C. I. A. to cancel the strike, but, according to an Administration spokesman, specified that the C. I. A. had the right to appeal to the President and left the possibility of reversal open. The appeal was not made, according to the spokesman.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff were not aware of the cancellation of this key air strike until after the beachhead had actually been established, according to Government sources.

By this time much of the damage had been done, for Dr. Castro's planes, alerted by the actual landings, were in the air attacking the invading ships and were dispersed after their sorties to new airfields. Contrary to general opinion, the actual landings achieved, as Dr. Castro has since conceded, a tactical surprise, much as the Allied landings on the coast of Normandy in World War II achieved a tactical surprise. Dr. Castro knew the invasion was coming; it could not be a strategic surprise. But he did not know where or when.

After the landing, the Cuban refugee pilots were permitted to fly close support missions from Central America but with orders to touch down first at the Bay of Pigs airstrip (within the beachhead) to provide the versimilitude of legality. But it was too late. The nine Cuban planes sank two of the Cuban refugees' ships before communications equipment and ammunition had been unloaded. And the three T-33 jet trainers, which had been armed by Dr. Castro, played havoc with the slow B-26's.

United States Navy pilots, flying in fast jet attack planes off the beachhead, armed and ready for action in case they should be ordered to intervene, saw the end of the invasion from the air as Cuban tanks rumbled down the roads. The invaders had run out of ammunition; there was nothing to do but surrender.

School To Reopen In Exile

The Miami Herald

P. 1B

Fri. 8-4-61

Red Cuba Closed Colegio de Belen

Miami, Fla.

By GEORGE SOUTHWORTH
Herald Latin America Editor

Havana's world-famous private Catholic Belen school that was stamped out of existence by Castro communism will rise again in southern Dade County.

18-[illegible]

Jesuit priests expelled by Castro after he seized their six - million - dollar Colegio de Belen have accepted the invitation of Bishop Coleman F. Carroll to rebuild the institution here.

The new Belen school for boys will offer junior high and high school classes and accommodate both boarding students and day pupils.

Bishop Carroll

Father James J. Walsh said the curriculum will follow the standards of the school system of the Diocese of Miami, Dade County and the State of Florida.

"The exact site of the new school has not been selected," Father Walsh said, "but it will be located in South Dade. Architect's plans are now being prepared and construction will be started as quickly as possible.

"Until the buildings are ready in the late fall, classes will be held in the schoolrooms occupied last year by pupils attending the bachillerato on the second floor of Gesu school in downtown Miami."

The faculty will be made up of English-speaking Spanish Jesuits formerly connected with Belen in Havana and Jesuits from the United States. Students will be enrolled from across the U.S. and many countries of Latin America.

Father Ramon Calvo was rector of Colegio de Belen in Havana with Father Felipe Arroyo as principal and Father Jesus Maria Nuevo as assistant principal. They will be on the faculty of the new school.

First school seized by the Castro regime was the Belen Vocational School on Feb. 13, 1961. Belen's summer camp was taken over last April. And on May 2 all the properties of the Colegio de Belen were occupied.

Belen traces its history back to 1852 when a monastery was built in downtown Havana on land given to the Jesuits by Queen Elizabeth II of Spain.

18e(4) 1961

Text of Kennedy Plan on Cuba Refugees

The N.Y. Times

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Following is a statement by President Kennedy issued by the White House, after his conference with Secretary of Health Education and Welfare Abraham A. Ribicoff on the Cuban refugee problem:

I have conferred with Secretary Abraham Ribicoff concerning the Secretary's on-the-spot investigation made at my direction on the problems of Cuban refugees in southern Florida.

Secretary Ribicoff paid tribute to the refugees as a proud and resourceful people, whose courage and fortitude in the face of tragic disruption of their lives is magnificent.

At the same time he reported that many of the refugees are now in serious need. They are living in extremely crowded quarters. Their resources have been exhausted or greatly depleted. Health and educational facilities are badly overtaxed.

Secretary Ribicoff praised the exceptional efforts of voluntary welfare agencies, and state and local officials, to cope with the problems which have been created by the influx of refugees from oppression in their homeland. But he emphasized that the increasing number of refugees, and the personal circumstances of many of them, had become more onerous than private and local agencies could any longer bear alone.

Many Lacking Resources

The Secretary said that Immigration authorities estimated there are already 66,000 Cubans in this country, with at least 32,000 in the Miami area. To meet their minimal needs the personal resources of many of the refugees have been exhausted and the available resources of voluntary and local authorities badly overstrained.

As a result of the conference this afternoon, I have directed Secretary Ribicoff to take the following actions on behalf of the United States Government:

1. Provide all possible assistant to voluntary relief agencies in providing daily necessities for many of the refugees, for resettling as many of them as possible, and for securing jobs for them.

2. Obtain the assistance of both private and governmental agencies to provide useful employment opportunities for displaced Cubans, consistent with the over-all employment situation prevailing in Florida.

18e(+)

3. Provide supplemental funds for the resettlement of refugees in other areas, including transportation and adjustment costs to the new communities and for their eventual return to Miami for repatriation to their home land as soon as that is again possible.

4. Furnish financial assistance to meet basic maintenance requirements of needy Cuban refugee families in the Miami area as required in communities of resettlement, administered through Federal, state and local channels and based on standards used in the community involved.

Health Services Planned

5. Provide for essential health services through the financial assistance program supplemented by child health, public health services, and other arrangements as needed.

6. Furnish Federal assistance for local public-school operating costs related to the unforeseen impact of Cuban refugee children on local teaching facilities.

7. Initiate needed measures to augment training and educational opportunities for Cuban refugees, including physicians, teachers, and those with other professional backgrounds.

8. Provide financial aid for the care and protection of unaccompanied children — the most defenseless and troubled group among the refugee population.

9. Undertake a surplus food distribution program **to be administered** by the county **welfare** department, with surplus foods distributed by public and voluntary agencies to needy refugees.

I hope that these measures will be understood as an immediate expression of the firm desire of the people of the United States to be of tangible assistance to the refugees until such time as better circumstances enable them to return to their permanent homes in health, in confidence, and with unimpaired pride.

I am particularly interested in Secretary Ribicoff's proposal to make effective use of the faculty of the University of Havana, three-fourths of which are reported to be in South Florida at the present time. I have asked Secretary Ribicoff to examine how this community of scholars could be most effectively used to keep alive the cultural and liberal traditions for which this faculty has been justly noted. It reprsents a great inter-American asset, for their own people, for this country and for the entire hemisphere. I have asked the Secretary to report by March 1 on how these great intellectual abilities can be most effectively employed.

I also want to commend Secretary Ribicoff for the constructive, humanitarian and immediate program proposed to assist the Cuban refugees. He said that he hoped that it would be considered first and foremost an essential humanitarian act by this country. But he also wanted it to indicate the resolve of this nation to help those in need who stand with the United States for personal freedom and against Communist penetration of the Western Hemisphere.

I have consulted with Budget Director David E. Bell on means for financing these measures, which are expected to cost about $4,000,000 through the remainder of this fiscal year.

The Kennedy Plan

The New York Times

Ever since 1948 Latin Americans have been reproaching the United States because they received no benefit from the Marshall Plan. Now they have a Kennedy Plan, as broad in scope, as important and potentially costly in what it seeks to do, and like the Marshall Plan it is a response to a desperate need whose satisfaction will benefit the United States as well as the recipients and partners. Another striking parallel is that just as the Marshall Plan was the United States answer to Joseph Stalin, so the Kennedy Plan is the United States answer to Fidel Castro.

The address by President Kennedy to the Latin-American diplomatic corps on Monday and the message to Congress yesterday will be historic documents of the first order. They are the result of long and expert study; they cover a great deal of ground and dig deeply into the needs and aspirations of the twenty countries of Latin America. There probably have never been in hemispheric history two American documents in which so many vital and hitherto ignored truths have been set forth.

Here is one, from the speech to Congress, that goes to the very heart of Latin America's problem: "Economic growth without social progress lets the great majority of the people remain in poverty, while a privileged few reap the benefits of rising abundance." It has taken us many years, a frightening revolution in Cuba and the entrance of the cold war into the Western Hemisphere to accept that basic truth of modern times.

Obviously, one can only barely touch on the significant points of the new American policy in a first comment. It is new in its emphasis on social change and progress, its acceptance of the need for a long-range program "of towering dimensions" and its recognition of the importance of helping to stabilize commodity prices.

The special stress put upon the necessity for the Latin-American ruling classes to improve their own institutions, make land reforms and give up some of their wealth and privileges might also be considered new. Our policies for 150 years have been *with* these ruling classes and not *for* the people of Latin America. However, the pressures we apply must be made with understanding and patience, or the United States plan will fail.

The challenge that we North Americans face —and it is one of the gravest and most significant in our history—was best summed up in this sentence from Mr. Kennedy's speech to the diplomats: "Our unfulfilled task is to demonstrate to the entire world that man's unsatisfied aspiration for economic progress and social justice can best be achieved by free men working within a framework of democratic institutions."

As Mr. Kennedy implies, we have not yet demonstrated this. His challenge, whatever we call it—the Kennedy Plan, "Alliance for Progress" or, perhaps best of all, "Operation Pan-America—is the challenge of our times. We can lose the cold war in Latin America, but we will not lose it if the policies put forward by President Kennedy yesterday and Monday are carried out.

18e(4) 1961

CUBA

INVASION LINEUP

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

These Are the Men Leading Cuba Revolt

Tues. 4-18-61

Who are the recognized leaders of the war against Cuban Premier Fidel Castro's leftist dictatorship in Cuba?

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Dr. Jose Miro Cardona, 59-year-old lawyer-professor and Castro's first premier after the fall of the Batista Government Jan. 1, 1959, is president of the revolutionary council and favored to become president after Castro is dethroned.

P. 2

Dr. Manuel Antonio de Varona, prime minister in the government of former President Carlos Prio Socarras and coordinator-general of the Democratic Revolutionary Front. He is in charge of the council's military operations.

Manual Ray, former public works minister in Castro's regime and head of the People's Revolutionary Movement. He was the council's choice to head underground operations.

Manuel Artime, a former captain in Castro's revolutionary army and head of the Revolutionary Recovery Movement faction in the council. He has been the council's top representative at anti-Castro guerrilla training camps in Guatemala.

Dr. Justo Carillo, former head of the Cuban Development Bank and head of the Monte Cristi movement in the council.

Dr. Jose Ignacion Rasco, lawyer and leader of the council's Christian Democratic Movement.

Carlos Hevia, a former president (for 24 hours) of Cuba and one of the council officials.

The Revolutionary Unity Organization inside Cuba, a union of 35 clandestine organizations that has coordinated the sabotage program against Castro.

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12 HELD IN 'PLOT' TO SLAY CASTRO

P. 12C
The New York Times

Plan Laid to C.I.A. and Tied to New Invasion

Times
Mon 9-25-61

HAVANA, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Cuban Government announced today the arrest o a dozen counter-revolutionaries accused of plotting to kil Premier Fidel Castro with bazookas and hand grenades supplied by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States.

New York, N.Y.

A communiqué issued by the Interior Ministry charged that the group had been supplied with money and arms by the Intelligence Agency to assassinate Dr. Castro and to foster terrorism in preparation for another invasion of Cuba.

The communiqué said the accused men had prepared several plans to kill Dr. Castro with arms and ammunition received especially for that purpose from the United States. It gave details of only one, which is said was the main plot. That was to ambush Dr. Castro as he was driving around Ciudad Deportiva Stadium, on the outskirts of Havana.

Bazookas, Then Grenades

From inside a garage across from the stadium, bazookas mounted on a jeep were to open fire on Dr. Castro and his escort while a car was to pull out of the garage and try to block the street, the communiqué said. Others were to start throwing grenades at Dr. Castro from different points on the sidewalks, it added.

Dr. Castro frequently appears at the stadium for rallies and other ceremonials. It also is on the main route to the airport. The Government gave no hint as to what was supposed to have been the occasion for the ambush.

The head of the plotters was identified as Luis Torroella, described as a 30-year-old former Treasury Ministry employe in the regime of Fulgencio Batista. He was said to have an American wife.

Support for Invasion

He allegedly fled Cuba early last year and returned last October under orders to promote uprisings.

The Interior Ministry said the men under Señor Torroella were going to be used as internal support for forces attempting an invasion of Cuba. In the last few weeks, the Cuban Government repeatedly has charged that the United States and Cuban exiles are preparing a new armed invasion.

The Cuban press printed pictures of what were purported to be the bazookas and automatic rifles supplied by the Central Intelligence Agency, coded messages and Señor Torroella's handwritten reports to the United States.

The arrest announcement came a day after a United States citizen, William Patten Tabares, 34, was executed by a Cuban firing squad on charges of counter-revolutionary activity. Five Cubans also were executed, charged with working with United States intelligence in last April's attempted invasion of Cuba by exile forces.

Their deaths brought to twenty-one the total shot since Sept. 9 and raised to 622 the unofficial count of known executions since Dr. Castro took control in 1959.

N. Orleans Seen Haven Of Cubans

Atlanta Constitution
P. 9
Fri 12-8-61

WASHINGTON (AP)—Establishment of a second Cuban center—preferably at New Orleans—was proposed Thursday to ease Miami's burden in caring for refugees from Fidel Castro's regime.

Atlanta, Ga.

Wendell N. Rollason, director of Miami's inter-American affairs commission, a private citizens group, made the suggestion to a Senate judiciary subcommittee considering Miami's refugee problems.

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"The federal government should select another city, preferably New Orleans, a community with a Latin American heritage, to establish a new Cuban refugee center," Rollason proposed.

He suggested having Cuban officially enter the United States through the second city, instead of Miami, perhaps as soon as next February.

"This," he said, "could be accomplished by transferring passengers at the Miami International Airport into federally subsidized flights to the second city."

SELF-SUPPORTING

Under Rollason's proposal, Cubans capable of self-support would be free to proceed from the second city to locations of their choice, while those dependent on federal assistance could draw it in the second city.

He described the program as drastic, but said it would give Miami the opportunity "to reduce the tremendous load of refugees in our midst" and "assimilate more easily the vast majority of the refugees who simply will not leave Miami."

The subcommittee watched a television film presented by news director Ralph Renick of Station WTVJ-TV. Among other things, it gave widely divergent man-in-the-street views. Comments of Miami residents interviewed at random ranged all the way from "The Cubans are good people—they've just been displaced" to "They're hurting the town, taking jobs from the poorer classes."

"I think the Cubans are going to take over Miami like the Puerto Ricans took over New York City," said one young woman.

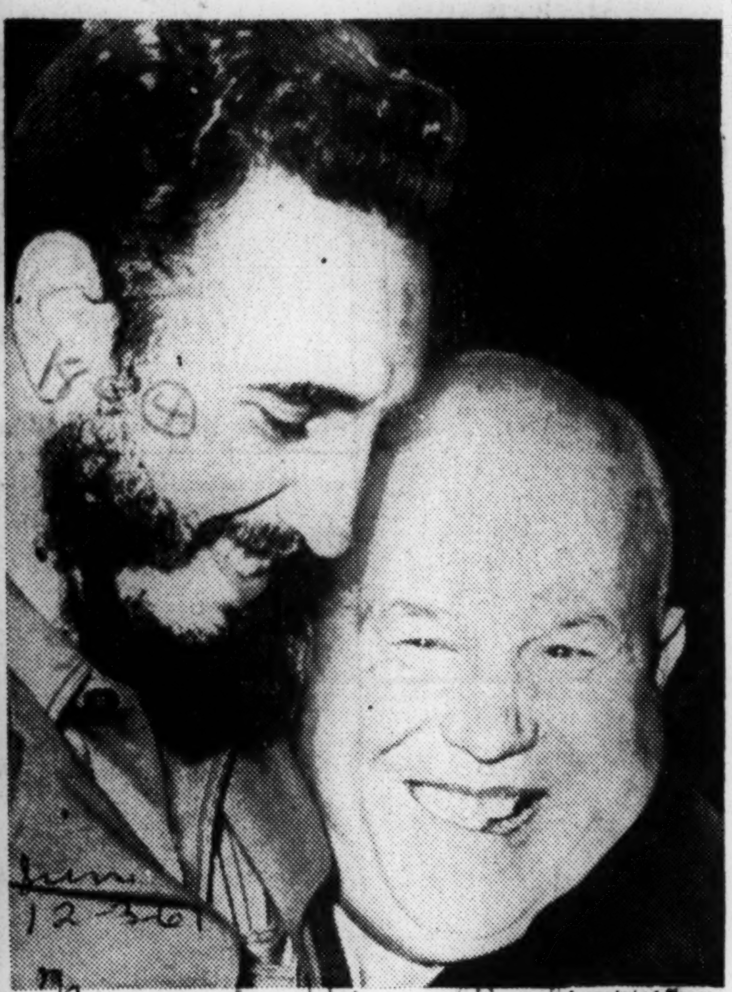
POLICE PROBLEMS

Miami Police Chief Walter Headley was recorded as saying any such tremendous influx of additional population would bring law enforcement problems. But he said he could not say that the Cubans were responsible "for any more of our crime than any other group of people."

The Rev. Werner Kuntz, director of world relief for the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, testified church groups are not looking for federal money for their refugee center operations. But, he said, the government has "a special and committed responsibility" to carry out its promise to the Cubans that "they are welcome here as a land of first asylum, and that our government would do all in its power to effect their return."

He said the fact that retur to Cuba is very uncertain "is i no way the fault of these Cuba refugees."

I'm Anti-Stalin Red, Says Castro



Associated Press

New York Herald Tribune

OUT IN THE OPEN—Castro, who admitted yesterday he is a Communist, embracing No. 1 Red, Khrushchev.

By The Associated Press

HAVANA.

Declaring that he is a Marxist-Leninist Communist opposed to the "cult of personality" (Stalinism), Fidel Castro said early today that the world "is on the road toward communism," and that he is taking Cuba along that path.

To that end, the Cuban Premier announced, he is forming a "United Party of the Cuban Socialist Revolution." It will be monolithic, like the Soviet Communist party, with restricted membership. Only true revolutionaries will be admitted to membership.

Jun. 12-3-61

"I am a Marxist-Leninist, and will be one until the day I die," Castro declared in a television address to the Cuban people that began around midnight last night and ran on for five hours.

[At Washington, American officials seemed pleased. An expert on Cuban affairs sai "This confession actually represents nothing new or startling, but it is good to have Castro himself on record. In the past, Castro always has gone into a spell of convulsive cackling, like a frightened hen, in trying to drown out the truth about his real feelings with a torrent of words."]

Never before had Castro so frankly placed this island nation in the Communist camp or given his own political views so strongly on Marxism. He gave a hint of what was to come, however, last May Day, when he ruled out elections and called Cuba a Socialist state.

Jun. 12-3-61

Hid His Beliefs

Castro explained that for years he hid his belief in communism from the Cuban people and from his friends in the United States "because otherwise we might have alienated the bourgeoisie (middle class) and other forces which we knew we would eventually have to fight."

Castro chose the fifth anniversary of his landing in Cuba to announce his latest plans for the first Marxist-Leninist state in the western hemisphere.

Few are still surviving of the eighty men who came ashore with him on Dec. 2, 1956 to launch the fight against the Batista dictatorship. But the few include such key men as his brother Raul, the Cuban armed forces minister, and Ernesto (Che) Guevara, powerful minister of industries.

Six month after he seized power from Fulgencio Batista on Jan. 1, 1959, Castro declared "Ours is not a Communist Revolution."

Last night Castro said that during his years as a student at Havana University he was not a Marxist because he was "influenced by imperialist and reactionary propaganda against the Communists."

By 1953, three years before his invasion of Cuba, his political thinking "was more or less what it is now," he added, but it was only after he came to power that he developed into an Marxist-Leninist.

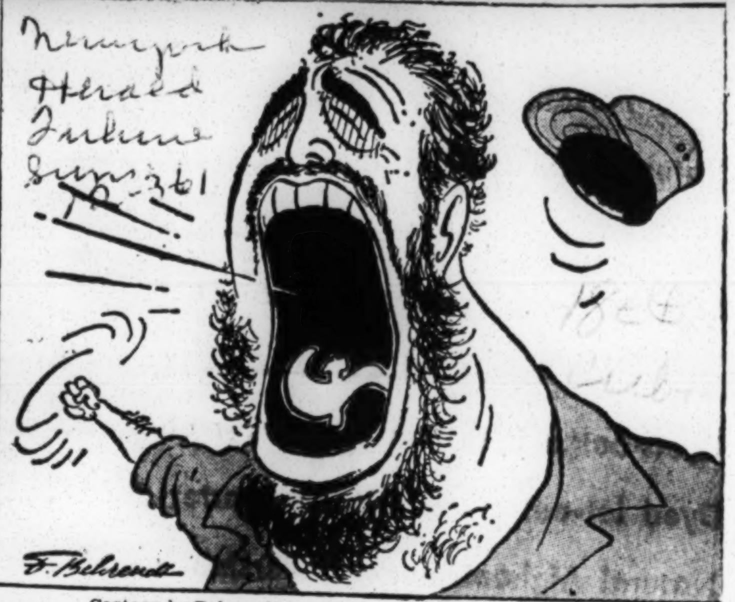
Castro declared Cuba must learn from the Soviet Union. He said: "We must study all the experience in the building up of the world's first communist society."

Rejecting neutralism, Castro said: "There is no half way between socialism and imperialism. Anyone maintaining a third (neutralist) position is, in fact, helping imperialism." He said the revolution in Cuba has taken "The only honest road, the road of a Socialist and anti-imperialist revolution."

At one point, Castro seemed to be speaking to anti-Communists who actively backed his revolution. He said jestingly: "If there is an anti-Communist listening, he does not need to worry, because there will be no communism (in Cuba) before thirty years."

Castro said his United Party is being created as an all-powerful political body to lead Cuba through socialism to "A people's democracy, or the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The new party, he said, "Will not be open to everybody, but restricted to proved revolutionaries," and will be a "qualitative and not a quantitative organization."


New York Herald Tribune Jun. 3-61
F. Behrendt

Cartoon by Behrendt for "Algemeen Handelsblad" of Amsterdam

WHAT EVERYONE KNEW—Castro admits mouths Marxism.

Will Pick Members

Members will be drawn from workers, students, intellectuals, peasants and even the small bourgeoisie (lower middle class), Castro said. He said the party program "will be Marxist-Leninist but adapted to conditions existing in our country."

Castro last night joined Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev in denouncing the personality cult, or Stalinism, declaring, "It would be absurd for a single man to make government decisions." He said: "I firmly believe in collective leadership." He insisted: "I never have wanted to be a Caesar."

4 More Executed

HAVANA (UPI).

Four men accused of being counter - revolutionaries who were captured last Wednesday were executed by a firing squad on Friday night at Matanzas. They were convicted under a new law providing the death penalty for activities directed against the Castro regime. A fifth man, accused of aiding the other four, was sentenced to ten years in prison.

18e(4) 1961

CUBA

How Cuba Became a Communist Outpost Within 2 Years

The Philadelphia Inquirer
Philadelphia, Pa.
Thurs. 1-5-61

Two years ago Fidel Castro marched into Havana and received tumultuous acclaim as a revolutionary hero. The United States quickly recognized his regime and wished him godspeed. What has happened to change all this? Here is an analysis from an American reporter who had traveled thousands of miles with Castro and observed closely the swing of his government toward the Soviet orbit.

By ROBERT BERRELLEZ

HAVANA, Jan. 4 (AP).

P3

WASHINGTON'S diplomatic break with Fidel Castro's fledgling revolutionary regime emphasizes that in two years Cuba has been transformed into a Communist outpost in the Western Hemisphere.

The feeling among educated Cubans today is that the Castro regime's future is in Kremlin hands, that its dependence on Moscow is far greater than Cuba's dependence on Washington could ever have been.

Castro's regime, in 24 months, has virtually destroyed the upper class. It has imposed severe sacrifices upon the middle class and the labor majority. It has done this in the name of raising up the destitute, but it has raised the most desperately poverty-stricken only to the level of the ordinary poor.

On the eve of the break with the United States, the consensus of experienced observers in Havana was that Castro had lost perhaps half of the 90 percent support he claimed two years ago, and that his revolution, supported mostly by fanatic, diehard Fidelistas and Communists, had lost even more.

Castro's own personality seems to be the only cement holding the revolution together.

Cuban and foreign observers say the 34-year-old Prime Minister has so alienated his Western Hemisphere neighbors that his revolution has been almost hopelessly ensnared in a Soviet economic net.

Castro's confiscation of more than a billion dollars worth of North American property was only one of a series of events multiplying his own problems. It resulted in U. S. retaliation in the form of an embargo on exports to Cuba and an end to U. S. purchases of Cuban sugar.

Castro's partisans argue that the revolution still has not had time to achieve orderly functioning in an island long plagued by mismanagement and corruption. But the impression is strong that the revolution has lost its momentum and is obliged to waste valuable time and effort in explaining and defending itself.

An important factor in the loss of momentum appeared to be Castro's alliance with Communism, which Cubans in general seem to fear instinctively. Along with this came a deepening quarrel with the Roman Catholic Church and a complexity of economic ills. In addition, there are signs of discontent in labor ranks and of armed opposition—still unorganized.

While Castro's position at the top is still strong, fear appears to have replaced fervor in efforts to keep the whole population in line.

A huge armed force, far bigger than any maintained by dictatorial predecessors, is equipped with modern weapons. A farflung and efficient organization of police state units tries to make up for growing disenchantment in the ranks of former Castro admirers.

Assessing the revolution, foreign and Cuban observers alike say the positive features have been outweighed by the negative. They sum up the 24 months this way:

EDUCATION: A hurried construction program brought thousands of sorely needed schools. There is suspicion that the government is waging a deliberate anti-church, pro-Marxist indoctrination campaign throughout the island.

HOUSING: Low-priced homes and apartments went up in Havana and some of the provinces, but the program bogged down and now is less popular than last year. Private construction is virtually nonexistent.

EMPLOYMENT: Castro promised to abolish unemployment in three years. No official figures are published, but independent sources say there are now 250,000 wholly unemployed and 350,000 working part time. Cuba's population is 6 million. Seasonal sugar harvesting probably will cut jobless figures temporarily.

FINANCES: The government is in difficulties with foreign exchange. Huge sums go abroad to stockpile vital machinery and spare parts not available in the Communist bloc, because of the U. S. embargo on exports to Cuba.

CORRUPTION: Castro's supporters say he ended Cuba's tradition of government corruption, but if so it has been swapped for confusion and economic chaos. Critics cite millions spent in ill-planned programs.

GENERAL WELFARE: Castro's regime halved rents, slashed prices of drugs, gave shelter to many in new homes and apartments. But it reduced salaries, then froze them. It imposed the heaviest taxes in Cuba's history. Food prices change little where government controls are effective, but are soaring in some areas.

Many Cubans have become disenchanted with the Castro revolution. But many still distrust anti-Castro forces who, they feel, might attempt to restore the old order as it was under dictator Fulgencio Batista. This, in the view of some observers, is why the opposition has been unable to organize effectively within the island up to now.

U.S. Is Urged to Let Cuban Exiles Teach

The N.Y. Times
New York, N.Y.

By IRVING SPIEGEL

Special to The New York Times.

Fri. 2-3-61

P1

MIAMI, Feb. 2—President Kennedy will shortly receive recommendations for using faculty members of the University of Havana, now in exile, as a major force in strengthening the Western Hemisphere.

A program for utilizing the gifts of these scholars as specialists in various fields was presented today to Secretary Abraham A. Ribicoff of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The program was described as a "fine opportunity for the entire human family" in the hemisphere.

Mr. Ribicoff has just completed an intensive four-day survey of the Cuban refugee problem in the Greater Miami area, which involves perhaps some 50,000 Cubans. He flew to Washington this afternoon.

P25

He is scheduled to meet President Kennedy at the White House tomorrow to present the recommendations.

The proposals for using the Cuban scholars were given to Secretary Ribicoff by Dr. Ralph Jones Jr., chairman of the Department of Medicine at the University of Miami. He and Dr. Emil Taxay, in charge of the university's post-graduate school, outlined the recommendations.

The program called for establishing several faculties, composed of the Cuban scholars, to provide "the opportunity for higher education to the Cuban exiles, create a bilingual community of scholars which, in time, could become a University of Americas."

To initiate these faculties, both Dr. Jones and Dr. Taxay recommended that Mr. Ribicoff's department underwrite a "cost-type contract with the University of Miami." A preliminary estimate, they said, suggests that this contract should not exceed $300,000 for the first year.

Still further, their program recommended that the University of Miami should assemble the Cuban scholars at once into active faculties.

Each faculty, it was suggested, will determine its own objectives and methods of procedure. These will vary, for example:

LAW—This faculty probably would initiate a bilingual teaching program for Cuban lawyers living here in exile.

ECONOMICS—This group would "probably initiate an intensive research effort seeking new ways for the United States to bring economic strength to bear in an appropriate manner to help the young and fragile democracies in our hemisphere."

AGRICULTURE—Cuban faculty members interested in agriculture would cooperate with the regular university faculty doing research in tropical botany.

On the subject of agriculture, Dr. Jones and Dr. Taxay stressed the importance of the food problem in Latin America. They said that "60 per cent of the people in the Latin states spend their lives trying to get enough food to carry them into tomorrow."

Help of Others Sought

They urged Mr. Ribicoff's department to search the country for scholars who would assist in the initial phase of the program.

Dr. Jones and Dr. Taxay said that their proposed University of Americas would not decline if the Cuban scholars should return to their country in the future. They suggested that this university "would become a permanent seat of higher learning, joining two cultures, entirely bilingual."

At the present, 402 out of the 500 faculty members of the University of Havana are in exile. About 110 are in Central and South America and about 250 in south Florida. The University of Miami is now providing 250 physicians, exiles from Cuba, with more than 100 hours a week of post-graduate medical education.

Before he left here today, Secretary Ribicoff repeated that the Cubans "who have rejected Castro must have the fullest cooperation of our Government."

He expressed confidence that a program would be developed "for these people from Cuba who believe in our democratic ideals and principles."

6 AMERICANS GET 30 YEARS IN CUBA

The N.Y. Times

Castro's Regime Jails Men as Rebels—Kennedy Talk Scored as Aggressive

New York, N.Y.

By R. HART PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times.

HAVANA, Jan. 31—Six Americans tried last Saturday by a military court were sentenced today to thirty years' inprisonment, according to the Government radio.

Wed. 2-1-61

They were convicted of "crimes against the security of the Cuban state." Specifically the charge was that they had come to Cuba to join the anti-Castro rebels in the mountains of Pinar del Rio Province at the western end of Cuba.

1/9

The prosecutor at the trial in La Cabañn fortress across the bay from Havana had demanded death by firing squad for all the Americans.

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Americans Listed

The Americans are Alford E. Gibson, 32 years old, of Durham, N. C.; Leonard L. Schmidt, 21, of Chicago; George R. Beck, 24, of Taunton, Mass.; Tommy L. Baker, 28, of Dothan, Ala.; Donald J. Green, 28 a native of Montreal and a naturalized American citizen, and James B. Beane, 34, of Cedar Falls, N. C.

The six will serve their sentences in the Isle of Pines penitentiary, where about 4,000 enemies of the Castro regime are now imprisoned for terms of five to thirty years.

The trial of the Americans lasted two hours and thirty-five minutes. It was one of the shortest military trials in the history of the Castro regime.

The Americans arrived in Havana harbor last Jan. 7. Their arrest was announced Jan. 19. They contended at the trial they had come to Cuba to "help the Castro revolution against its enemies."

Pleaded Not Guilty

The prosecutor, however declared this was "unbelievable." He attempted to prove that they had come to Cuba to join the anti-Castro rebels and that they had thrown the arms they brought overboard when they feared capture.

The evidence against the Americans was "grease spots" in the yacht in which they arrived. All had pleaded not guilty.

The prosecutor said this was conclusive evidence they had brought arms for the rebels and had thrown them overboard. The defense asked for acquittal on the ground of lack of evidence.

Five Americans are now in the Isle of Pines prison serving sentences for alleged activities against the Castro regime. They are Austin F. Johnson of Miami, Fla., sentenced to thirty years; Peter J. Lampton of Nassau, twenty-five years; John V. Martine of Miami, thirteen years; Rafael del Pino, naturalized United States citizen, Miami, thirty years, and John H. Roberts, Memphis, Tenn., twenty years.

President Kennedy's State of the Union message brought a cry from the Cuban Government that the new United States President was following the same "aggressive policy" as the former Eisenhower Administration.

[In his message Monday President Kennedy said:

"In Latin America, Communist agents seeking to exploit that region's peaceful revolution of hope have established a base on Cuba, only ninety miles from our shores.

"Our objection with Cuba is not over the people's drive for a better life. Our objection is to their domination by foreign and domestic tyrannies.

"Cuban social and economic reform should be encouraged. Questions of economics and trade policy can always be negotiated.

"But Communist domination in this hemisphere can never be negotiated."]

Zone of Talk Scored

Revolucion, a semi-official newspaper here, said:

"Kennedy spoke yesterday in the language of aggresion. Once more America and the world have verified that Cuba is the one attacked and that the United States is the aggresor."

The paper also printed an article on the "position of Cuba and the position of Kennedy" based on statements attributed to Premier Fidel Castro and Mr. Kennedy. The Castro statement indicated that Cuba wanted the United States to accept the Castro Government, make no protest against the confiscation of American property, forget the bitter attacks on the United States and resume purchases of Cuban sugar.

The paper quoted Premier Castro as having said, "The change of Administration in the United States signifies only a slight hope that the Government of that country will rectify, if not all, at least part, of the great wrongs and the great errors of the previous Administration."

Hoy, the Communist newspaper, said President Kennedy had made his statement "from a position of force that has been employed by the North American Government from 1947."

The Government radio declared: "President Kennedy has taken off the mask. This is a new attack on Cuba by the United States."

Invasion Alarm Switched Off, Cuba Gets Back To 'Battle Of Production'

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

HAVANA (AP)—Cuba resumes work at full speed Monday for the first time since Prime Minister Fidel Castro sounded an invasion alert three weeks ago.

Mon. 1-23-61

Castro and two top aides have turned their attention, accordingly, from phantom invaders to what they call "the battle of production."

P1

Their alarms about an invasion from the United States were switched off Friday, when President Eisenhower left office and President Kennedy's new administration moved in.

The Castro regime has given Cuba a new slogan—no longer "death to the invaders" but "work, rifles, study." All three leaders stressed productivity in weekend speeches.

18e(4)

FARM CREDITS

Capt. Antonio Nunez Jimenez, chief of the Agrarian Reform Institute, explained the slogan before a meeting of students: "Work to increase production, rifles to uphold the revolutionary fatherland and study to be more revolutionary are the watchwords that must be maintained."

Castro told provincial delegates of the Agrarian Reform Institute that his government will give 80,000 small farmers in Oriente Province credits to spur cultivation of coffee and cacao. He did not say how much money would go into the farm credits.

Cuba and the Soviet Union will of "children's farms" within the so-called people's farms, which are devoted mostly to truck farming and the raising of chickens and rabbits. Children over the age of 10 will be eligible to work on the farms. The farms will get cafeteria and school equipment.

Cuba and te Soviet Union will exchange a thousand youngsters who will work and learn on each other's youth farms, the Cuban prime minister said.

The government also announced the signing of contracts with Red China. Cuba is to ship a million tons of sugar at four cents a pound and 5,000 tons of copper. The government-controlled newspaper El Mundo said the sale is worth $87,595,415—in pesos—for Cuba. The trade deal with Peiping, under a five-year pact announced last November in China, will give Cuba $60 million worth of credits for buying Chinese industrial goods and equipment

Castro told the agrarian delegates meat and milk must get major emphasis during the next five years.

The delegates also discussed deployment of 2,750 Communist bloc tractors brought here. Thirty Czech crop-spraying planes also are due.

Ernesto Guevara, Cuba's top economic expert and National Bank president, addressed workers at the Nicaro nickel plant in Oriente Province.

Urging hard work and sacrifice, Guevara said: "As long as armed struggle does not come, our struggle is that of work—which will be what ultimately gives us triumph."

18e(4) 1961

U. S. CUTS TIES WITH CUBA; PRESIDENT LAYS CAMPAIGN OF VILIFICATION TO CASTRO

The New York Times p. 1
New York Wed. 1-4-61

EISENHOWER ACTS

Country's Limits of Endurance Reached, Washington Says

By E. W. KENWORTHY
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—The White House announced tonight that the United States was breaking diplomatic relations with Cuba.

The action followed an order by the Cuban Government to cut the United States Embassy staff.

The formal announcement of the termination of diplomatic and consular relations was made 8:30 P. M.

President Eisenhower announced the severance of relations nineteen and a half hours after the Cuban Government delivered a note to the United States Embassy in Havana demanding that the staff of the Embassy and consulate there be reduced to eleven persons.

The President said:

"This unusual action on the part of the Castro Government can have no other purpose than to render impossible the conduct of normal diplomatic relations with that Government."

A Series of Harassments

The President added that "this calculated action on the part of the Castro Government is only the latest of a long series of harassments, baseless accusations and villification."

"There is a limit to what the United States in self respect can endure," the President said. "That limit has now been reached."

The United States requested the Government of Cuba, in turn, to withdraw "as soon as possible" the entire Cuban personnel in the Cuban Embassy in Washington and in all Cuban consular offices in the United States.

In a note to Cuban Government, Secretary of State Christian A. Herter stated that it was requesting the Government of Switzerland to assume diplomatic and consular representation in Cuba on behalf of the United States.

President Eisenhower said in his statement that the friendship of the United States for the Cuban people "is not affected" by the breaking of diplomatic relations with the Castro regime.

"It is my hope and my conviction," the President said, "that in the not too distant future it will be possible for the historic friendship between us once again to find its reflection in normal relations of every sort."

"Meanwhile, the President said, "our sympathy goes out to the people of Cuba now suffering under the yoke of a dictator."

The note formally breaking relations was addressed to Dr. Armando Florez-Ibarra, charge d' affairs of the Cuban Embassy here.

The President's announcement of the severance of relations was given to the press by James C. Hagberty, White House press secretary.

p. 8

Mr. Hagerty was asked whether President-elect John F. Kennedy had been notified of the Administration intention. Mr. Hagerty said that he could not answer that with certainty.

Mr. Hagerty also said that the United States was removing its Embassy and consular personnel from Cuba immediately.

At the State Department, officials said that the evacuation would begin tomorrow afternoon by Pan American World Airways planes and regular ferry service.

New York

[Two destroyers, the Brough and the John R. Perry, were placed on two-hour alert Tuesday to pick up United States Embassy personnel from Havana, reported by The Associated Press.]

It was generally agreed that Premier Castro had ordered the United States Embassy staff reduced to eleven to provoke the Eisenhower Administration into breaking relations.

"He may be successful," one official commented.

'Dare' Question Posed

At the State Department's noonday news conference, a press officer, Joseph W. Reap, was asked whether Dr. Castro's order, made known last night, was "a dare to break relations."

"I won't speculate on that," Mr. Reap replied, "but it doesn't help [relations]."

The severance of diplomatic relations was not expected to affect the personnel at the Guantanamo Naval Base.

It was said furthermore that an order by Dr. Castro for the evacuation of Guantanamo would be without legal effect. The United States has repeatedly said it would not recognize any unilateral abrogation of the 1903 treaty under which Cuba gave this country the right to establish a naval base.

President Eisenhower and Secretary Herter have warned that the United States would resist with force any attempt by Cuba to take over the base.

In a speech last night, Premier Castro declare that Cuba was reducing its Embassy staff in Washington to eleven, and that the United States had forty-eight hours to do likewise

CUBA

in Havana.

In his speech, Premier Castro charged that the Embassy had 300 officials, of whom 80 per cent were spies for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Pentagon.

The United States is expected to answer these charges tomorrow when it replies to the expulsion note.

The United Nations Security Council tomorrow will consider charges made on Dec. 31 by Raul Roa, Cuban Foreign Minister, that the United States is planning military intervention in Cuba. Dr. Roa said he had evidence of United States intentions in the form of a confidential communication sent by Washington to Latin-American countries.

State Department official and several Latin-American diplomats here scoffed at Mr. Roa's "document of the Department of State." The diplomats insisted that their governments had never recived such a communication. It was their opinion that Dr. Roa would merely repeat old charges.

"He has nothing new unless he has invented something new," one Latin-American Ambassador said.

U. S. To Deny Charges
Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 3—The United States will sharply reject in the Security Council tomorrow the charge that it plans military aggression against Cuba.

A spokesman for the United States delegation to the United Nations said today that the United States representative, James W. Wadsworth, would have "plenty to say" before the eleven-nation body. The council is scheduled to meet at 10:30 A. M.

Members of the United Sttates delegation were in frequent contact with the representatives of other countries. Some diplomatic sources said that members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organizattion were "listeninig' to the United States' viewpoint.

Some, however, wanted to hear the Cuban case formally stated before deciding whether the Council should take action. Cuba, in a letter signed by Foreign Minister Raul Roa, asked the Council to decide on whatever measures it deemed necessary to "prevent armed units of the United States and mercenaries in its service" from landing in Cuba.

Mr. Wadsworth will cease to be the head of the United States delegation Jan. 20. He will be succeeded by Adlai E. Stevenson.

Spokesmen for the United States representative at the United Nations said tonight that the mission had been in constant contact with the State Department. But no new orders had been received, based on the change of the United States representative.

Mr. Stevenson is expected to be in New York tomorrow. He will be briefed by Mr. Wadsworth and others of the United States staff on problems here.

Diplomatic sources here asserted that the United States had made a policy of not opposing charges made against it in any United Nations group. Therefore, it was doubtful, they said, that there would be an objection to the introduction of the Cuban complaint on the Council's agenda. The first thing the Council must do is to reach an agreement to discuss the subject.

This is the third time Cuba has brought similar accusations against the United States. Last July, the regime of Premier Fidel Castro charged the United States with "economic aggression."

The Council recommended by 9 to 0, with the Soviet Union and Poland abstaining, that the issue be referred to the Organization of American States. A similar issue was brought up last fall before the General Assembly. The Assembly referred the matter to its Political Committee, where it is pending, awaiting the resumed session, which is scheduled for March.

Soviet-Bloc Scores U. S.

On the occasions when the complaints were discussed, members of the Soviet-bloc bitterly attacked the United States for "interference" in the island's internal affairs. Soviet support for the Cuban move on this occasion, therefore, was considered likely.

A United States spokesman suggested that the American answer would be to call the Cuban accusation 'false and libelous." The answer might also brand the complaint, the spokesman said, "the latest series of lies" that Cuba has brought before the international organization.

The Council session was called by Omar Loutfi of the United Arab Republic, president of the group for January.

Dr. Roa, in his letter dated Dec. 31, asserted that the United States was about to launch an attack against Cuba "within a few hours." He cited as evidence a supposed confidential communication from the State Department to Latin-American governments.

This, according to the Cuban letter, asserted that the Eisenhower Administration was prepared to order intervention in Cuba if the Cuban Government persisted with the alleged construction of bases from which Soviet rockets could be laun

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S. C. A. D. REPORTS ON NEGRO GAINS

The N. Y. Times

Chairman, Reviewing Unit's 15 Years, Cites Strides in Unbiased Hiring

New York City

By LAWRENCE O'KANE

Negroes have now won admission to virtually every business and industry in New York State, the chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination said yesterday.

Wed 1-4-61
p. 38

In a review of the agency's fifteenth year of operation, the chairman, Elmer A. Carter, reported that the problems confronting the commission today were significantly different from those of 1945.

"We are no longer engaged in selling the basic idea of nondiscrimination as a state policy," he said. "By and large this has been accepted, especially in the fields of employment and in public accommodations, although of course in the field of housing we still have a long way to go."

The commission's problems today, Mr. Carter said, concern advancement, acceptance at higher levels of employment and admission to apprenticeship programs.

The year-end review noted that it was "striking" that the commission had experienced a sharp increase in complaints in the 1958 recession, but that no such increase had occurred during the current business decline.

"Perhaps," Commissioner Carter ventured, "it is now safe to say that the old economic custom under which the Negro was the last to be hired and the first to be fired may be passing."

Mr. Carter also expressed the belief that the preventive aspects of the commission's activities had played an important role in the reduction of discrimination.

"Everywhere throughout the state," he said, "there is visible evidence of Negro men and women engaged in gainful occupations in plants and business establishments with which S. C. A. D. had had no contact in the form of complaints but which have made an affirmative effort to comply with the law."

Negroes are now being accepted for employment at the executive level, he said, but such appointments are still so few that they must be described as unusual. Efforts to get Negro youths accepted in apprenticeship programs, particularly those of labor unions, the report added, are "painfully slow."

During 1960, Commissioner Carter said, the agency received 900 complaints of discrimination, compared with 935 in 1959. It initiated 131 informal investigations into charges of discrimination, compared with 101 the previous year.

Statement By Ike Cites Pact Rights

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

American Stand Backed on 'Hill' By Both Parties

Thurs. 1-5-61

By Murrey Marder
Staff Reporter

p. 1

The United States declared its determination yesterday not to be pushed out of its large naval base on Cuba's Guantanamo Bay, as it hurried U. S. diplomats out of the island republic.

Physically and legally the United States is confident it can maintain its treaty rights to the 28,000-acre base on the eastern end of the island.

This military stronghold will be left, however, in the increasingly hostile atmosphere of an island 90 miles off the Florida coast, governed by the pro-Communist Fidel Castro regime with which the United States severed all diplomatic relations Tuesday night.

Many Americans stay behind as United States closes Embassy in Cuba. Page A9

Mr. Kennedy rejects chance to join in Mr. Eisenhower's decision to break with Cuba. Page A21.

White House Statement

President Eisenhower authorized a White House statement yesterday which said:

"The termination of American diplomatic and consular relations with Cuba has no effect on the status of our naval station at Guantanamo.

"The treaty rights under which we maintain the naval station may not be abrogated without the consent of the United States."

There was strong support on Capitol Hill for the President's decision to break relations with the Castro government and also strong support for holding on to the Guantanamo base. The reaction generally echoed the President's statement that in dealing with Castro the United States has reached the "limit" of what its "self-respect" can bear.

By this morning, State Department spokesmen said, the number of diplomatic and official personnel in the U. S Embassy in Havana—about 55—will be down to 11. In a few days they, too, will be gone.

U. S. Reaction Drastic

Eleven was the maximum personnel figure fixed in the sudden demand by the pro-Communist government of Fidel Castro for slashing United States representation in Cuba within 48 hours. It matches the number of Cuban personnel at the Embassy here. The United States, reacting possibly more drastically—and certainly more quickly—than Castro expected, decided to cut all relations.

p. 8-A

Castro's demand telescoped internal U. S. discussions of long-standing over the advantages and disadvantages of continuing diplomatic ties with his regime. From the United States' standpoint, the Castro government long ago passed the point of no return so far as reasonable, normal dealings with it were concerned.

The United States is convinced that the Castro regime for some time has been operating hand-in-glove with international communism.

Events have moved too rapidly in the past 48 hours for any precise evaluation of what effect the break in U. S.-Cuban relations will have in this hemisphere and on the world scene.

Washington, D.C.

The hope here is that it will help solidify attitudes in the Western Hemisphere, and lead in the months ahead to joint action to guarantine the Castro regime.

There is no expectation, however, of immediate, swift hemispheric action by the Organization of American States, for example. While eight Latin American nations either have broked or have simply ceased diplomatic relations with the Castro government, all of Latin America treads warily in dealing with the Castro regime.

'Butcher' Caught, Faces Deportation

The News & Observer

Raleigh, N.C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy Friday announced the arrest in New York City of Herman Frederick Marks, described as onetime executioner for the Fidel Castro regime in Cuba and sometimes known as "The Butcher."

Kennedy said steps are being taken to deport Marks.

The New York arrest was made two days ago by Immigration Service inspectors on charges that Marks illegally entered this country from Mexico last July 22 without a proper visa, the announcement said.

ARRESTED IN N. Y.
. . . Cuba's 'Butcher.'

Sat. 1-28-61

Marks, 39, is a native of Milwaukee, Wis., who has also used the name "Fred Keller."

p. 2

He lost his American citizenship by joining up with Castro.

According to Immigration Service records, Marks left the United States in January 1958 to join the Castro forces fighting in Cuba.

He rose to the rank of captain and was reported to have subsequently become the security officer at La Cabana fortress in Havana, supervising the multiple executions which were carried out there after the Castro forces took the capital city.

Officials said Marks got the name of "The Butcher" after reputedly participating in the execution of more than 200 Cuban opponents of the Castro government.

Marks lost his American citizenship for his military service in Cuba under an expatriation certificate issued by the U. S. consul in Havana in September 1959, and approved by the State Department in December of that year.

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CUBA

He Must Have Gone Crazy, Plane Hijacker's Wife Says

The Miami Herald

By ERWIN POTTS
Herald Staff Writer

A Cuba-born Miami mother of two learned Wednesday that her husband was the man who pulled off what may be the biggest skyway theft in history.

The FBI said the real name of the man who hijacked a 3.5-million-dollar Eastern Air Lines plane Tuesday was Wilfredo Roman Oquendo, 36, a former Miami Beach hotel waiter.

Thurs 7-27-61

Oquendo, who boarded the plane here as Jose Marin, left his 30-year-old wife and two small children behind.

"He wanted us to go back to Cuba with him, and it made him mad when we refused," said Mrs. Ofelia Oquendo. "So he went by himself."

"He loved the United States very much until about six months ago, when he suddenly turned against it," she sobbed. "I just can't understand why.

Miami Fla

"He shouldn't have left us like this," she said. "But he wasn't a bad man. He must have gone crazy."

"He left me nothing but a stack of unpaid bills," said Mrs. Oquendo.

Mrs. Oquendo said it was about noon when she first heard that her husband was the man who had held a gun on the pilot of the plane and forced him to fly to Havana.

The Oquendos, both Cuba-born, have lived in this country 12 years, she said. He is a naturalized American citizen; she is a Cuban. They have two children, a boy, two, and girl, 10.

Mrs. Oquendo, said her husband, who worked for a time as a waiter at the Carillon Hotel, left the house Friday morning without saying where he was going.

"That's the last I saw of him," she said. "But he often went out for several days without telling me anything."

Mrs. Oquendo said her daughter cried when she heard about her father.

"Mommy, why would Daddy do a thing like that?" she cried.

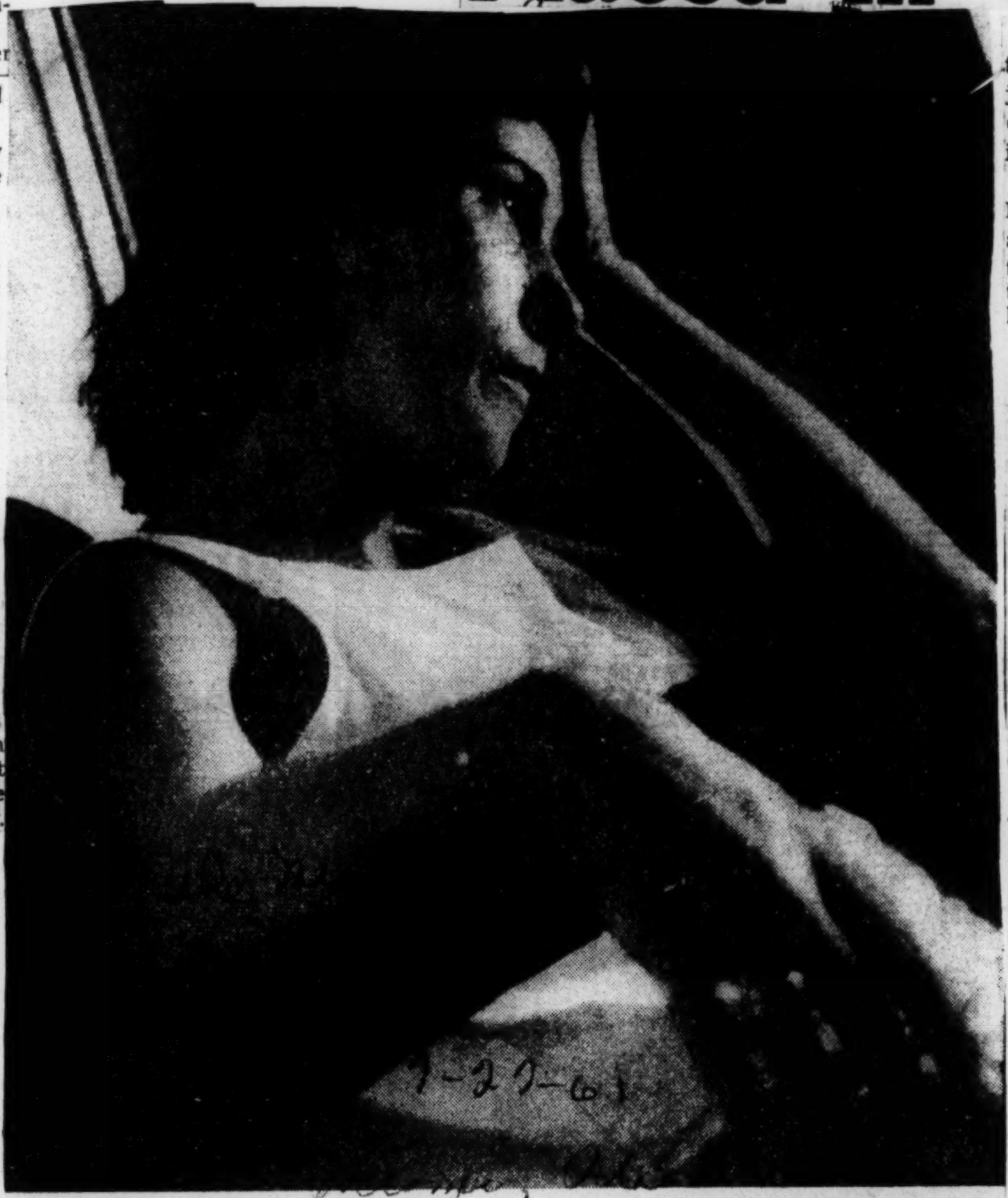
The FBI said it had reports that from 1948 to 1952 Oquendo was a member of the Cuban Secret Police under the regime of President Carlos Prio Socarras. The Oquendos have made frequent trips back to Cuba since living in the United States, the FBI said.

Mrs. Oquendo said she knew nothing about her husband's political affiliations.

"He seemed to love the United States more than was normal for somebody born in Cuba," she said. "Somebody must have changed his mind."

Wednesday afternoon the FBI charged Oquendo with enough criminal actions to put him behind bars for life if he ever returned to this country.

W. R. Oquendo
. . . named by FBI



7-27-61

—Herald Staff Photo by BILL STAPLETON

Mrs. Ofelia Oquendo, Wife of Man Who Hijacked Airliner
. . . he left her in Miami when she wouldn't go with him

By Castro Regime

Hijacked Plane Case Placed In U. N. Lap

The News and Observer

HAVANA (AP)—The Fidel Castro government placed the hijacked Eastern Air Lines plane case in the lap of the U.N. Security Council Saturday.

The decision announced by the Foreign Ministry appeared aimed at avoiding a showdown between the United States and Cuba over the fate of the $3.5 million Lockheed Electra plane.

Sun, 7-30-61
Raleigh N.C.

Charges Against U.S.

A Foreign Ministry note to the United Nations accused the United States of massing forces for an "imminent military aggression" against Cuba, using the plane incident as an excuse for its plans.

It contended that elaborate military preparations were being made in the Caribbean area under U.S. leadership and claimed these plans could set off "a conflagration of unforeseen consequences."

U. S. Comment.

In Washington, the U. S. State Department said in a statement:

"The Cuban note to the Security Council is a transparent tactic to divert attention from the actions of the Castro government in detaining a hijacked plane belonging to Eastern Air Lines.

"The United States cannot seriously countenance the charges made by the Castro government in its note to the Security Council that the United States is plotting 'imminent military aggression' because of the failure of the Cuban government to return a hijacked plane. The government of the United States is pressing its request for the immediate release of this plane through appropriate diplomatic channels. It has not as yet received a reply to the request made through the Swiss Embassy in Havana."

The Cuban note to the United Nations in an obvious reference to expected Soviet Union support, said, "Cuba is not alone."

U. S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk told a news conference Friday he expected a reply within ta, Indonesia, promised speech Friday night: "I ho[illegible] reflect in my actions the dignity of the women of Holland."

Quiet Beauty.

failed to return it. But he rejected a Castro proposal to exchange the airliner for a U. S. promise not to impound Cuban planes flown to the United States.

(The Cuban delegation which handed the note to the Security Council president at the United Nations, Ambassador Leopoldo Benites of Ecuador, did not ask for a council meeting. It did ask, however, that the note be circulated to members.

(State Department officials in Washington said there would be no comment on the Cuban note until they see the text.)

A Cuban gunman last Monday trained a pistol on the pilot of the Electra, bound from Miami to Tampa, and forced him to fly to Havana. The 32 passengers and five crewmen were released Tuesday.

At Fidel's Direction.

The note, prepard on Castro's instructions, said Cuba wished to point out a "grave risk to international peace."

It claimed that the United States has "extraordinarily increased" the size of its regular forces at the U. S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay.

But "the biggest concentrations of invasion forces are in Helvetia Ranch (Guatemala), Vieques Island (Puerto Rico) and the Panama Canal Zone," it added.

Anti-Castro Cuban forces which scrambled on Cuban shores in an abortive invasion attempt last April are generally believed to have grouped in Guatemala and jumped off from Vieques.

The note also contended that both American and anti-Castro Cuban troops were involved in the alleged Guantanamo Bay buildup.

The Cuban government, the note continued, seeks to deprive the United States of any pretext of an invasion. Accordingly, it said, Cuba has decided to "put under Security Council jurisidction the North American Electra plane so that body would decide, whatever it confirms, what should be done."

The wording failed to spell out clearly whether Castro would abide by any council decision if it should consider the case.

The Electra was the second American airliner to be hijacked and flown into Cuba. The other, a National Air Lines Convair, was taken over May 1 by a gun-wielding Cuban over the Florida Keys. The Convair and the 10 persons aboard were held only a matter of hours.

The U. S. demand that the Electra be returned was forwarded by the Swiss Embassy, which has handled American affairs in Havana since the United States broke relations with Cuba last January.

Washington authorities estimated that more than 10 Cuban planes, some hijacked and some on planned flights, have been seized in the United States and auctioned during Castro's regime.

These seizures, they contended, were by due legal process and stemmed from private citizens' financial claims against the Castro government.

18e(4) 1961
CUBA

Plan To Hijack Boat, Kill Castro Is Ended

P.3 The News and Courier Sat. 12-16-61

(Charleston) S.C.

Officer Wounds Negro

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — A young Pennsylvania Negro, speaking with a West Indies accent, hijacked a 40-foot charter boat Friday "to go to Cuba and kill Fidel Castro," but a pursuing policeman shot him down with a high-powered rifle.

One bullet from officer William Leary's .30-06 Winchester struck the slender, well-built Negro in the chest and drilled through his back, grazing his spine.

Alerted by the mate of another fishing boat, police called on Coast Guard boats and helicopters to run down the San Dona, the hijacker and his two prisoners, Capt. Richard Gledhill and mate Jack Harrington.

Officers said the Negro identified himself as William Stoner, 19, of Mercersburg, Pa. He carried no papers, they said.

Lifted from the San Dona in a basket, Stoner was flown by helicopter to shore for first aid and then taken to Jackson Memorial Hospital. He left the cruiser's deck bloody and one window pierced by a bullet.

Interviewed by ship-to-shore telephone, Gledhill said Stoner told him that he wanted to go to Cuba to kill Prime Minister Castro "because Castro had killed some of his friends."

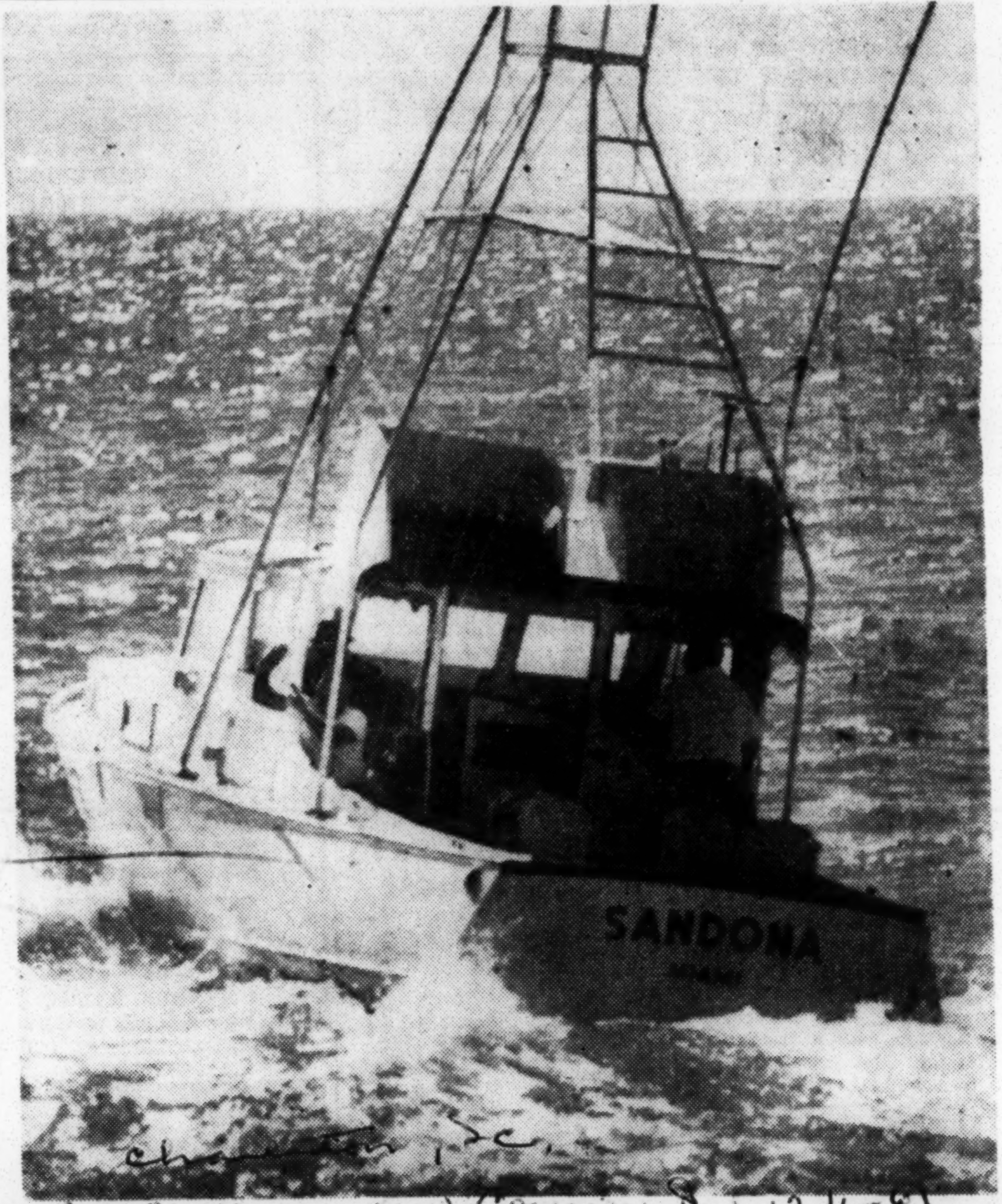
"The man told us he was originally from Pennsylvania, but didn't give the city," Gledhill said. He added that neither he nor Harrington was hurt, "but he threatened to kill us if we did not cooperate."

Bob Lowenthal, mate of the fisherman Reward II, sounded the alarm. Lowenthal said he saw the hijacker point a pistol at Gledhill and Harrington and told them, "Get going, and I'm not kidding."

Other boatmen at the docks thought Lowenthal was kidding when he told them what he had seen. Then he called police.

When the Coast Guard helicopter neared the San Dona, the pilot reported the captain waved him away, as though the gunman had threatened to shoot if there was interference.

Then a Coast Guard boat closed in and officer Leary trained the telescopic sights of his rifle on the hijacker and pulled the trigger.



Charleston, S.C.

P.3 The News and Courier Sat. 12-16-61

(AP Wirephoto)

HIJACKED CHARTER BOAT

Capt. Richard Gledhill (At Left) Waves At Helicopter

Negro Hijacker's Attempt To Slay Castro Smashed

The Montgomery Advertiser

P 4 B

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 12-16-61

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — A young Pennsylvania Negro, speaking with a West Indies accent, hijacked a 40-foot charter boat Friday "to go to Cuba and kill Fidel Castro," but a pursuing policeman shot him down with a high-powered rifle.

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Text of Message Sent to Nikita from Kennedy

The Times-Picayune
18e(4)
New Orleans, La.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Following is the text of a message from President Kennedy to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, made public Tuesday night by the White House:

Mr. Chairman:

You are under a serious misapprehension in regards to events in Cuba. For months there has been evident and growing resistance to the Castro dictatorship. More than 100,000 refugees have recently fled from Cuba into neighboring countries. Their urgent hope is naturally to assist their fellow Cubans in their struggle for freedom. Many of these refugees have fought alongside Dr. Castro agai ntsthe Batista dictatorship; among them are prominent leaders of his own original movement and government.

Wed 4-19-61

These are unmistakable signs that Cubans find intolerable the denial of democratic liberties and the subversion of the 26th of July Movement by an alien-dominated regime. It cannot be surprising that, as resistanec within Cuba grows, refugees have been using whatever means are available to return and support their countrymen in the continuing struggle for freedom. Where people are denied the right of choice, recourse to such struggle is the only means of achieving their liberties.

1.12

I have previously stated, and I repeat now, that the United States intends no military intervention in Cuba.

In the event of many military intervention by outside force we will immediately honor our obligations under the inter-American system to protect this hemisphere against external aggression. While refraining from military intervention in Cuba, the people of the United States do not conceal their admiration for Cuban patriots who wish to see a democratic system in an independent Cuba. The United States government can take no action to stifle the spirit of liberty.

I have taken careful note of your statement that the events in Cuba might affect peace in all parts of the world I trust this does not mean that the Soviet government, using the situation in Cuba as a pretext, is planning to inflame other areas of the world. I would like to think that your government has too great a sense of responsibility to embark upon an enterprise so dangerous to general peace.

I agree with you as to the desirability of steps to improve the international atmosphere.

I continue to hope that you will co-operate in opportunities now available to this end. A prompt cease-fire and peaceful settlement of the dangerous situation in Laos, co-operation with the United Nations in the Congo and a speedy conclusion of an acceptable treaty for the banning of nuclear tests would be constructive steps in this direction. The regime in Cuba could make a similar contribution by permitting the Cuban people freely to determine their own freedom by democratic processes and freely to co-operate with their Latin American neighbors.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that you should recognize that free people in all parts of the world do not accept the claim of historical inevitability for the Communist revolution.

What your government believes is its own business; what it does in the world is the world's business. The great revolution in the history of man, past, present and future, is the revolution of those determined to be free.

John F. Kennedy.

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3 Americans Get 10 Years in Cuba For 'Espionage'

New York Herald Tribune
New York
Wed. 1-11-61 P.1

Cubans Said to Down Own Plane As Invasion Jitters Continue Apace

By United Press International

HAVANA, Jan. 10. — The Cuban government today sentenced three Americans to ten-year jail terms on charges of espionage and ordered a fourth deported.

The men convicted and sentenced were Edmund K. Taranske, thirty, of New York City; Daniel L. Carswell, forty-two, of Eastchester, N. Y., and Eustice Dan Brunet, thirty-four, of Baltimore. The fourth man, Mario Nordio, an Italian-born American from New York, was deported.

Meanwhile, it was indicated that jittery Cuban anti-aircraft gunners, their nerves frayed after ten days of 'round-the-clock watches against "imminent invasion," had shot down one of their own air force liaison planes.

[The novelty of watching for an enemy that never comes seemed to be wearing thin among Cubans, The Associated Press reported. There were signs Premier Fidel Castro may soon announce the strength of his people's army has frightened off American aggressors.

Rains Hamper Gunners

[A fierce rainstorm lashed Cuba today and chill winds from the north sprayed breaking waves on guns and militiamen posted along the coast in Mr. Castro's invasion alert. The water soaked artillery batteries and other Communist-built armament dug in along Havana's seafront drive and made their crews miserable. High seas broke over the drive and heavy showers filled foxholes and trenches.

[Cuban propaganda outlets continued to assert that the United States plans to invade this island nation before President Eisenhower turns over the White House to President-elect John F. Kennedy Jan. 20.]

One-Day Trial

The Americans sentenced today for espionage were arrested last Sept. 15 along with an American Embassy secretary, Mrs. Marjorie Lennox, twenty-six, of San Francisco. They were accused of "spying" on the activities of the Communist New China News Agency (Hsinhua).

Mrs. Lennox was subsequently released and left Cuba Sept. 17 at the government's request. It was alleged the "plotters" used her suburban Vedado apartment to tape-record the conversations of the Red Chinese.

It was disclosed today that a military tribunal convicted the four men Dec. 17 after a one-day trial, but their sentencing was held up because of the year-end holidays.

Government sources said "evidence" against the group consisted of wire-tapping devices and other technical material. Specifically, they were accused of having taped a conversation between Red Chinese in San Juan, P. R., and the New China News Agency offices in downtown Havana.

D.12

Regarding the aircraft incident, the government press said in a terse announcement that two officers and a civilian had been killed in the unexplained crash of a twin-engined Cessna plane near the Varadero airfield.

New York
Wed. 1-11-61

The men were listed only as having "died in the line of duty." The Communist daily "Hoy" described the incident as follows:

"In tragic circumstances, doubly painful, three members of the revolution died . . . the victims of a painful confusion due to zeal to perform revolutionary duties and the desire no tto waste a single minute in the tasks required by the fatherland and the revolution."

Identified as the victims of the crash due to "painful confusion" were Capt. Martin Klein, 2d Lt. Heriberto Martin Guzman and Osvaldo Sanchez Cabrera. The latter was not further identified.

Guerrilla Training

GUATEMALA, Jan. 10 (AP). —Detachments of Guatemala's regular army are getting intensive guerrilla tactical training at Retalhuleu near the Pacific coast of Guatemala, the defense ministry said today.

United States officers are at the Retalhuleu base in their normal roles as Guatemalan army advisers, Defense Minister Enrique Peralta Azurdia said. He denied that the base is being used to train guerrilla fighters against the Fidel Castro regime in Cuba.

"There are no aggressive intentions in connection with the activities at Retalhuleu," he said. "They are just routine activities by the Guatemalan army.

"In connection with the presence of U. S. officers, it should be remembered that American military and air missions are in Guatemala and normally give valuable advice to our army."

Cuban Indicted In U.S. Court For Invasion

The Commercial Appeal

Violation Of Neutrality Law Charged To Senator Under Batista

Tues 4-11-61
Memphis Tenn.
P.7

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, April 10. — Rolando Masferrer Rojas, an exiled Cuban senator in the former Batista regime, was indicted in Miami Monday on charges of planning an abortive invasion of Cuba last October, the Justice Department announced.

18e(4)

Masferrer, who was arrested Saturday, was charged with violating the United States neutrality laws by outfitting and sending a military expedition to Cuba on Oct. 4 in an effort to overthrow the Fidel Castro regime.

Three Americans Killed

The Castro government apprehended the landing force and executed three Americans in the group.

Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy announced the indictment of Masferrer in Washington. He said it named seven other persons, including several Cuban exiles, as co-conspirators.

One of them, Armentino Seria Perez, was killed in the invasion attempt.

Masferrer is hated by both pro and anti-Castro Cubans.

The State Department previously asked the Justice Department to take him into custody because his continued presence in the United States "is prejudicial to the national interests from the point of view of our foreign relations."

Anti-Castro groups in the United States have been trying to get the 42-year-old former millionaire out of the Miami area for some time. They feared he would become identified with their movements to overthrow the Castro regime.

If convicted, Masferrer faces a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

He currently is in a Miami hospital undergoing examination for a heart ailment.

He was accused specifically of soliciting $2,000 from Anselmo Aliegro, a former minister in the Batista regime, to buy rifles and 12,000 rounds of ammunition in Miami.

Other Conspirators

Masferrer and a Cuban identified only as Fernandez then hired four boat captains to transport the expedition, it continued. The boats allegedly sailed from Miami about Sept. 26. According to the Justice Department, only one boat actually landed.

Masferrer fled Cuba on a private yacht when Castro took over in 1959. He was paroled by the United States Immigration Service shortly after his arrival in this country. Batista has accused him of making off with 30 million dollars.

In addition to Perez, Aliegro and Fernandez, the following were named as co-conspirators: Franklin J. Williams, an American who piloted the one boat which reached Cuba; Horacio Canizares, Santiago Alvarez and a man identified only as Cartaya.

The executions of the three Americans in the expeditionary force were widely publicized at the time. They were Dale Thompson of Mooringport, La., Bobby Fuller of Miami and Tony Zarba of Queen City, Texas.

CUBA REFUGEE AID IS OUTLINED HERE

The N.Y. Times

New York, N.Y.

J.S. Official Says 20,000 Are Registered in Florida and Total Will Reach 32,000

Sat. 3-25-61

By WILL LISSNER

The Commissioner of Social Security said yesterday that aid to Cuban refugees in Florida was being provided at a rate in the best traditions of the United States as a "humanitarian sanctuary."

P8

18e(4)

The Federal official, William L. Mitchell, told 300 representatives of 100 organizations at the annual meeting of the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference at the Plaza Hotel that 20,000 Cuban refugees had registered so far at the Federal center in Dade County.

C5

More are being registered at the rate of 300 a day and it is likely that the total will reach 32,000 or more, Mr. Mitchell said.

About 2,000 refugees have been resettled elsewhere, and new homes are being found at the rate of 125 a week, he said. Last week 155 were resettled.

More than 3,400 families had qualified for financial assistance by March 16 and had received nearly $200,000, mostly in monthly payments.

Per capita payments are being made to Miami schools to meet a substantial share of the extra costs to educate refugee students, he said, and the University of Miami has been given funds to finance President Kennedy's $75,000 grant for refugee scholars.

Unaccompanied children are being placed in temporary group-care shelters and many have been taken in by relatives and foster homes.

President Kennedy, in a message read by Angier Biddle Duke, chief of protocol of the State Department and president of the conference, called for a United States immigration policy "free from any taint of racism or discrimination."

The President urged a widespread revision of immigration policy to be "keyed to the tasks we face in connection with every aspect our rapidly changing world."

"The emergence of new nations in Asia and Africa, the assumption of power by any totalitarian tyranny, the cries for assistance when disaster strikes, all call for the best in our American traditions," Mr. Kennedy said.

Hyman H. Bookbinder, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations spoke at the morning session. He said that the parent organization of American labor "believes that America is big enough and can be economically healthy enough to do much more than it is doing to provide a home for some of those seeking refuge and security and freedom."

Senator Philip A. Hart, Democrat of Michigan, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees, urged the conferees to direct their energies to making clear "how our national origins approach to screening individuals burdens our efforts to live in the world community."

U.S. Asks Court Bar Questions On Castro Foes in Miami Area

The New York Times

18e(4)

Judges in General Sessions Halt Line of Testimony in Molina Trial

New York

By PETER KIHSS

An unidentified United States agency has asked that questions about activities in the Miami area by Cubans seeking the overthrow of Premier Fidel Castro be barred in a trial under way here.

Fri. 3-24-61

The agency's intervention became known while, independently, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee called yesterday for a Congressional investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency. Richard Gibson, acting national secretary of the committee, said he based his call on Wednesday's announcement of a "Revolutionary Council" set up by the two major anti-Castro groups here, with Jose Miró Cardona to become Provisional President for a projected regime.

P 1-3

For the second successive day prosecution witnesses in the murder trial of Francisco Molina in General Sessions Court refused on constitutional grounds to say whether they had attended meetings in the Miami area in which military matters were discussed. Judge Mitchell D. Schweitzer sustained their invoking of Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination.

Assistant District Attorney Alexander Herman was authoritatively reported to have told the judge Wednesday that "an agency of the Federal Government has requested me to convey to Your Honor that no questions be permitted of this, or other witnesses, with reference to activities about which I know nothing of my own knowledge but which concern activities in the Miami area, aside from what this witness has testified so far."

Defense Protest Futile

Judge Schweitzer noted that the witness—Carlos Duquesne, 18 years old, who had come from Cuba in September, 1959, and joined the anti-Castro Student Directorate two months later—was opposing the present Cuban Government. The judge said he saw no useful purpose in probing further.

Samuel A. Neuburger, defense counsel, vainly moved for a

18-4 Cuba

The New York Times

Richard Gibson

[illegible] n refused [illegible]uestion on [illegible] attended any [illegible]uch military af- [illegible] discussed. A similar [illegible] came yesterday from Je[illegible] Artigas, 21, who said he left Cuba last August and helped organize a "Workers in Exile" movement in Florida.

Molina is on trial for the fatal shooting of a 9-year-old Venezuelan girl during a fight among Cubans in an Eighth Avenue restaurant last Sept. 21. Another witness testified yesterday that Molina, a 28-year-old Cuban, had taunted others present as "traitors sold to Yankee imperialism."

Admonition Cited

Mr. Neuburger had argued in court that he should not be limited in his cross-examination. The United States Supreme Court, he said, has admonished prosecutors that if matters harmful to the security of the country might come up, it might be better procedure ot terminate a prosecution. Otherwise, he said, it was up to the prosecution to accept responsibility for disclosure.

In the Fair Play statement, Mr. Gibson said there had been repeated reports of C. I. A. support of an anti-Castro enterprise. It hd been known, he said, that "mercenary forces have been using Florida as a training area and staging point for attacks against Cuba," and that invasion forces were being recruited in New York, Los Angeles and elsewhere. Reckless C. I. A. action, he said, could "lead this country will-nilly into a major war."

Warns U.S. Restraint 'Is Not Inexhaustible'

The Atlanta Constitution

P-1 Fri 4-21-61

By W. H. LAWRENCE

18e(4)

(Copyright 1961 by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON — President John F. Kennedy said Thursday that United States' restraint is "not inexhaustible" and that we do not intend to abandon Cuba to communism.

Atlanta, Ga.

He told the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the nation by television and radio that he would not permit the traditional inter-American policy of non-intervention to cancel or excuse a policy of non-action.

DR. CARDONA CALLS

The President spoke after the anti-Castro invasion beachhead had been crushed and after he had talked secretly at the White House Wednesday with the invasion leader, Jose Miro Cardona, president of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, and five other council members.

Miro Cardona and his associates were flown secretly to Washington from Miami, where they had been directing invasion efforts. They entered the White House by a backdoor so that their presence would not be known, and spent about 45 minutes there, 10 of them with the President. The other members of the Revolutionary Council in attendance were Antonio Verona, Justo Carrillo, Antonio Maceo, Manuei Ray, and Carlos Hevia.

U.S. READY TO ACT

Qualified administration sources said the aim of Kennedy's speech was to warn the government of Premier Fidel Castro and its Communist supporters abroad that this nation would not tolerate any large Communist built-up of arms in Cuba and that it would not tolerate summary executions of U.S. citizens by the Cuban regime.

Unlike earlier pronouncements, Kennedy did not rule out the possibility that the U.S. would act, alone if need be, with armed intervention if convinced that its own security interests were being endangered.

P-18

"Let the record show that our restraint is not inexhaustible," he said. "Should it ever appear that the inter-American doctrine of non-interference merely conceals or excuses a policy of non-action—if the nations of this hemisphere should fail to meet their commitments against outside Communist penetration—then I want it clearly understood that this government will not hesitate in meeting its primary obligations which are to the security of our own nation."

The Atlanta Constitution

Kennedy did not imply that the time for possible unilateral U.S. action was at hand on the basis of the present situation in Cuba. He referred to the future, with the phrase "should that time ever come." A high official said there was no intention at present to ask a quick judgment by the Organization of American States against the Castro regime.

Fri 4-21-61

SPEAKS FROM TEXT

The President spoke to the 1,000 editors and their guests in the Statler-Hilton Hotel for barely 15 minutes from a prepared text, which had been completed less than an hour before.

Atlanta, Ga.

The President acknowledged that news from Cuba in the last 24 hours had "grown worse instead of better." It was understood that Cardona had requested Wednesday's White House conference when it became clear the small beachhead of anti-Castro forces could not hold out against the tank fire from the Communist-equipped Castro army.

MANY ESCAPE TRAP

Informed sources said that the small beachhead established on Monday had grown to perhaps 1,200 men and, of these, a considerable number escaped with supplies and equipment to the Escambray Mountains to join other guerrilla forces there.

No one here could say with authority how many anti-Castro Cubans had fallen in the fighting for the beachhead. But it was emphasized that the force committed to forcing the small beachhead and bringing supplies to the guerrillas never approached the 5,000-man

figure originally reported by some Cuban sources.

18e(4) 1961 C U BA

Cuban Consul Quits, or Gets Fired

The Washington Post

PARIS, Oct. 12—Blasting Fidel Castro's "brand of communism," Cuba's Consul General here said today that he had quit to go to the United States and join an anti-Castro movement.

P.A12

Eduardo Maya Aroco charged in a statement that the Cuban Premier has used his diplomatic posts "to carry on Communist subversive and propaganda activities under the guidance and direction of Moscow."

Fri. 10-13-61

He denounced Castro as a "Communist figurehead" shortly after the Cuban Embassy here announced the diplomat's dismissal for "treasonable contacts" with the U. S. Embassy. The Cuban Embassy press statement called the firing a "dishonorable discharge."

Maya Aroca maintained he had resigned because "I no longer want to associate myself with Castro's brand of communism."

The U. S. Embassy later issued a statement saying that Maya Aroca "was granted an immigration visa to the United States on Oct. 4, 1961, on the basis that he was resigning from the Cuban Foreign Service.

Washington [illegible]

"He stated that his intention was to leave for the United States very soon with his wife, a United States citizen."

Washington Post P.A12 Fri. 10-13-61

United Press International

Cubans Get Cold Reception

Bundled up against the unaccustomed cold, these Cuban youngsters touring the Soviet Union inspect the old Russian cruiser, Aurora, at Leningrad. The Aurora fired the first shots of the 1917 Revolution and is now maintained by the Soviet government as a floating museum. Second from left in the picture is Fidelito Castro, son of the Cuban Premier. Pedro Hernando Diaz, is at left, and Buenaventura Brian Rodriguez, is at right. Others were not identified.

U.S. Exiles Helping Castro Brew Racial Trouble

By JACK LOTTO

Radio Havana is getting two new U. S. "stars" to broadcast anti American propaganda.

One is Robert A. Taber, a convicted kidnaper and bandit who was a radio newsman (CBS) before organizing what turned out to be a big pro - Communist, pro - Castro front.

The other is Robert liams,of Monroe, N. C. is wanted by the F. on a kidnaping indic and warrant. Williams i ardent exponent of arm Negroes to battle whites.

The two "exiles" are cooperating wholeheartedly with the Red Cuban government's efforts to encourage racial troubles in the U. S.

Taber and Williams received a warm welcome in Castroland when they fled from the U. S.

Taber skipped when a former Cuban diplomat testified before Congress that Castro's money was behind the formation of the heavily Red-infiltrated "Fair Play for Cuba Committee."

Taber had previously sworn under oath that no Cuban financing was involved in setting up the nationwide committee. This group does the bulk of the propaganda work in the U. S. to popularize Cuba among Negroes, and to picture Cuba as a Negro paradise, which it is not.

If there are any Americans who still cling to the notion that Castro is not a Communist, the official world Communist organ, "World Marxist Review," should set their stubborn doubts to final rest.

This journal has a report in its current issue by Blas Roca, the boss of the Cuban Communist Party, on how the Reds are destroying the last remnants of freedom on that blood-soaked island.

In this article, Roca describes Castro as "Comrade Fidel Castro."

The phrase "Comrade" is never used by Reds to describe non-party members, especially in an important official publication directed at Communists.

Additionally, the cover of this periodical, carries a full page announcement by Castro on the formation of the monthly publication "Cuba Socialista" (Socialist Cuba).

On the managing council of the magazine are Blas Roca, Castro and the editor of "Hoy," the official Communist Party newspaper of Cuba.

Castro says that the "basic aims" of the new journal are to "popularize the experience of the Cuban revolution," and to "study, from the standpoint of Marxist theory, the various aspects of the struggle for Socialism" (Communism).

The flight of Williams to Cuba, meanwhile, spawned a new organization called the "Monroe Defense Committee," to collect money and stir Negro-white animosity and anti - American propaganda throughout the world.

Among the sponsors of this committee are such known Communists as Dr. Oakley C. Johnson, a New York State Communist Party committeeman. Victor Perlo, a writer for the Communist Party newspaper, "The Worker," is another sponsor, along with Holland Roberts, of San Francisco, one - time director of a pro-Communist training school. Others are Broadway actors Ruby Dee and Ossie Davis, who tried to help save the executed atomic spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The Monroe Defense Committee is planning to organize a cavalcade of trucks and cars to go to Monroe on Thanksgiving Day, supposedly to take food and other necessities to the Negro community.

Affiliated with this committee are those who have openly advocated violence and collected money in Los Angeles, New York City, and other places, for guns for the Southern Negroes.

A. J. Muste, of New York, is also a sponsor. The F. B. I. has described Muste as the head of the largest leftwing pacifist group in the U. S.

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King Features Syndicate

18e(4) 1961

CUBA

PRESIDENT BARS USING U.S. FORCE TO OUST CASTRO

The New York Times
New York P. 1

AID TO CONTINUE

Thurs. 4-13-61

But Kennedy Opposes Rebel Attacks From This Country

Transcript of news conference and summary, Page 18.

By E. W. KENWORTHY
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12—President Kennedy gave a firm pledge today that the United States armed forces would not intervene in Cuba "under any conditions" to help bring about the downfall of Premier Fidel Castro.

Furthermore the President said at his news conference that the Government would do everything possible "to make sure that there are no Americans involved in any [anti-Castro] actions inside Cuba." [Question 1, Page 18.]

The President was equally positive when asked whether the United States would oppose any attempt by Cuban exiles "to mount an offensive against Castro from this country."

"I would be opposed to mounting an offensive," the President replied. [Question 18.]

[At the United Nations, a dozen Latin-American nations decided Wednesday to introduce a noncommittal resolution dealing with Cuba's charges of aggression against the United States. It would call on the Latin-American countries to help settle the dispute by peaceful means.]

Landing Forces Not Covered

The President did not say whether the Government would take action to prevent the departure from this country of small landing forces of Cuban exiles bent on overthrowing Premier Castro and setting up a democratic government.

The President indicated by indirection that he would continue the Eisenhower policy of supplying aid and military training to refugee groups that had no connection with the Cuban dictatorial regime of former President Fulgencio Batista.

In other areas of foreign policy, the President made these observations:

¶ The United States is opposed under present conditions to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations, is determined to meet its commitment to the Nationalist Government on Taiwan and supports that Government's membership in the United Nations. These points, the President said, he had made "very clear" to Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain in their talks here last week. (Question 4.)

¶ The President was hopeful that the Soviet Government would give an answer "this week" to proposals put forward by Britain on a cease-fire in Laos. (Question 7.)

¶He thought the satisfactory solution of the boundary dispute between Poland and Germany should be part of an over-all German peace treaty. (Question 14.)

P. 6

¶To the best of his knowledge neither the Dutch nor the Indonesians had asked the United States to employ its good offices to settle the dispute over Netherlands New Guinea and "it is rather difficult for the United States to offer its good offices unless we were asked. (Question 20.)

New York

Dispute Is Unresolved

There is an unresolved dispute within the Administration over whether clandestine aid should be given to Cuban refugees plotting the overthrow of Premier Castro. The Charter of the Organization of American States specifically forbids intervention, direct or indirect, in the internal and external affairs of any member state.

There is also a question of Federal law, as well as international treaty, involved. The Neutrality Act prohibits the preparation on United States soil of military or naval expeditions against a nation with which the United States is at peace.

President Kennedy made it clear that the Government would move against any invasion attempts from the United States by refugees formerly associated with President Batista and intent on re-establishing "a Batista-like regime." He cited the indictment in Florida two days ago of Rolando Masferrer Rojas, a Batista supporter, for conspiracy to violate The Neutrality Act. (Question 1).

The President was less clear when asked whether the Neutrality Act and the O. A. S. treaty did not bar the Government from giving arms to any anti-Castro group here.

"There is a revolutionary committee here which is, of course, extremely anxious to see a change of government in that country. * * * Mr. Castro enjoyed some support here in the United States and received some assistance when he was attempting to carry out his revolution."

Campaign Stand Recalled

This seemed to indicate President Kennedy's intention to continue assistance to the revolutionary committee headed by Dr. José Miró Cardona. Such a decision, it was noted, would be consistent with his statements during the Presidential campaign.

On Oct. 21, the Democratic candidate said, "we must attempt to strengthen the non-Batista democratic anti-Castro forces in exile and in Cuba itself." But on another occasion he also said that, in strengthening these forces, "we cannot violate international law."

The President was positive on another point today. In line with an assertion in a pamphlet by the State Department last week that the United States favored the social objectives initially proclaimed by the Castro regime, the President said:

"We do not intend to take any action with respect to the property or other economic interests which American citizens formerly held in Cuba, other than formal and normal engotiations with a free and independent Cuba." (Question 1.)

This plainly meant that the United States would not ask the return of the property, but only prompt and fair compensation prescribed by international law.

When asked whether he thought Dr. Castro was "personally a Communist," the President said he did not wish to characterize the Cuban Premier. He observed, however, that Dr. Castro had appointed "a great many Communists to high positions" and had associated himself "most intimately with the Sino-Soviet bloc." (Question 3.)

Dr. Varona Comments

Asked for comment on President Kennedy's remarks, Dr. Manuel Antonio de Varona, coordinator general of the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front, said here last night, in Spanish:

"We have repeatedly said that we are not thinking of invading Cuba from any point, and least of all from the United States. The fight will be produced inside Cuba by Cubans themselves.

"Notwithstanding, it ought to be realized that the fight is not only that of Cubans, but we need the aid of democrats of all countries, especially the United States. The fight of democracy against communism is being waged in Cuba in stopping the Communists in Cuba we are preventing the loss of [Latin] America and the United States."

Dr. Varona is a member of the new Revolutionary Council, headed by Dr. José Miró Cardona. Dr. Miró Cardona declined comment on President Kennedy's statements.

Masferrer Asks Injunction

MIAMI, April 12 (UPI)—Senor Masferrer sought an injunction in Federal Court today to free him from the custody of immigration officials. He was taken into custody by the service Saturday when his immigration parole was revoked.

A United States grand jury Monday returned an indictment against Senor Masferrer charging him with violation of the United States Neutrality Act by plotting an abortive invasion of Cuba last October.

The granting of the injunction would allow a United States Marshal to serve the warrant based on the indictment and Senor Masferrer could go free on bond, providing he raised the $1,000 bail.

U.S. Vows No Invasion Of Cuba

Atlanta Constitution
Thurs. 4-13-61 P. 1
Atlanta Ga

By E. W. KENWORTHY

Copyright 1961 by the New York Times Co.

WASHINGTON—President John F. Kennedy gave a firm pledge Wednesday that U.S. armed forces would not intervene in Cuba "under any conditions" to help bring about the downfall of Premier Fidel Castro.

18e(4)

Furthermore, the President said that the government would do everything possible "to make sure that there are no Americans involved in any (anti-Castro) actions inside Cuba."

Administration taking steps to case employment beyond recovery from recession. Page 2.

The President was equally positive when asked "whether this government will oppose any attempt (by Cuban exiles) to mount an offensive against Castro from this country."

"I would be opposed to mounting an offensive," the President replied.

The President did not say whether the government would take action to prevent the departure from this country of small landing forces of Cuban exiles bent on overthrowing Premier Castro and setting up a democratic government.

But he indicated that he would continue the Eisenhower policy of supplying aid and military training to refugee groups that had no connection with the dictatorial regime of former President Fulgencio Batista.

In other areas of foreign policy, the President made these observations:

1. The United States is opposed under present conditions to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations, is determined to meet its commitment to the government on Formosa, and supports that government's membership in the United Nations. All these points he had made "very clear" to British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan in their talks here last week.

The Atlanta Constitution

2. The President was hopeful that the Soviet government would give an answer "this week" to proposals put forward by Great Britain on the timing of a cease-fire in Laos.

P. 8 18e(4)

3. He thought the satisfactory solution of the boundary line between Poland and Germany should be part of an over-all German peace treaty.

Thurs 4-13-61

4. To the best of his knowledge neither the Dutch nor the Indinesians had asked the United States to employ its good offices to settle the dispute between them over Netherlands New Guinea, and "It is rather difficult for the United States to offer its good offices unless we were asked."

There is an unresolved dispute within the administration over whether clandestine aid should be given Cuban refugees plotting the overthrow of Premier Castro. The charter of the Organization of American States specifically proscribes intervention, direct or indirect, in the internal and external affairs of any member state.

Atlanta Ga

There is also a question of federal law, as well as international treaty, involved. The Neutrality Act prohibits the preparation on American soil of military or naval expeditions against a nation with which the United States is at peace.

Those who want to continue and increase the aid argue that the anti-Castro groups are not only fighting for Cuban freedom but leading the attack against the spread of pro-Communist Castroism in the hemisphere, and therefore deserve American help.

Those officials who oppose the supplying of arms, money and military instruction argue that the United States cannot be in the position of violating treaties,

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Cuba Mess Deals U.S. a Body Blow

The Atlanta Constitution

P-1 4-21-61 Fri

Atlanta, Ga

By WALLACE CARROLL

Copyright 1961 by the New York Times Co.

WASHINGTON—The setback to the anti-Castro forces in Cuba was recognized here Thursday night as a damaging blow to the United States in its relations with the rest of the world.

Among high officials of the Kennedy administration there was willingness to concede privately that a serious miscalculation had been made.

15e (4)

U. S. SANCTION

After days of confusion, the nature of that miscalculation had become apparent. Several hundred Cuban exiles were permitted by the United States to carry out landings in Cuba in order to take supplies to the resistance forces there. This strictly limited operation, however, was so magnified by rumor, propaganda and international controversy that it seemed to the world a major military operation under U. S. sponsorship to overthrow Fidel Castro.

The efects of the resulting fiasco were being appraised here in this way:

1. The Castro regime has presumably been strengthened. Castro himself could boast to his people, the hemisphere and the world that he had survived an invasion that had U.S. support.

BOAST TO KREMLIN

2. Premier Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union has been able to pose as the protector of small nations. Because of his well-timed threat to aid the Castro regime, his diplomats and propagandists would be able to boast for years to come that the United States was deterred by fear of Soviet power.

3. The reviving confidence of this country's Allies in its qualities of leadership has been shaken. In Allied embassies Thursday there was a feeling of shock at what had happened.

The Atlanta

4. The momentum that President John F. Kennedy was gaining in his foreign policy has been checked. Old feelings against "Yankee intervention" were stirred in the hemisphere and a division occurred among the delegations of the American republics at the United Nations. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, who was beginning to take a kindlier view of U.S. policy, condemned the supposed intervention. Mobs fanned anti-American sentiment in many parts of the world.

18e4

In short, the feeling here is that the repercussions could hardly have been worse if the President had sent the Marines into Cuba.

Cuba

How did all this come about?

4-21-61 Fri

DEVELOPED UNDER IKE

A plan to help the anti-Castro exiles establish a sizable beachhead in Cuba was deevloped in the Central Intelligence Agency during the Eisenhower administration.

Atlanta Ga.

The planning and preparations went forward for months with official sanction under the general supervision of a deputy director, Richard M. Bissell Jr. the exiles were trained in landing operations, guerrilla tactics and communications, and their leaders were encouraged to believe that the United States would enable them to get ashore under favorable conditions.

This project had gained considerable momentum by the time Kennedy became President.

The essential elements of this plan were put into effect this week

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Bombs Climax 2 Bitter Weeks Of Castro Woe

The Commercial Appeal

By United Press International

Memphis Tenn.

The bombing of Cuban military installations by fliers of Fidel Castro's own Air Force marks the culmination of the two most bitter weeks of his regime but it was not the start of an invasion by anti-Castro exiles.

Apr. 4-16-61

It was a mark of the "internal combustion" building up within Cuba.

A18e4

The bombings represented the peak of frustration on the part of those Cubans who have recognized the advent of communism in their country and are the first to oppose it actively.

Was Well-Planned Attack

But this was not any spur-of-the-moment adventure.

It seems obvious the three planes took off from three separate bases. Yet the pilots had a co-ordinated plan to convert what the commanders assumed to be a routine B-26 dawn patrol into simultaneous attacks on three targets.

Castro's mobilization of his 300,000-man militia marks the fourth time in less than a year he has called the nation to arms to ward off "invasion." No such invasion occurred in the past. The main effect was a severe strain on Cuba's harassed economy.

But it is small wonder that Castro is alarmed in light of the events of the past two weeks. Here is part of the record:

Two of his key officials defected. Jose Pardo Llada, Cuba's top propagandist, and Juan Orta, the chief executive aide in the premier's office, went into political exile—Pardo fleeing to Spain and Orta taking refuge in the Venezuelan embassy in Havana.

Other Jolts For Castro

Friday night Cuba's two famous flying brothers, the Verdaguers — Roberto and Guilllermo — appeared in Jacksonville, Fla., and sought asylum. They had been the first Cuban pilots to fly jet planes.

Oscar Abello, head of Cuba's Maritime Development Commission, announced his defection in Montreal, where he was conducting a case aimed at acquiring for Castro seven ships bought during the Bastista regime.

The most striking incidents before yesterday's bombings were the burning of the big El Encanto department store in Havana and La Comercial department store in Santiago.

Blow To Castro

The Commercial Appeal

Two Of Attacking Planes Land In Florida—Seven Killed In Havana

Memphis Tenn.

By HAROLD K. MILKS

Associated Press Staff

HAVANA, April 15.—Pilots of Prime Minister Fidel Castro's Air Force revolted Saturday and attacked three of the Cuban regime's key air bases with bombs and rockets.

Apr. 4-16-61

Two of the light bombers, World War II B-26s, landed in Florida a few hours after the attack and one pilot said he and three fellow aviators had been planning to escape Cuba for months and decided to teach Castro's intelligence agents "a lesson" on the way out.

18e4

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One bomber landed at Miami's International Airport. The other B-26 landed at Boca Chica Naval Air Station, Key West.

Castro's regime charged the United States with "direct responsibility" for the dawn attacks on Havana's Camp Libertad, Santiago's main airfield, and Air Force headquarters at San Antonio de los Banos.

Prelude To Invasion?

The government, warning the attacks might be prelude to an invasion, mobilized all troops and militia units, including women's organizations.

Officials said seven persons were killed and 24 wounded in the Havana attack and five were wounded in Santiago. The wounded included seven civilians and Commandante Universo Sanchez, a top-ranking rebel army official.

One of the two planes that landed in Florida was badly shot up. What happened to the other defecting pilots was not known, but Cuban informants claimed two of the three planes that attacked Santiago took refuge at the United States Naval Base at Guantanamo. The base commander denied this.

In New York, Dr. Jose Miro Cardona, president of the exiled Cuban Revolutionary Council, said the attacks were carried out by Cuban Air Force pilots who struck "an heroic blow for Cuban freedom."

"The council has been in contact with and has encouraged these brave pilots."

Regardless of where the attackers came from, they struck the first major military blow at Castro's regime in a sabotage-filled week that saw bombings and arson throughout Cuba.

Roaring in low over Havana, the first attacking plane—or planes—blasted the heavily defended militia training center at Camp Libertad.

Their main target was munitions dumps, including five huge trailer trucks loaded with ammunition intended for defense against possible invasion.

Many Watch Attack

Hundreds of Havana residents watched as the bombers dropped strings of bombs.

Castro's militiamen fought back with Czech antiaircraft guns lining Camp Libertad and the submachine guns they carry strapped across their backs.

Despite heavy antiaircraft fire, the attacking pilots pressed home their attacks, criss-crossing the field until the munitions dumps were in flames and the ammunition trailers blasted skyward.

Some Cubans reported seeing one of the attacking planes crash into the sea in flames off Santa Fe, west of Havana

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CUBA

DISCORD IMPERILS CUBAN EXILE UNIT

The N.Y. Times

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Showdown Is Likely Today —Ad Airs Disagreements

Sat 4-29-61

By SAM POPE BREWER

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, April 28 — Definite and widening splits among Cuban exiles opposed to Premier Fidel Castro have become evident since the defeat of their invasion attempt of April 17.

A showdown is believed to be likely when the Cuban Revolutionary Council meets tomorrow in Washington.

The future of the council, a painstakingly fabricated union of Cuban exiles, is believed endangered.

Internal disagreements were given publicity today when an advertisement attacking Dr. Justo Carrillo, one of the council's seven members, appeared in a Miami Spanish-language newspaper, Diario de las Americas.

The advertisement was signed by the Movement for Recovery of the Revolution, one of the council's component groups. Dr. Carrillo represents the Montecristi movement in the council.

Withdrawal Is Likely

There is every reason to believe the Revolutionary Movement of the People will leave the council soon.

The Revolutionary Movement believes it can rebulid its underground inside Cuba within months. It refuses to accept any further North American political control or guidance. All it asks is arms and explosives to carry on its work, its members say.

New York N.Y.

If the Movement for Recovery of the Revolution also breaks with the council, nothing will be left of the council but political leaders without effective organization inside Cuba.

The Revolutionary Movement of the People and the Movement for Recovery of the Revolution are not on good terms.

The present situation represents a threat to all anti-Castro forces here that their council will fall apart.

The two restive member groups share one view. They believe they have the most active forces inside Cuba and they resent the importance that has been given to politicians in exile.

They part company over the relative importance assigned to their forces. The People's Movement has been openly resentful of the fact that it was not given a chance to coordinate its underground activities with the unsuccessful landings.

It also has been critical of the fact that Capt. Manuel Artime of the Recovery Movement was given the major military role in the invasion.

The Recovery Movement naturally approved the choice of its leader as military chief. Still it has shared the belief of the People's Movement that politicians "living comfortably installed in exile," as today's advertisement said, should take second place to those who are risking their lives daily in underground work or guerrilla warfare in Cuba.

Document Circulated

The Recovery Movement's leaders, headed by Captain Artime, circulated a document some months ago that said politicians of the past could help the new generation but could not hope to be its leaders. This thesis hits atmost of the council members and notably at the two top men, Dr. José Miro Cardona and Dr. Manuel A. de Verona.

Today's advertisement accused Dr. Carrillo of having spoken disrespectfully in a newspaper interview of Captain Artime who represeted the Recovery Movement in the council. Captain Artime, who was the council's delegate to the armed forces, has been missing since the landing at Behia de Cochinos.

"It is truly painful," the announcement said, "that in these instance in which the great Cuban family is overwhelmed in profound consternation at the loss of its best sons, those who remained comfortably installed in exile should allow themselves to stain the honor and to pass judgment on the conduct of those who risked and perhaps lost their lives so that the others might return without danger to their comma fatherland."

The wording of the statement left no doubt of the bittnerness of Captain Artime's followers toward Dr. Carrillo.

This produces a split among the major exile groups that were united March 21 only after months of negotiations.

The Revolutionary Movement of the People has always disagreed with the majority of the groups in the council. It was the last important exile organization to enter the coalition and did so only under heavy pressure from the United States. Membership in the council was made a condition of its getting help for its work in Cuba.

Since the defeat at Bahia de Cochinos, the People's Movement has again begun to dissent from the council's policies It believes United States assistance, except for material was a mistake. It believes also that the Castro regime can be overthrown only by a revolution inside Cuba organized and carried out by an extensive underground.

The council at present is said to favor United States armed intervention.

The leaders of the People's Movement have not stated their position publicly, but it is reliably known that, whatever the Recovery Movement may do he People's Movement is on he point of disowning the council and going ahead as best it can.

Council Vows to Fight On

The Cuban Revolutionary Council pledged here yesterday hat opposition to Premier Castro would "go on with evermounting force."

18e(4) 1961

CUBA

Council stalled by demonstration

The B'ham News

BY MAX HARRELSON

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 4—(AP)—The United States today accused Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro of deliberately forcing the break of U. S. Cuban relations by a strategy of harassment.

B'ham, Ala.

U. S. Ambassador James J. Wadsworth told the UN Security Council the United States had worked hard to prevent "the leaders of Cuba from choking off our friendly relations but that is what they seemed determined to do."

Wadsworth spoke shortly after the council met to consider Cuban charges that the United States is planning an invasion of Cuba. He began by referring to last night's decision by the White House to break diplomatic relations with the Castro regime.

BEFORE THE MEETING Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa told a reporter that the U. S. decision had proved the Cuban charges. Commenting on the break of relations, he said:

"It proves my charges."

AN ANTI-CASTRO demonstration broke out in the public gallery of the Security Council during the speech by Roa. The outbreak forced a recess in the council meeting.

UN guards quickly moved in on the demonstrators as they heckled the Cuban foreign minister, but when the shouting persisted the council president, president, Ambassador Omar Loutfi of the United Arab Republic, ordered a recess.

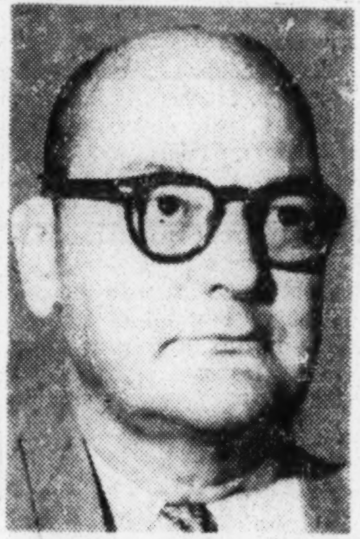
Roa had just begun presenting Cuba's charges that a UN invasion of Cuba is imminent.

Wadsworth later called the charges "false and hysterical."

He said they were a fresh reminder of "the strategy of harassment by which they brought us—I really think on purpose—to last night's decision."

"Over nearly two years," Wadsworth said, "they have piled insult upon injury to a point where our diplomacy could not function any more."

TURNING TO THE CUBAN complaint, Wadsworth said the United States would not oppose council debate even though the complaint "is totally fraudulent."



JAMES J. WADSWORTH
. . . Gives U. S. case

"The United States has nothing to hide and nothing to fear from these charges," he asserted. They are false and cannot stand the light of day. If anybody has reason to fear a debate on this question it is the Cuban leaders themselves, who have been crying 'wolf' for the past six months over an alleged 'imminent invasion' of their country by the Unted States, and thereby making themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the world."

He quoted Roa's charge, made last Saturday, that the U. S. invasion was due "within a few hours."

B'ham, Ala.

"These are his actual words," Wadsworth said. "It is the same midnight brew, dipped from the ridiculous charges by the Cuban government."

THE U. S. DELEGATE flatly denied the existence of any U. S. document stating that the U. S. government is prepared to order military intervention in Cuba. Roa had declared that his government was in possession of such a dicument. He said it had been circualted confidentally to Latin American governments.

"The United States knows of no such document," Wadsworth said. "We certainly did not originate any such document."

Wadsworth said the attacker is not the United States but Cuba.

"The weapons," he said, "are character assassinations but all those governments in the Western hemisphere whose policies the leadership in Havana does not happen to like."

He said false propaganda is not the only weapon being used by Cuba. There is an extraordinary buildup of arms in Cuba, he asserted, and there is a continuation of subversive efforts by Cuban agents in other countries of the Western Hemisphere.

"All these activities," he said, "are being carried out in an open combination with the Soviet Union and Communist China and the international Communist movement."

CUBA SUSPENDING EXIT FROM ISLAND; PERMITS CUT OFF

The N.Y. Times
New York
Sat. 1-7-61

Order Excepts Americans and Others Already Cleared for Departure Abroad

'CRISIS' TENSION GROWS

Militia Controls Key Points—More Big Guns Placed—Church Is Taken Over

By R. HART PHILLIPS
Special to The New York Times.

HAVANA, Jan. 6—The Cuban Government suspended today the issuance of exit permits to Cubans and foreign residents except Americans.

Authorities said Americans desiring to leave the island because of the break in relations between the United States and Cuba were not required to present these permits, which are issued by the military.

The measure was imposed as military preparations were accelerated to meet the "Yankee invasion," which Premier Fidel Castro has warned the people is "imminent" and will come before the Kennedy Administration takes office Jan. 20.

The new measure halts the exodus of Cubans from the island with the exception of those holding previous exit permits, which are being recognized as valid, the airline companies reported.

Many Seek to Depart

No Cubans or foreign residents have been permitted to leave Cuba without military exit permits since June, 1959, six months after the Castro regime came to power.

Despite the suspension order, long lines of Cubans waited patiently outside the criminal section of the national police in downtown Havana, where permits are issued, in an attempt to get authorization.

Many of them had obtained visas from the United States Embassy prior to the break in relations, but needed the military permit to leave the island. However, no permits were issued, according to reports.

[Cuban players on American baseball teams were assured by a Foreign Ministry official in Havana they would have "no trouble" about going to the United States to join their clubs, United Press International reported.]

Few Americans Depart

All planes leaving the José Marti International Airport today were filled with fleeing Cubans. Only a few Americans departed. Ten Americans were said to have arrived from Santiago de Cuba this morning en route to the United States.

Several thousand Cubans have been leaving the island monthly for more than a year. With the break in diplomatic relations this left an estimated total of 45,000 clamoring for visas to the United States.

Since the United States broke off relations the British Embassy has been crowded with Cubans seeking visas, particularly to Jamaica. From only a few daily the number has increased to more than 150 a day.

Meanwhile, the Government prepared to "defend Havana" against the "Yankee invasion." Troops and guns were moved into Havana and stationed at strategic points. Eight vehicle-drawn 77-mm. guns were placed in a parking lot across from a fire station on Zulueta Street in Old Havana. Other guns were being distributed throughout the city and anti-aircraft and machine guns were placed on roofs of buildings.

Militia, both men and women, guarded buildings in downtown and midtown Havana. All were armed with Czechoslovak submachine guns. The United States Embassy remained under the custody of a detachment of women militia members.

New York

Militia women took over the San Francisco Church in Old Havana and its adjoining buildings. They occupied the shops of the Catholic semimonthly magazine La Quincena, in the rear of the church, and publication is reported to be suspended.

The official Roman Catholic publication has long irritated the Government by printing letters written to Premier Fidel Castro by the church hieharchy and articles by various bishops criticizing the Cuban Government for its Communist tendencies and its close relations with the Soviet Union and Communist China.

Three Catholic seminaries in Arroyo Arenas, Santa Maria del Rosario and Santiago de las Vegas have been seized by the militia, according to reports from these small towns outside Havana. The Catholic Youth headquarters in Havana has been taken over by the militia.

The Nacional Hotel, nationalized several months ago from its American owners, was filled with militia today, all guests having been moved out.

Posters appeared on walls of buildings in Old Havana this morning bearing an excerpt from the last speech of Premier Castro reading: "We will defend every house from the roof to the cellar and when there is not a single floor left we will defend the ruins. Our fatherland or death. We will win."

In public and nationalized office buildings militia women searched those entering. In some buildings young militiamen armed with rifles rode up and down with the elevator operators.

Revolución, a semi-official newspaper, headlined a report from Moscow by Izvestia's correspondent in New York stating that "paratroopers and ships are ready for the invasion in Miami, at Nicaragua and at the Guantanamo naval base in Oriente Province."

The Government newspapers reported that women were working in many industries to taket the places of militiamen, who are on duty twenty-four hours daily in the "emergency."

In the midst of all these war preparations, children were having a holiday since was was the Day of the Three Kings. Many chieldren played in the streets with their toys. Other people went about their daily tasks as usual.

Roa Returns to Havana

Dr. Raul Roa, Foreign Minister o fCuba, left by air for Havana yesterday afternoon, vowing in apparent sincerity that an invasion of his homeland by the United States was imminent.

As he hurried toward a Cubana Airlines plane at Idlewild Airport, Dr. Roa was asked: "Honestly, do you really believe the U.S. will invade?"

"Yes," he replied, "I am sure. I always tell the truth and we have proof. I am going back to defend my country."

This eve-of-war atmosphere was noticeable in other returning passengers.

Tewnty-nine persons, including Dr. Roa, were on board when the plane took off at 3.12 P.M.

CUBA PLACES ARMS TO FIGHT 'INVASION'

The Times-Picayune p. 1

Castro Says Thrust from U.S. Imminent

New Orleans, La.

By ROBERT BERRELLEZ

HAVANA (AP) — Prime Minister Fidel Castro brought out all available weapons Thursday and placed them around his tense island nation to await what he insists is "an imminent invasion" from the United States.

18C(4)

Fri. 1-6-61

Cuba

His Cabinet kept the diplomatic door open, however, to President-elect John F. Kennedy by declaring that "responsibility for the rupture between the United States and Cuba falls entirely on the administration of President Eisenhower."

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Hundreds of militia reinforcements poured by train and bus into Santiago, capital of easternmost Oriente Province. Many moved down onto the beaches, but even greater numbers were sent northeast toward Guantanamo City and Songo, outside the U.S. Guantanamo Naval base.

INVASION FEVER

Antiaircraft, antitank and other heavy weapons sprouted all over Havana. Christmas and New Year's festivities still continued, thus the city bore a strange military-holiday air.

Weapons were placed thickly around Seafront Drive. Some antiaircraft batteries were set up not far from the almost empty U.S. Embassy building, where a dozen die-hard Cubans still stood around hopeful of getting visas for admission to the United States.

The sudden and open display of armament is apparently intended to underscore Castro's charge that a U.S. invasion is coming within two weeks, a charge ridiculed by Washington.

The appearance of the weapons heightened Cuba's invasion fever. All Cuban radio and television stations have been transmitting martial music, old Castro speeches and anti-American slogans around the clock for four days.

SKELETON STAFF

The Cabinet statement blaming the Eisenhower administration for the diplomatic break also backed Castro's charge that some U.S. Embassy personnel promoted counterrevolution and terrorism here.

The Cabinet authorized death sentences for any anti-Castro saboteurs and all who help them.

The U.S. charge d'affaires, Daniel M. Braddock, and his skeleton staff called in packers to help move equipment and files from the embassy.

As Braddock set about the moving job, 67 of his personnel arrived at West Palm Beach, Fla., after an overnight ferry trip. They said their departure from Havana was smooth and without incident. The embassy staff slept on cots placed in the ferry's eight staterooms.

The embassy offices in Havana, once bright and busy, now have the gloomy look of an abandoned house. Chairs are piled atop desks in the once-crowded visa section, where consuls were interviewing as many as 500 Cuban applicants a day last week.

PACK, WALK OUT

Only Americans with passports and problems were allowed into the building today.

Little movable property will be left when Braddock and his aides leave, after turning over to Swiss Ambassador Walter Bossi custody of the embassy and protection for remaining Americans.

Anti-Tank Gun Installed on Havana Seawall

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.
Fri. 1-6-61
p. 1

18C(4) Cuba

—AP WIREPHOTO.

CIVILIAN MILITIAMEN, barefooted as waves whip over the seawall at Havana, install a heavy artillery piece, described by some experts as an anti-tank gun, along the Cuban capital's seafront drive. Havana bristled with artillery and anti-aircraft weapons to meet what Fidel Castro said was an "imminent" invasion from the United States.

18e(4) 1961 CUBA

Ike breaks off relations with Castro's Cuba

The B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.

BY LEWIS GULICK

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 — (AP) — President Eisenhower has broken U. S. diplomatic relations with Fidel Castro's Cuban regime, declaring "the limit has now been reached . . . to what the United States in self-respect can endure."

Wed. 1-4-61

The president said, "Our sympathy goes out to the people of Cuba now suffering under the yoke of a dictator."

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The White House announcement of the break-off last night marked rock bottom in a downward plunge of U. S.-Cuban relations that started soon after Castro's capture of power two years ago. Castro's anti-U.S. attacks and his turn to the Communist camp have mounted over the months.

The bearded Cuban leader reacted to Eisenhower's statement by saying, "We are alert." He called his cabinet into emergency session, then sent a note to the U. S. Embassy guaranteeing safety of all remaining Americans.

In Moscow, Soviet officials called on the United Nations Security Council to "condemn the acts of international piracy by the United States against Cuba."

The Soviet statement claimed that "imperialist circles in the United States are clearly making use of the last weeks of the Republican government to implement their dirty intrigues against Cuba."

The White House said today the breaking of diplomatic relations with Cuba "has no effect on the status of our naval base at Guantanamo."

Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said treaty rights under which the naval station is maintained "may be abrogated without the consent of the United States."

Hagerty dictated this brief statement to emphasize this country's determination to maintain the big naval base located in Cuba:

"The termination of American diplomatic and consular relations with Cuba has no effect on the status of our naval station at Guantanamo.

"The treaty rights under which we maintain the naval station may not be abrogated without the consent of the United States."

EISENHOWER served notice last Nov. 1 that the United States "will take whatever steps may be appropriate to defend the base."

President-Elect John F. Kennedy declined comment last night at Palm Beach, Fla., on the diplomatic break. He was given advance word on the president's action.

The New York Times said today that Secretary of State Christian A. Herter asked Dean Rusk, Kennedy's choice for secretary of state, in advance whether the incoming Democratic administration wished to associate itself with the break.

P.8

(Rusk replied after consultation with Kennedy that in the absence of complete information on all the relevant factors the new administration did not feel that it could participate in the decision, a Washington dispatch to the Times added.

B'ham, Ala.

(The story said that Herter while informing Rusk of Eisenhower's decision, did not seek the advice of the leaders of the incoming administration on what should be done.)

The end to U. S.-Cuban relations had been long expected. Yet it was dramatic. The break cut Washington-Havana ties for the first time since America's fighting men had freed Cuba from Spain at the turn of the century.

The last straw snapping Washington's forebearance policy was Castro's demand, delivered to the U. S. Embassy in Havana early yesterday morning, that all but 11 of the U. S. diplomats get out of Cuba within 48 hours.

American authorities from Eisenhower down saw this as a calculated insult. And they figured the U. S. Embassy could hardly operate with only 11 men—fewer than the number of guards alone needed for the 10-story embassy building.

REPERCUSSIONS spread widely from the break-off:

In Havana the ranking U. S. diplomat, Charge D'Affaires Daniel J. Braddock, and 10 of his top aides planned to remain a few days to take care of pending matters and transfer the care of U. S. relations to Swiss Ambassador Walter Rossi. Other members of Braddock's staff were boarding a ferry sailing today for West Palm Beach, Fla.

Cuban diplomats in this country likewise were under expulsion because of the break. State Department officials said these totaled about 100, including about 10 at the Cuban Embassy in Washington and 90 at 13 Cuban consulates in other cities throughout the United States.

Castro named the Communist Czechoslovak Embassy to handle future Cuban dealings in Washington.

Castro has had no ambassador here since December, 1959. U. S. Ambassador Philip W. Bonsal left Havana last October. Most dependents of U. S. officials in Cuba have already departed under pressure of worsening relations.

The State Department urged American civilians in Cuba to leave, even though Castro has not ordered them out. The embassy in Havana figures 500 to 800 were still there. U. S. airlines were still flying into Havana.

THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL arranged to meet today in New York on Cuba's latest charge that a U. S. attack is imminent. The American delegation was primed with denials.

The Soviet news agency Tass headlined Eisenhower's action as "a new step toward aggression."

In the newly convened congress, key lawmakers generally regarded the break as inevitable.

U. S. officials did not expect any immediate chain reaction by other countries. A half dozen of the other 19 Latin American countries have already severed diplomatic ties with Cuba. Others are considering the step. Canada, on the other hand, said she would continue relations.

Washington's hope is that the rest of the hemisphere will eventually join in a concerted action quarantining Castro, and that this and pressure from oppressed Cubans inside the country will oust his dictatorship.

Castro's two years of anti-American activity has been highlighted by freewheeling accusations, growing intimacy with the Communist bloc including acceptance of arms aid and seizure of about a billion dollars worth of U. S.-owned property in Cuba."

WASHINGTON HAS reacted slowly. It repeatedly denied Castro's charges, protested his growing involvement with the Reds, withdrew economic aid, and finally ended U. S. purchases of Cuban sugar and banned shipment of American goods to Cuba.

The American Embassy staff had been kept on in Havana to hold open a channel of communication with the Castro regime, to report to Washington on Cuban developments and to grant visas to Cubans wanting to come to the United States.

U. S. officials believe Castro was angered by the U. S. reporting and by the heavy flight of Cubans to Yankeeland.

The U. S. Embassy had been granting about 1500 visas a month. The waiting list of Cubans seeking to leave for America extended into 1962 at the time of the break. About 50,000 were said to have applications on file. Suspension of the visa service yesterday caused hysteria among several hundred Cubans waiting at the embassy.

U. S. AUTHORITIES were considering a means of treating future Cuban arrivals in this country as refugees, processing them for temporary admission after they get here.

Rep. Armistead Selden Jr. (D., Ala.), chairman of the House foreign affairs subcommittee on Latin America, applauded Eisenhower's action. He said it has been ridiculous to maintain diplomatic relations with "an irresponsible government which continues to mistreat our citizens and which insults our government."

Castro man of power

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

By WILLIAM WORTHY

AFRO Foreign Correspondent

Sat. 1-7-61

HAVANA (By Cable) —On previous trips to Havana, I saw Fidel Castro several times at a distance as well as through the telescopic lens of our television camera.

But last midnight I met him face to face under the "usual unorthodox" circumstances reported by so many others.

18e4

While dozing in bed over the AFRO - AMERICAN, I got an urgent telephone call that the prime minister was downstairs in the hotel kitchen eating and talking revolution with the racially - mixed cooks and waiters.

* * *

IN LESS THAN five minutes I had descended 22 flights to the second floor and was shaking hands with the energetic bearded Cuban leader after a rather casual glance at my identification papers by his weary looking security guards.

Fidel had every right to be weary himself, because he had not been to bed for three days during an inspection tour of his beloved countryside.

Yet he gave every appearance of being fit and ready for three more sleepless days over this busy holiday weekend when Cuba celebrates the second anniversary of Castro's victory over Dictator Batista and the start of the greatest social revolution Latin America has ever attempted.

* * *

EVERY PLANE landing at Havana's airport disembarks contingents of the 600 Latins arriving to join in the festivities. This morning for example, I met Ignacio Arcya Jr., son of Venezuela's former foreign minister and ardent advocate of revolution for the rest of the Americas.

On Saturday a big dinner to be addressed by Fidel will usher out 1960, Cuba's momentous year of agrarian revolution, and will usher in the New Year, designated as the year of education. The government's goal is to wipe out illiteracy by the end of 1961.

18e4

* * *

IN ASIA AND Africa this reporter has spoken with Nehru, Nkrumah, Azikiywe Nasser and the other greats of the underdeveloped countries. After direct encounters with those impressively strong leaders whose niches in history are already assured, I thought, I was quite blase.

Never until last night have I been overwhelmed by the force of any political personality. Thirty - four-year-old Fidel Castro is a man of enormous power and magnetism. I now understand why the proud people of Cuba marvel out loud every day that this giant of the Twentieth Century should have been born on their little island.

I shall have a longer opportunity to study Castro at close range because he wrote down our hotel room numbers and promised to call the cameraman and me for several days of round the clock filming of his strenuous schedule.

BUT ONCE you have been in his presence for even a few minutes you comprehend how with no gold no industrial might, no nuclear weapons he has been able to upset the American empire and has leaped into an almost unassailable position on the world stage.

Here on Cuban soil one does not forget that just 24 months ago Castro was a hunted, hungry, exhausted outlaw ducking Batista's American - made bombs and broadcasting to his countrymen each night from a different site in the mountains of Orente Province over a portable transmitter of Radio Rebelde.

Embassy Staff Is Leaving Cuba

The Commercial Appeal

Complete Diplomatic Break Likely As Castro Limits U.S. To 11 On Duty

Memphis Tenn.

By The Associated Press

HAVANA, Jan. 3. — Prime Minister Fidel Castro's order sharply cutting the United States Embassy staff may lead to a complete diplomatic break within 10 days, embassy officials said Tuesday.

Wed. 1-4-61

After consulting Washington, United States charge de'affaires Daniel Braddock picked 10 persons to stay here with him.

A commercial transport plane chartered by the State Department is expected to fly the 76 other diplomatic employes out of Cuba sometime Wednesday—well ahead of the 48-hour deadline that expires at 1:20 a.m. Thursday.

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Files Taken Out

The United States air attache's plane is making trips to Key West, Fla., to take out embassy equipment and files no longer needed.

The reduced American embassy staff will slice United States representation in Cuba to less than a third the size of the Soviet Embassy.

Six months ago the United States Embassy staff was 120. Embassy wives and children went home in September and Ambassador Philip Bonsal was recalled in October. Cuba currently has no ambassador in Washington.

Braddock got the first word through a televised speech by Castro Monday night. A few hours later the Cuban Foreign Ministry put it in writing — a note at 1:20 a.m. Tuesday.

Cubans Suffer

The greatest sufferers under the new order are Cubans themselves, the few employed at the embassy and the thousands who await visas to the United States.

Braddock suspended the issuance of visas, causing several hundred Cubans to storm the embassy's main entrance and demand hysterically that they be let in to discuss visa applications. There are 50,000 such applications on file.

As they cleared off their desks, many embassy officials said they believe a complete break with Castro will come within 10 days.

The Talladega Daily Home

Talladega Ala.

Wed 1-4-61

CUBAN WOMEN BEAR ARMS IN PARADE— Cuban women in workers' milita carry Czech-made automatic weapons as they participate in parade in Havana. Parade celebrated the second anniversary of Fidel Castro's revolution and featured a display of arms imported from the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakio. (AP Wirephoto).

P. 1

HERMAN F. MARKS
Known As 'The Butcher'

The News & Courier

U. S. Arrests Former Castro Executioner

Charleston, S.C.

Sat. 1-28-61

NEW YORK (AP)—An American-born soldier of fortune, known as "The Butcher" for his role as onetime executioner of war criminals under the regime of Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, was under arrest here Friday as an alien.

P. 1

The Milwaukee-born adventurer, Herman Frederick Marks, 39, is charged with illegally entering the United States last July 22 without a proper visa. He faces deportation to either Mexico or Cuba.

Military sources in Havana said Marks may face a firing squad like those he once commanded for Castro if he is returned to Cuba.

The Cuban army listed him as a deserter after he defected and fled in a stolen fishing boat.

Marks is being held in the federal house of detention here pending a hearing next Monday.

Immigration officials said Marks, a former merchant seaman, has a record of more than 30 arrests. The charges included drunkenness, rape, vagrancy, auto theft, assault and draft dodging, they said.

He lost his American citizenship by joining Castro's rebel forces a year before the Cuban leader overthrew the dictatorship of former Cuban President Fulgencio Batista.

Castro Offers To End Feud With U. S.

The News and Courier

Charleston, S.C.

HAVANA (AP) — Prime Minister Fidel Castro Friday night offered to bury the political hatchet with the United States.

Referring to a passage in President John F. Kennedy's inaugural address in which the new President asked U.S. adversaries to "begin anew the quest for peace," Castro said: "For our part we are going to begin anew."

Sat. 1-21-61

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said there would be no comment pending close examination of the Cuban leader's remarks.

P. 1

Castro said his government noted "with pleasure some positive aspects" of President Kennedy's inaugural address.

ATTITUDE OF WAITING

He told thousands of militiamen gathered in front of the presidential palace "Our attitude will not be of resentment. Our attitude will be one of waiting for deeds because deeds are more eloquent than words."

The prime minister promised "no gratuitous attacks and no gratuitous hostile acts" against the United States.

Castro also said, "We are not waiting for any favor or any economic aid from Washington."

Wearing a militiaman's beret as he spoke from the floodlit balcony of the president palace, the prime minister called off the three-week alert against the "Yankee invasion" that never came.

"Moments of the greatest tension have passed," Castro said.

He said the demobilization was carried out because of the change in administration in Washington.

ISSUES WARNING

But, he warned, "We do not return believing all dangers have disappeared. We return to our work and our home but we are ready to return immediately to the trenches if the fatherland again finds itself threatened."

Castro had claimed a U.S.-sponsored invasion would come before President Eisenhower left office.

HAITIANS SUSPEND EMERGENCY CURB

N.Y. Times

Martial Law and Curfew End but State of Siege Prevails —Student Drive Gains

New York, N.Y.

By MAX FRANKEL

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti Jan. 14—The Government of President François Duvalier lifted martial law today and suspended the 10:30 P. M. curfew in force since Monday.

It also halted its erratically enforced censhorship on messages entering and leaving the country.

Sun, 1-15-61

Still in effect, however, is a state of siege decreed in May, 1958, that suspended a number constitutional guarantees. The martial law was imposed Nov. 24 to deal with a student strike.

P8

The Government took the actions as a demonstration of its confidence in the face of a political charged student movement to boycott Haiti University and the high schools. The movement appeared to be gathering momentum despite informal Government statements that everything would blow over within a week.

A majority of university and high-school students appeared resistance. The Government is to have enlisted in the passive threatening severe punishment but has used no force thus far to deal with the challenge to its authoritarian exercise of power.

The Government maintains that the student unrest is almost entirely due to incitement by members of the Catholic hierarchy. Six clergymen, including the Archbishop of Port-au-Prince, the Most Rev. Francois Poirier, and his Auxiliary, the Most Rev. Réñy Augustin, a Haitian, have been expelled and jail terms are threatened for priests who engage in nonreligious activity.

The Vatican has excommunicated all involved in the expulsion of the Bishops; the action has not been publicized in Haiti.

The university, closed since the student strikes last November, is to reopen Monday. The regisration period ended today and even the most optimistic Government sources acknowledged that no more than 300 members of the normal student body of 1,000 had signed up thus far. Student circles said fewer than 100 youths had enrolled.

Many Students Absent

The Government says it is not enforcing a decree that would require students to swear they are not Communists and would require them to produce police statements certifying them as politically trustworthy. It is reliably reported, however, that even the son of a high official balked at the university registration desk when he was asked to denounce the outlawed Haitian Students Association, which led previous uprisings.

A spot check of this capital's largest Catholic secondary schools showed that all students in the top three grades had been absent since Thursday noon. They are striking to display their symypathy with the university boycott.

The Government has issued a decrees holding parents criminally responsible for their children's truancy. Catholic school officials, and perhaps others, intend to submit on Monday only the number of students missing from their schools, without names.

There is widespread fear in the city that the Government will take punitive measures against the parents, many of whom have been unsuccessfully pleading with their youngsters to give up their resistance.

Though the city remains outwardly calm, nerves are strained.

The curfew has killed badly needed tourist business. Even Government supporters aware ofthe outward expressions of confidence havep leaded for the end of the curfew lest economic collapse follow the political unrest that has kept Haiti in turbulence for weeks.

Hints on School Seizure

There were some veiled suggestions that if the Catholic authorities were found to be cooperating with the school boycott, all the schools might have to be taken over by the Government. Official spokesmen denied this intention, however. Juridically Haiti is a Catholic country and the Church schools receive state subsidies.

The students began their protest last fall after the imprisonment of nineteen of their leaders. The leaders have since been released, but their organization was outlawed as a Communist front.

The student movement is acquiring a slight anti-Yankee [f]enor, primarily because of resentment that the United States, with economic aid and a fifty-man Marine Corps mission, is propping up the Duvalier Government. There are widespread expressions of hope that President-elect John F. Kennedy will withdraw the support.

Leftists and pro-Castro elements are prominent in the protest movement, although the largest number of students probably belong to the Catholic youth organizations. They have sought to enlist the aid of labor unions and other groups.

Tension in Haiti

The N.Y. Times

Unrest has been brewing in Haiti for months. It is manifest particularly among university students, who constitute one of the more politically advanced elements in a population of 4,000,000 which is 80 per cent illiterate. The sources of discontent are a worsening economic situation caused by a bad year for coffee, Haiti's principal export crop; a falling off in tourism, another principal source of income; and the denial of civil rights, strict censorship and other stringent measures imposed by strong-man President François Duvalier.

New York

Sun. 1-15-61

Last November the President closed down the State University of Haiti to try to stem the student unrest and expelled from the country the Most Rev. François Poirier, Archbishop of Port-au-Prince, for allegedly "plotting" with the Government's enemies. (The church controls many of the schools in the largely Catholic country.) Last week, President Duvalier expelled on the same charges the Most Rev. Rémy Augustin, Auxiliary Bishop of Port-au-Prince and the country's only native-born Bishop, and four Catholic priests. The Vatican responded with a decree excommunicating all Haitian officials, including presumably President Duvalier, who had anything to do with the expulsion of the two Bishops.

P. 9

The State University is scheduled to reopen tomorrow but the university students have called a protest strike that also has the support of students in the upper grades of the country's public and parochial high schools. At the week-end, the country was tense in anticipation of the expected showdown between the government and the student-led opposition.

HAITI REGIME SEES CRISIS OVERCOME

The N.Y. Times

Minister Says Problem of Student Strike Is 'Solved' —Blames French Priests

New York

By MAX FRANKEL

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 17—The Government of President François Duvalier believes it has survived a church-backed challenge to its authority and does not consider itself threatened by the continuing peaceful student boycott of Haiti University.

18e(4)

Wed. 1-18-61

This is the public attitude adopted by all Government officials here and voiced at a news conference today by Joseph Baguidy, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Religions.

"For the Government, the problem is solved," he declared. "Those students who want to return, okay. And those who do not, okay also.

P. 8

"The situation is normal," he declared. "The Government has washed its hands of the problem."

M. Baguidy declared that all the recent trouble here had been caused by "some Breton French priests" who he said had tried for decades to meddle in politics to maintain the "spiritual colonization" of Haiti.

Excommunication Rejected

This "small minority" of priests, M. Baguidy said, included the Most Rev. François Poirier, Archbishop of Port-au-Prince, a Haitian bishop and four priests, all of whom have been expelled from the country. The Foreign Minister refused to recognize the Vatican's retaliatory excommunication of Haitian officials who took part in the expulsions.

M. Baguidy explained that he himself was a Roman Catholic and he had signed the expulsion orders. But he is "not guilty," he said, and does not consider himself excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church.

"If some priests continue to meddle in politics, I will again support expulsion," he added.

In all parts of the capital, Government and university officials insisted that the student strike that caused the closing of schools last November would be entirely broken within a week. A combination of social pressure on parents and the threat of the loss of educational opportunities is certain to bring an increasing number of students back to the classrooms, they maintained. The university reopened yesterday.

Stringent Measures Taken

When the student protests against the Duvalier regime began last November, the Government responded with martial law and closed the schools. It purged the army, expelled Catholic leaders and issued a series of stringent decrees. Now it asserts that the crisis is past.

The Government's confidence that most of the 1,000 university students were beginning to return to class could not be easily verified. The medical school, which yesterday drew a total of twenty-seven of 250 students, appeared just as idle this morning as it did yesterday.

The best attendance reported by the Government was at the law school where night classes attract many Government employes and members of the army. Almost half of the school's 400 students were said to have been present last night.

M. Baguidy did not repeat his Government's previous charge that Communists and pro-Cuban groups were responsible for the student unrest. He blamed Catholic priests for incitement of the students and said some exiled opponents of the Duvalier Government were trying to take advantage of the situation.

STRIKERS IN HAITI TURN TO VIOLENCE

The N.Y. Times

Bombs Explode in Capital as Students Seek to Prove Strength to Merchants

New York

By MAX FRANKEL

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Jan 23—Striking university and high-school students resorted to violence today to prove their strength to merchants whom they had implored in vain to close all businesses.

18e(4)

Tues. 1-24-61

At least six bombs or grenades exploded in various sections of the city. The Government of President François Duvalier called out members of the civil militia and militiamen armed with rifles were stationed throughout the downtown shopping district.

P.12

Exactly how many explosions occurred could not be determined. The Government has not acknowledged any opposition activities and the city's newspapers have been silent about such activities. At least four explosions were reliably reported to have occurred at schools, two were reported in the waterfront shopping district and there were probably others.

Panic At Schools

There were unconfirmed reports of panic at the schools and of some injuries. One report said a grenade had been hurled at the car of Jean Deeb, Mayor of Port-au-Prince.

The week-old boycott of Haiti University is becoming increasingly effective. The Medical School, which last Monday reported an attendance of twenty-seven out of an enrollment of 250, had only sixteen students in its classes today.

At least one purpose behind the throwing of bombs at the schools is to increase absenteeism in the upper grades of secondary institutions. About half of the city's high-school students have stayed at home in sympathy with the university movement.

The students are objecting to decrees nationalizing the university and to general prohibitions of their freedom of speech and assembly. The Government has tried to win them back by promising that there will be no dsciplinary action.

Many observers believe, however, that President Duvalier will revert to repressive action if the violence continues.

Decrees Rescinded

Largely under pressure from business men and tourist officials, the President ten days ago rescinded decrees that imposed martial law and a curfew.

The students, many of whom are openly working for the overthrow of the Duvalier regime, feel they have a natural ally in the capital's commercial community. Business has been bad and the outlook for Haiti's economy is dismal. Accordingly, they circulated leaflets demanding a protest shutdown of shops this morning.

They were advised, however, that ho business man could safely close his doors unless he could plead "danger." This mornings' explosions followed that advice.

The militiamen called out wore cartridge belts over their civilian clothing. Why the

STUDENTS IN HAITI CONTINUE STRIKE

N.Y. Times

All but Handful Stay Away as University Reopens — Regime's Pleas Ignored

New York City

By MAX FRANKEL

Special to The New York Times.

Jan 17 60

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 16—An overwhelming majority of the 1,000 Haiti University students peacefully but effectively boycotted the reopening of classes today despite last-minute appeals and concessions from the Government.

All but a handful of students remained at home or in hiding in protest against the rule and decrees of President François Duvalier's regime. There were no demonstrations and no acts of violence as classes resumed after a shutdown of nearly two months.

Almost all the students in upper grades of Port-au-Prince's large Roman Catholic high schools also remained home. About half the upper-class high school students at public schools were absent. Elementary grade pupils were absent in larger numbers than usual, but probably only because their parents feared violence.

President Duvalier has reacted to the newest challenge to his authority by instructing the six faculties of the university to carry on with normal classes and to admit returning students without punishment until further notice.

Officials Voice Confidence

Government spokesmen expressed confidence that the boycott would peter out as students became discouraged and concerned about their loss of instruction. A decree making parents criminally responsible for student absences and threatening even the seizure of property from families defying the Government apparently is believed to provide sufficient pressure for the time being.

In the past, President Duvalier has reacted to civil disobedience with martial law and mass arrests. Reports of beatings and rumors of vague origin about executions had the effect of frightening off his opponents.

Various opposition and exile groups would like to take advantage of the student boycott to topple the Duvalier regime. However, observers believe they cannot succeed unless there is a significant defection of army or Government personnel.

The present conflict dates to last fall when nineteen students were arrested for anti-Government activity. The National Union of Haitian Students called the strike after declaring it had been unsuccessful in attempts to have the arrested youths freed or brought to trial. It charged that the Government had repeatedly violated basic human rights.

The Government replied by declaring the strike illegal and Communist-inspired. It closed all schools Nov. 24, decreed martial law and moved to destroy centers of opposition within the army and the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

About thirty high-ranking officers were retired from the 5,000-man army. The Archbishop of Port-au-Prince, the Most Rev. Francois Poirier, was expelled. The university was placed under strict Government control, admission was declared limited to politically reliable students and parents were ruled accountable for the students' behavior.

After these measures, the Government released the student leaders and scheduled the reopening of schools for last Monday with the university resuming today. Student groups of many political shadings reacted with calls for a continued boycott.

Over the week-end the Duvalier regime appealed to students not to sacrifice their educational opportunities. It promised not to enforce the decree callin gfor police certification of political reliability and said no embarrassing questions would be asked in the registration procedure.

But when the university doors opened this morning, faculty members walked aimlessly on the sunny porches of school buildings. Blackboards were bare and rows of desks stood empty.

Only 30 at Medical School

At the medical school only thirty of an expected 250 students had enrolled and fewer than ten appeared. Three out of thirty students showed up at the school of agriculture. At the teachers' college, where twenty-eight of seventy-three students were said to have enrolled, only four attended classes.

The dean of the medical school said that unless students appeared within two weeks they could not make up the semester's work. The teachers' college said students would be required to return before Friday if they were to catch up with their courses.

No one seemed certain of the next move. There were some rumors that apparent organizers of the boycott might be arrested. The student campaign is being run largely by word-of-mouth and by the issuance of occasional circulars. No prominent leadership has emerged.

Government called on them rather than the better-trained army was not explained. The militia, many of whose members are Government employes, was organized in 1959 after an invasion attempt by adventurers from Florida.

Meanwhile, there were increasing rumors here this evening about further arrests of persons suspected of cooperation with the students. Some persons were being stopped and searched in the city. Possession of a mimeographed student newspaper was said to constitute a criminal offense.

A large number of persons arrested when the student protests began last November have disappeared. They include Jean Brierre, one of Haiti's leading poets and a former diplomat; Franck Seraphin, the only Opposition deputy in early days of the Duvalier Goverment; Yvan Moreau, Episcopal pastor and a former Duvalier Senator, Franck Devieux, Former Minister of Education, and Dr. Georges Rigaud, president of the Democratic Alliance, a party that had opposed President Duvalier.

Haiti Ousts Prelate After Mob Violence

The N.Y. Times

New York

Special to The New York Times.

Feb 6-61

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Feb. 5—A Roman Catholic Bishop has been forced to leave his diocese after demonstrators called for his ouster and looted a church warehouse.

The Right Rev. Msgr. Paul Jean Marie Robert, 59 years old, Bishop of Gonaïves, was escorted from the city by Col. Lionel Honorat, Gonaïves' district army commander.

P. 1

The colonel arrived as looters made off with thousands of dollars worth of school-building material and Catholic welfare relief food supplies. He recommended that the Bishop leave for the safety of the city.

Bishop Robert, who was preparing to celebrate his twenty-fifth anniversary in the post next month, is in Port-au-Prince as a guest at the residence of the Papal Nuncio, the Right Rev. Msgr. Giovanni Ferrofino. The Bishop is awaiting instructions from Rome.

P. 9

Mob Action Organized

The Government of Dr. François Duvalier had been recommending that Bishop Robert retire. Residents of Gonaïves, a city of 20,000, confirmed that the demonstration was organized twenty-four hours in advance and that signatures for a petition thanking the President for freeing them from the Bishop were circulated in outlying districts hours before the demonstration.

New York

Haiti is under a state of seige and no demonstrations are permitted without special police authorization.

Church officials said that the looters made off with more than 1,000 sheets of metal roofing, a new 500-watt generator, quantities of powdered milk and flour and the entire reserve of sacramental wine for the diocese. The building material was part of a $500,000 rural schoo-building program financed by the Vatican.

The demonstrators, who carried small placards saying "Down with the Bishop" and "The Bishop Must Go," were said to number no more than fifty. Bishop Robert, warned of the demonstration, had locked the entrance to the Bishopric, a short distance from the police and army barracks. The demonstrators broke the lock and then started looting the Catholic welfare depot.

The French-born Bishop Robert closed the bishopric and invited the city authorities to seal the doors before leaving for Port-au-Prince.

Other Ousters Recalled

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Feb. 5 (AP)—The ouster of Bishop Robert from his diocese on Friday marked another chapter in the controversy between the Roman Catholic Church and the Government.

Eight other priests and prelates have been deported.

Archbishop François Poirier, a French-born prelate, was expelled in November on charges he was aiding students on strike.

Early last month Bishop Remy Augustin, a Haitian-born prelate of Port au Prince, and four other priests were expelled and the church paper closed on charges of siding with the students.

Earlier, two other priests were expelled on charges that they had plotted with the regime's political foes.

The expelled priests and prelates have protested that the charges against them are false and the Vatican has ordered the excommunication of officials responsible for the action against the church leaders. Presumably included in the excommunication —the denial of church sacraments and fellowship — was President Duvalier, a Roman Catholic.

The complaint of some Government officials is that French priests have acted as if Haiti were not a sovereign republic. A high proportion of the clergy are French.

18e (4) 1961 HAITI

ECONOMY OF HAITI ERODING LIKE SOIL

The N.Y. Times

Stagnant and Tired Nation Lacking in Leaders and Hurt by Coffee Decline

New York

Special to The New York Times.

Jan. 1-29-61

P. 20

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 25—Haiti is making news these days because little boys and university students are throwing bombs and printing illegal leaflets and boycotting their schools.

The cause of this somewhat feeble unrest goes back to the reason why this tradition-rich Negro republic is so little heard from at most other times: Haiti is a stagnant and weary nation, eroding like her once-famous soil, barely subsisting like the vast majority of her nearly 4,000,000 illiterate peasants.

The oldest republic in Latin America — nominally independent since 1804—she is also the poorest. Once the prize New World possession of European powers, rich especially in coffee, sugar and hemp, she produces an estimated annual average per capita income of about $70 in an area somewhat larger than Vermont.

The majority of Haiti's friends here who work feverishly to help her stand still are openly wondering whether she is not beyond all help.

Haitians themselves do not say much any more—they just shrug.

Capital a World Apart

Port-au-Prince is really a world apart, the seat of government, commerce and education, chiefly supported by taxes on goods produced by or imported for the masses in the interior. In a nation that is at least 80 per cent illiterate, Port-au-Prince is at least literate enough to appreciate the country's misery and to generate occasional evidence of discontent.

That discontent is concentrated in the small middle and upper classes. What the masses of Haiti think is anyone's guess.

In these circumstances the passive resistance of a few hundred university students and the hurling of a few noise bombs can make politicians tremble.

Specifically the students are protesting against the outlawing of their organization by the Government of President François Duvalier and other curbs on their freedom of speech and assembly. But the malaise that sensitive Haitians feel is an essential element in their campaign of resistance. Tacitly, this city's commercial community, suffering an even worse than usual coffee year and a painful tourist slump, is siding with the students.

Ten Months of Strife

President Duvailer, a physician and ethnologist, was elected to a six-year term in 1957 after ten months of civil strife during which seven Governments tried to rule.

At first, everyone was grateful for momentary stability. Then hopes ran high as grandiose plans were announced. Before long the realities of politics, involving political appointments to every activity, seemed to become the Government's major preoccupation and political survival its major purpose.

Here and there in the countryside there were sleek new schools named after the President. Some slums were moved from the capital and replaced by cheap stone barracks, where pictures of the President are plastered on the doors. But little has been done that strikes at fundamental problems.

Haiti is an agricultural country and for many decades she has had to suffer along with essentially one crop: coffee. The vast majority of the peasants own small, ill-defined and therefore often insecurely held plots that have been arbitrarily divided among sons for generations. These are uneconomic units in any case and they are managed by families that are poorly trained to take advantage of what they have.

The coffee is not really cultivated, but plucked off wild bushes in the hills, and the yield has deteriorated through the years.

Slaughter of the Forests

The soil is eroding primarily because of decades of ill-considered slaughter of once dense forests. The burning of valuable trees for fuel has caused costly floods and robbed the coffee plants of badly needed shade. At the same time, the world price for coffee has tumbled drastically.

Other commodities, principally sisal hemp and sugar, and also bauxite, bananas, cacao and oils helped to produced total commodity income of nearly $38,000,000 last year. Coffee netted $21,000,000, with exports of 23,000 metric tons, about half of what they were in the late eighteenth century.

Tourism has been developed in recent years to become the second largest source of foreign currency. About 80,000 visitors spent about $8,000,000 here last year, but political unrest has hurt business.

The lopsided nature of the economy has made Haiti dependent for more than a century on inequitable and unproductive taxes. About half the nation's budget revenues of $27,000,000 is derived from burdensome duties on exports and imports. More than a third of the price that coffee earns abroad, for instance, goes into the national treasury and never returns to help the peasant or agriculture in general.

18e(4) 1 961 JAMAICA

Great Britain Calls Talks To Assess Jamaica's Vote To Quit Federation

The Montgomery Advertiser

Thurs. 9-21-61

P. 11 A

Montgomery, Ala.

LONDON (AP) — The British government Wednesday called emergency talks to assess Jamaica's vote to quit the West Indies federation — a vote that might kill the young Caribbean federation.

The largest and wealthiest member of the federation voted in a referendum Tuesday 251,935 to 216,400 to quit the nine-island group. The federation has been slated for independence and commonwealth membership by next May 31.

The colonial office took the view that a new situation has been created by the defeat of Prime Minister Norman Manley's pro-federation program.

Colonial secretary Iain MacLeod hurriedly summoned Lord Hailes, governor-general of the federation, from his vacation in Scotland to attend high level talks in London.

The colonial office declined official comment on the victory of Sir Alexander Bustamante's anti-federationists.

One big question was whether Trinidad might follow the example of the Jamaican voters. While the federation could conceivably limp along without Jamaica, it certainly would not be able to do so if Trinidad also were to quit.

Sir Grantley Adams, the federation prime minister, said Jamaica's action "was a tragedy."

The Jamaican results may have a profound effect on the Trinidad election to be held in the next four months.

Britain had hopes of a firm pro-western federation that could develop into a stabilizing factor in the changing Caribbean.

Divided island territories depending on outside help are seen as vulnerable targets for political troublemakers.

British officials held to the hope that the narrow vote margin plus possible compromises with other federation members might stave off a final Jamaican walkout.

Bustamante Victorious, Jamaica Spurns West Link

Atlanta Daily World P. 1

Wed 9-27-61

Atlanta, Ga.

KINGSTON, Jamaica (ANP)—September 19, 1961, will go down in history as a momentous day for Sir Alexander Bustamante, aged yet vigorous leader of the opposition Jamaica Labor party. It was on that day that Jamaican voters wrote a big fat "No" to the proposal to officially sonction membership in the West Indies Federation.

The voting was a prelude to the May 31, 1962, date for independence of the West Indies Federation which would group British island territories of Trinidad - Tobago, Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica, Antigua and Montserrart under one federal government. As such, the federation would become the 13th member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

With Jamaica voting against alignment with fellow British colonial areas in the Caribbean, the future of the West Indies federation has definitely become cloudy.

55-45 VOTE

Only 60.4 percent of all eligible voters cast ballots in this referendum. Of this percentage, approximately 55 percent or (251,935) voted "nay" and 45 percent (or 216,400) "yea."

sonal triumph for Sir Alexan
Bustamente over his cousin, Prem-
ier Norman W. Manley. Busta and
As such, the results were a per-
his JLP were solidly against joining the federation. Main point of the JLP anti-federation campaign was that alignment with the other islands would lower Jamaica's living standards. In addition, the JLP pointed to the failure of the People's National Party administration of Premier Manley to solve the vexing problems of unemployment, high taxes and general economic slump which has had the island in its grips for some time, with no foreseeable relief in sight.

The PNP, on the other hand, claimed that federation would prove a boon to Jamaica, in that its interests would be protected by increased representation in the new federal legislatures. In the interim federation, Jamaica had 14 of 45 seats. It would have had 30 out of 64 under the new set-up. In addition, the PNP promised that the federal government would be limited in its taxation powers. This was to refute the JLP clams that with federation, Jamaica would be saddled with new and higher taxes to support the federal government.

18e(4)

1961 JAMAICA

FEDERATION PLAN STIRS WEST INDIES

The N.Y. Times

Jamaica Wary of Close Ties With Distant Islands— Loose Union Seen

New York

By MAX FRANKEL

Special to The New York Times.

5-61

1.35

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 28 — Within a year, and perhaps sooner, ten British West Indies islands strewn across more than 1,000 miles of the Caribbean will be both independent and wedded in nationhood as a federation.

The forms of the West Indies Federation already exist and self-government in most of the islands is even more than a formality. In recent weeks the pace toward freedom and union has been swift.

A final inter-island conference is to be held in Trinidad May 2. A constitutional conference to set the independence date will convene in London May 31.

Then the people of Jamaica are to vote their assent—or, still a possibility, their wish to "go it alone," independent not only of Britain but also of what some persons contemptuously call "all those other little places."

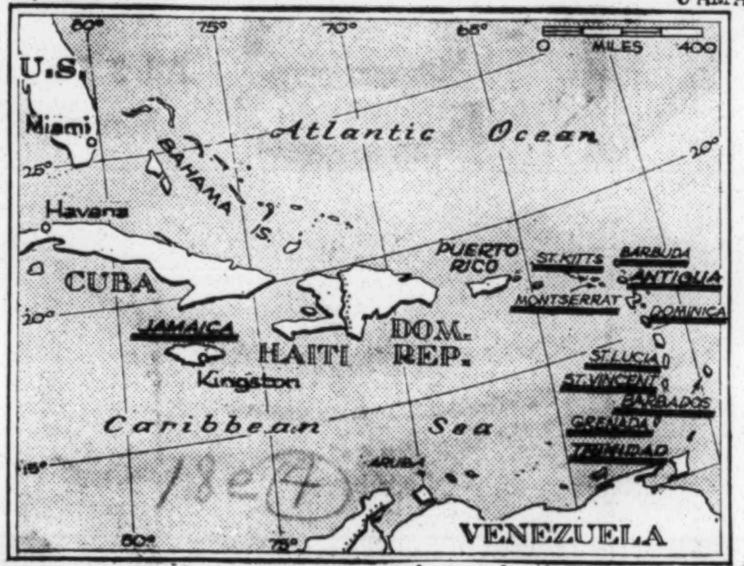
Fear of Domination

The contempt and fear of domination from afar are the result of the cultural and economic estrangement of Jamaica from the other island. Jamaica lies only 100 miles south of Cuba while her partners-to-be are 1,000 miles farther east in a broken chain that extends 500 miles up from the coast of South America.

The other islands include Trinidad, the richest and most important, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbados, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua and St. Kitts. Some come with their own satellite islets.

Air fares are much too expensive to have encouraged meaningful ties among the islands. Even a commercial sea shipment from Jamaica to Barbados costs almost as much as one from the West Indies to London.

Each island has its own lifelines to Britain and the rest of the world: only 2 per cent of the islands' trade is within the federation.



What they have shared, besides the sun and the Caribbean sea, are colonial status and long-nourished dreams of independence and union. In the context of the islands' history of slavery and colonial dependence, the dreams seem to have come real almost overnight. But as the remaining doubt over Jamaica's final role illustrates, the prospect of freedom has also produced a sobering awakening.

Wary Over Union

Many of the West Indian dreamers, as they stare at the fiery orange sun amidst blue waves on the federation's new flag, understandably squint and wonder whether they should not have stayed in bed. Independence, they have found, costs money. And union, they have learned, even in freedom, can be confining. Both, therefore, are being embraced warily.

To the subsistence-level sugar worker, the hut-dwelling fisherman and the legions of unemployed, independence and federation are terms that drop only occasionally from the lips of orators who ask them to be for or against.

Some of those orators are taking advantage of political change to preach hatred for the white man; some say there can be no independence until all black men have returned to Africa.

The politics of union and independence belong to a relative few. But these few make up a sizeable group—attorneys, merchants, writers, artists, all raised to appreciate the ways and manners of Britain. Although they perceive a separate cultural tradition and long for independence from Britain, they approach the once-romantic goals prudently, even suspiciously, and democratically.

In many ways they are looking for guidance to the teachings of Britaish law and United States federalism There seems little doubt that in the community of new Negro nations, the West Indies will come to represent the ideas of individual libert gand diffused government power.

Jamaica Largest State

The biggest problems were posed in Jamaica, the only truly "large" state in the proposed union, with more ethan half the region's 3,000,000 population, more than half the total area, and situated far off to one side.

Until recently, Prime Minister Norman W. Manley of Jamaica, had personified the movement for union and freedom. But he, too, has been impressed by the arguments of anti-federalists. Thus while the smaller islands still argue for a strong central government and while many Jamaicans want no union at all anymore, he has veered toward a middle course envisioning a weak federation—really, a confederation.

The chances are that Mr. Manley's views will prevail, mainly because they rest on a close financial calculation of Jamaica's best interest.

Many still expect Mr. Manley to become the Prime Minister of the united whole once it has been perfected. One of the outstanding attorneys of the entire British Commonwealth, he entered politics as a Socialist but has been tempered by political realities. He is now looked upon by most as an undoctrinaire but willful leader who is prepared to try any economic arrangement that holds promise.

Ironically, it has been the former Socialist's sense of obligation to private foreign enterprise that led him to abandon his strong-federation stance.

Foreign Capital Lured

Since he came to power in 1955 Jamaica has virtually mortgaged her important resources, especially her bauxite, her climate and scenery, to foreign investors. Capital has been lured to the island with tax concessions and other tempting inducements to create flourishing mining and tourist industries, among others.

The Prime Minister and other Jamaicans began to fear that a strong federal government might force them to break their promises to foreign investors and otherwise impede their economic development programs.

They therefore posed a new set of demands for economic guarantees and political power in the federation; they also scheduled a referendum on the final fdeeration formula that still hangs as a threat of secession over the other islands.

For those reasons the Jamaicans are about to get their way. It is now agreed that they will have thirty-one of sixty-four seats in the federal legislature, just shy of a majority. They will have the right to make their own economic plans and laws, even to negotiate loans abroad.

Eventually, as a customs union is formed, they will have to reduce some of their high tariffs, but they have been promised compensation through consumption taxes on imports. Their consent will be needed to change any aspect of the federal structure.

Economic Factors Cited

At the same time, and for economic as well as sentimental reasons, Premier Manley has battled against anti-federalists at home. He maintains that the costs of independence of an army and shore patrol, embassies, universities and the financing of membership in international organizations—will be not much greater for the whole than they would be for Jamaica alone.

The new Federation, as it is now taking shape, will be assigned precisely those functions whose cost Jamaica would most like to share.

Britain, the United States and Canada, too, are politely pushing for at least some kind of union; they prefer to deal with and protect a political whole and believe it wil grow into a stronger union in the future.

The isand's economic planners have found that an annual growth of 6 per cent in production⅛ the establishment of new industries and jobs and new welfare programs often has raised new problems and tensions.

Unemployment High

Increased labor productivity has throgn many Jamaicans out of work; unemployment still stands at 17 per cent of the labor force, as it did five years ago. The demand for skilled and semi-skilled abor has ony widened the gap between the iving standards of the middle and lower classes. Industrialization has left the farmers behind and resentful; it has also crowded and overburdened the cities.

Many Government officials believe that the new racism and occasional violence in the rural areas are the by-product of progress.

Until recently, Jamaicans had been proud of the unstrained relations among Negroes who constitute more than 90 per cent of the total population of 1,700,000, and the minorities of whites, including prosperous Jewish and Syrian communities, and Chinese.

Although the available literature and assistance for underdeveloped nations yield many formulas for the production of greater wealth, Jamaicans say, there is as yet little in Western thought to guide them to the equitable distribution of that wealth.

'I Die for Marcus Garvey'

The Pittsburgh Courier

Three Americans Hanged For Murder in Jamaica

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By KEITH CLARKE

(Special to The Courier)

Dat. 4-8-61

KINGSTON, Jamaica—"I die for Marcus Garvey." These were the final words Ronald Henry uttered to his minister, a few minutes before he took the last and final walk with three others of his companions to face the hangman's rope in the St. Catherine District Prison.

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Henry, 27, naturalized American Negro, together with Albert Gabbidon, Eldred Morgan and William Jeter died on the gallows of the prison for the murder of Gerrald Scott, one of the three Restafarian found dead and buried in a shallow grave in Red Hills, St. Andrew last year June.

The slayings followed subversive activities in which two members of the Royal Hamshire Regiment were shot dead by Henry and his colleagues.

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THE CONDEMNED men, according to report leaking out from the prison, walked calmly to their doom after accepting the last sacrament administered to them by the Rev. J. J. Carter-Henry, Baptist minister.

Some minutes before they began the seven yards journey from death row to the land of no return, Henry shouted to his colleagues: "Hey boys, I will meet you later." "Gabbidon shouted: "Hello, boys remember to say, Lord have mercy on your soul."

The hanging business in Jamaica is surrounded by closely guarded secrets, but from reliable sources, it has been learned that since the Privy Council in England turned down their appeal two weeks ago, all except Henry had prayed continuously.

Up 'til then, Heinry had expressed himself as a non-believer, either in Christianity of the church. While one of his colleagues was praying, Henry rebuked him saying: "You are not to pray to God, but to Blackburn," meaning the Gov. Sir Kenneth Blackburn who had the final say whether or not the law should take its course.

On the morning of the execution, the condemned men were taken out of their cells, bathed, dressed and fed; for breakfast, they had each, one scald egg, one poached egg, one cup of tea and two slices of bread and butter.

They were each given a pack of Lucky Strike cigarettes. Henry took two pulls at one and gave the rest to warders, before they were blindfolded for the final journey.

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AT A PRESS conference, the Rev. Carter-Henry told reporters, that this was the 42nd hanging he had witnessed and he was glad that through his instrumentality all his prisoners had accepted God before going to the gallows.

The minister said that when he started to talk to Henry a fortnight ago, Henry told him he was not interested neither in God nor the Christian faith.

Henry then explained how the white man had gone into Africa and had used the Bible to subdue his fore-parents before robbing them of their wealth. He also told the minister that his idea in coming to Jamaica was to train an army and gather them to Africa where they would fight the white man.

He nad no intention of harming anyone in Jamaica, he continued. Then as the final day drew nearer the minister told Henry that "God is love."

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HENRY THEN said he never believed in God, and explained that if the minister was bringing him a new revelation God, then "you would put something over me," he replied . . . Henry then paused for a moment and chuckled: "You have brough God to me by telling me that God is love Reverend, you have brought me to know my God and he makes me feel stronger now than before. He has brought me to new life and increasing faith now as not before."

With just about two yards left to walk Henry called out to his minister and requested him to write to his mother in New York —then he said "I die for Marcus Garvey."

Henry, Commander of the First Africa Corps with headquarters at 332 Beekman Ave., New York City, Eldred Morgan of 1216 Boston Rd., William Jeter of 154 Harrison St., Paterson, New Jersey and Albert Gabbidon of Kingston, Jamaica were each convicted of murder by an all-male jury in Kingston last September.

Sentence of death was passed on them by Chief Justice Colin McGregor after they were found guilty of the murder of Gerald Scott, one of three Rastafarians found in a single shallow grave in Red Hills camp.

An appeal filed by them was later turned down by the West Indies Federal Court.

They were allowed to take their appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England, but two weeks ago the Privy Council decided not to interfere with the decision of the local court.

The Governor in council turned down a clemency plea on their behalf by many Jamaicans.

A fifth man Howard Rollins, otherwise called Quasime Abdullah, is now in death row awaiting his appeal.

He was found guilty of the murder of George Lue chinese grocer who was shot dead by a gunman who had held him up with a motive of robbery. Rollins was exonerated by the jury for the murder of Scott but was rearrested minutes after he was set free on another capital charge.

18e(4) 1961 VIRGIN ISLANDS

Virgin Islanders Assured Of More Self Government

Atlanta Daily World p. 1

Atlanta, Ga.

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, St. Thomas, V. I., — (ANP) — Islanders here are heartened by the news that Secretary of the Interior Udall told Virgin Islands Legislature while in Washington during Inaugural ceremonies that, the present Kennedy administration is committed to the utmost measure of self government for the people of the Virgin Islands, according to information received here.

18e(4)

Fri. 2-3-61

Secretary Udall declared that the administration would seek a delegate in Congress and an elected governor for the islands. Also, that a new governor, only the best man would be appointed for the post without any political consideration whatever. This is in conformity with the expressed desire of the people of the islands.

QUESTION NAACP ATTITUDE

The report has wide circulation here that the NAACP by virtue of its support in the victory of the Democratic Party in the recent presidential election claims the right to express its views and make recommendation as to the selection of governor for the islands.

The NAACP is held in very high respect in the islands and its work in connection with the rights of Negroes is greatly appreciated. However, its attitude in this matter, if true, has been widely resented and criticized. Virgin Islanders believe themselves quite capable to recommend the person to govern them.

They further resent even the intimation that their islands are in any way considered as payment for political debts.

WANT HIGHLY QUALIFIED GOVERNOR

The expressed desire of the people is to have as governor, above everything else, a man fit in its broadest sense to fill the gubernatorial chair in the Virgin Islands regardless of race, creed or color, or even political affiliation, since they have no voice in the election of the president.

Islanders take pride in the feeling that the Virgin Islands can be sincerely and truthfully presented to the world at large by our Government of the United States as a worthy example of a true and living democracy — as a place where men and women of all races, creeds or color can and do live together in harmony and understanding in an atmosphere where the dignity of the human personality is fully observed and duly respected.

18e(4) 1961

WEST INDIES

'Underground Railroad' Engineer Gets One Year

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa. 18e(4)

MONTREAL (ANP)—The Rev. Alfred Jordan of the African Evangelical Church has started serving one year in jail for smuggling Negroes into Canada from Jamaica and Trinidad.

Dat. 9-8-61

The prosecution said he helped about 100 persons come here from the West Indies in two years.

P3 16c(4)

Some obtained Canadian passports with false birth certificates provided by Jordan and went to the United States.

Defense Attorney Bernard Mergler pleaded that money obtained by the clergyman went to charity and he objected to the Canadian immigration law, which he charged discriminates against West Indian Negroes but not whites.

RACE ISSUE STIRS NEW ZEALANDERS

The N.Y. Times

Bias Against Maoris Causes Friction as Group Records Big Population Rise

New York

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Jan. 21—The welfare Eden New Zealand, acclaimed as one of the world's happiest lands, harbors only a few insignificant serpents.

Jan. 1-22-61

Racial discrimination is one. It is so barely discernible, so much less menacing than racial friction in the United State, that it seems presumptious to bring it up. But it exists and many New Zealanders are openly ashamed of it.

18f p. 24

In a population of 2,300,000 there are 158,000 Maoris, descendants of the original Polynesian settlers. This colored minority, once thought to be dying out like the American Indian, has dramatically reversed the trend. The Maoris are multiplying at a faster rate than the white settlers.

If this present explosive growth continues, the Maori population could reach 700,000 in forty years. Maoris would then constitute nearly 15 per cent of the population, instead of less than 7 per cent at present.

The new National party Government of Prime Minister Keith Holyoake has been urged in an official report to prepare for full integration of Maoris in two generations by increased spending on Maori education, housing and land development.

Prompt Action Urged

Those who see recial trouble accompanying this phenomenal growth are unduly pessimistic, according to the author of the report, J. K. Hunn, Acting Secretary of Maori Affairs. Any conflict could be headed off by prompt and vigorous Government action, he said.

The main defect in New Zealand's Maori policy, according to some observers, has been a lack of a guiding principle. Last September several Anglican Bishops, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Wellington, the Presbyterian Moderator and several other clergymen and educators called upon the Government to provide a "full and formal declaration of racial policy."

Recalling that the 1840 Treaty of Waitangi established absolute equality between Maori and Europeans, the petitioners contended that discrimination persisted in social relationships and that "Maoris are often excluded from hotels, restaurants, cinemas, barbershops and also from certain jobs."

This charge angered some New Zealanders, who regarded their society as completely egalitarian. They complained that the churchmen, stirred up by professional agitators, had exaggerated the picture.

Maoris' Rights Cited

They said the Maoris enjoyed more rights than Europeans — only Maoris could kill the mutton bird, for example. Maoris had as many opportunities for betterment as whites, they said, but were held back by their own laziness.

Mr. Hunn reported that the Maoris were drifting from country to town at the rate of 1,600 annually. This urban drift was a migration in search of work, he said, and eventually the majority of Maoris would become city dwellers.

In cities Maoris have been victimized by bad housing and unemployment and debauched by bad company and drink, Mr. Hunn declared.

"It's a paradox," he added, "that while New Zealand's industrial development is handicapped by a shortage of manpower, there are pockets of underemployment among ablebodied Maoris and the unemployment rate for Maoris is higher than for Europeans."

Housing Needed

Mr. Hunn said 30 per cent of the Maoris lived in overcrowded tenements, mostly in Auckland and Auckland province. He asked the Government to provide 1,000 Maori houses this year, with the building program to be stepped up annually to build a total of 6,400 by 1971.

Mr. Hunn asked the Government to promote special employment opportunities for Maoris and to establish a Maori education Founation. Maori representation in universities was only one-eighth of what it should be, he said.

The absorption of Maori children into public schools has progressed without incident, except at Pukekohe, the Little Rock of New Zealand. White residents of Pukekohe refused to admit children from the adjoining Maori settlement which was unusually impoverished and dirty.

The same town provoked national censure two years ago when a local bar refused to serve a Maori, who turned out to be the brother of Charles Bennett, New Zeland's Ambassador to Malaya.

Voting System Scored

These overt manifestations of prejudice are rare.

"Generally we get along pretty well," said a Maori leader "But there's one blatant manifestation of discrimination I would like to see abolished—the four Maori electorates."

At present, he explained, Maoris can only vote for the four seats in Parliament reserved for members of their race. Europeans fill seventy-six seats.

There are Maori doctors, bishops and lawyers. Several Maoris have been knighted. They fought with renown in both world wars. They can and do marry whites.

But the common attitude of the white man remains one of condescension.